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5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

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11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

* * Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
OF THE REIGN OF
HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND
ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED

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PREFACE.

THIS volume, containing the Papers of the year 1542, continues the story of Henry VIII.'s reign from the tragedy of Katharine Howard to the battle of the Solway Moss and the death of James V. of Scotland.

It was in Parliament, as we have already seen, that the fate of Katharine Howard was to be determined. Parliament opened on the 16 January. The Lord Chancellor delivered a very long opening speech,¹ in the course of which he commented severely on the Queen's offences; and according to the Imperial Ambassador (in a letter dated at the end 29th January), the Lords had found her and the Lady Rochford guilty of high treason four days before he wrote, that is, as we should suppose, on the 25th. Their judgment moreover, according to Chapuys, was to be laid before the Commons two days after he wrote, *i.e.*, on the 31st. But in the very next sentence he adds that the Commons had already that morning agreed with the judgment of the Lords on the Queen and three other ladies implicated with her.² All this is certainly inaccurate, and the real truth of the matter can only be ascertained by a reference to the Lords' Journals. There we find that the Bill of Attainder was first read on Saturday the 21st, and that a week afterwards, *viz.* on the 28th, the Lord Chancellor advised their Lordships not to proceed further until some

1 A speech longer than could be written out in three hours or read through in one. See Lords' Journals I. 164.

2 App. B. No. 4. There were more than three ladies implicated with the Queen, but Lady Rochford was the only one found guilty of high treason. The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Bridgewater were found guilty of misprision only.

very special steps had been taken, apparently to make the Queen commit herself more fully. Delegates from both houses were to go to her at Syon House (for she had not yet been lodged in the Tower), and by endeavouring to reässure her,¹ were to urge her to declare to them whatever she thought might benefit her cause.

Now it would seem that Chapuys's letter, though dated at the end 29th January (the day after it was proposed to send delegates from the two Houses to the Queen), must have been begun some time before,—apparently on the 25th, four days after the bill was read a first time in the Lords ; and that it was already known that within two days (or perhaps three) a resolution of the Peers would be laid before the Commons. But this resolution, when passed, was not a formal conviction of Katharine Howard.² It was only for some joint action to be taken by the two Houses ; and it must have been after a few days' interval that Chapuys resumed the pen when the Commons had agreed to this joint action, which apparently he took to be the formal condemnation of the Queen and ladies.

At all events, it is quite certain that on the 28th, four delegates were appointed by the Lords, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Suffolk, Southampton, and the Bishop of Westminster ; but on the Monday following (the 30th), the Chancellor reported reasons why the Privy Council had delayed their going to the Queen. That day they and the Commons both waited on the King, who, after separate interviews with each, called them both together before him and made them an address. It was not till Monday, the 6th February, that the second reading of the bill took place in

1 " Partim ut causam repetant, partim ut muliebrem adiment timiditatem."

2 Chapuys, however, again refers to it in his next letter, dated the 9 February, as a condemnation of the Queen and the other ladies by Parliament. App. B. 6.

the Lords ; but apparently many questions were raised and the debate adjourned ; for the Journals again record a "second" reading next day. The third reading followed on the Wednesday, when the bill was delivered to the King's Attorney to be carried to the Commons. There it was very soon passed through all its stages ; and it received the royal assent on the 11th.¹

By the same Act by which the Queen and Lady Rochford were condemned as guilty of high treason, the Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, the Countess of Bridgewater, and various other persons were attainted of misprision, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, with confiscation of all their property.² The Queen and Lady Rochford were executed on the 13 February after making full confession of their offences.³ The story of the last days of Katharine Howard, reported by Chapuys to the Emperor, is of particular interest.⁴ As to those who had been found guilty of misprision in connection with her offences, Lady William Howard and eight others, mostly women, received pardons on the last day of February ;⁵ but Lord William was still kept in prison, and the Duchess of Norfolk likewise, till the 5 May, when she, too, received a pardon.⁶ Lord William was only released and pardoned in the end of August.⁷

Parliament was likewise occupied with a good deal of more ordinary business, such as the regulation of various industries and the improvement of legal processes. But the Act for Katharine Howard's attainder was specially remarkable for one clause, which declared it treason in future for

1 The Royal assent was given to this and other Acts of the present Session by Commission—a practice which began at this time. See *Lords' Journals*, p. 176; comp. p. 171.

2 No. 28 (p. 13).
6 No. 362 (65).

3 Nos. 100, 106.
7 No. 714 (23).

4 No. 124.

5 Nos. 137 (68), 197.

any woman to marry the King if her life had been unchaste beforehand.¹

It was in this Parliament that the privilege enjoyed by members of freedom from arrest for debt was definitely settled by the judgment pronounced in the celebrated case of *Ferrers*. The action taken by the King's Council on this subject is shown in No. 221. But the full particulars of the case are given in *Holinshed's Chronicle*² as the result of special inquiry, and deserve more consideration than they have even yet received from constitutional historians. Evidently the Sheriffs of London were unconscious of violating any legal privileges, though members had always been accustomed to claim immunity even for their menial servants.³ Their own claim rested upon their being servants of the Crown engaged in the King's business. So the Sheriffs were compelled to release their prisoner from the Counter, and were themselves committed to the Tower for daring to arrest a man engaged in the King's service in Parliament.

As usual, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury met soon after the Parliament in January, and

¹ Katharine Howard herself apparently would not have been condemned but for adultery after her marriage. Her former offences would have been sufficient ground for a divorce, but no more. 2 Vol. III. 995-6.

³ According to *Holinshed*, the King himself, in declaring his opinion of the case before the Lord Chancellor and Judges, made use of these words:—"For I understand that you, not only for your own persons, but also for your necessary servants, even to your cooks and horsekeepers, enjoy the said privilege, inasmuch as my Lord Chancellor, here present, hath informed us that, he being Speaker of the Parliament, the cook of the Temple was arrested in London, and in execution upon a statute of the Staple. And forasmuch as the said cook, during all the Parliament, served the Speaker in that office, he was taken out of execution by the privilege of the Parliament. And, further, we be informed by our judges that we at no time stand so highly in our Estate Royal as in the time of Parliament, wherein we as head, and you as members, are conjoined and knit together into one body politic, so as whatever offence or injury (during that time) is offered to the meanest member of the House is to be judged as done against our person and the whole Court of Parliament. Which prerogative of the Crown is so great (as our learned counsel informeth us) as all acts and processes coming out of any other inferior Courts must for the time cease and give place to the highest." In the time of Henry VI., as appears by the report of the Judges to the Lords, it was usual, when a member was arrested for any matter not touching the peace, for him to "make an attorney," and obtain his release on thus giving security for the debt (*Rolls of Parlt. v. 240*). Evidently there was no such course pursued in this case. The House of Commons, which existed to do the King's work, was encouraged by the Court to make the most of its privileges. Some valuable remarks on the case will be found in Hatsell's "*Precedents*."

early in February the question was brought before them whether the Great Bible which Cromwell had authorised for use in churches could be retained without scandal. The majority were against it, and considered that the book should be withdrawn until the text had undergone a thorough revision by comparison with the Vulgate. Committees were accordingly appointed to examine the book in sections. But owing, no doubt, to the inconvenience and expense of recalling what had been done, the King took the matter into his own hands, and on the 10 March the Archbishop announced in his name that the book would be submitted to the two Universities. Two days later a patent was given to Anthony Marlar, haberdasher, of London, granting him the sole right of printing the Bible during the next four years.¹

On the 29 January, not the day of Katharine Howard's condemnation, as Chapuys considered it, but the day, no doubt, when it was virtually decided how to deal with her, the King recovered his lost spirits, and gave a great supper, with 26 ladies at his table, and 35 others at a table close by. He was seen to be particularly attentive to one who was a sister of Lord Cobham, and also of the divorced wife of Sir Thomas Wyatt; and there were two other ladies spoken of, for each of whom he seemed to have a considerable fancy. One of these was Anne Basset, daughter of Lord Lisle; and it was believed to be owing to her attractions that her father was at this time liberated from the Tower, a mercy so unexpected that the poor man, it is said, died of joy.²

1 Nos. 124, 176, 220 (45). No. 177 appears to be misplaced in this volume. It would seem to be a draft proclamation, never issued, but drawn up originally in November, 1540, to promote the sale of Grafton's Bible, just finished at that date. In January following Grafton was sent to prison for printing Melancthon's letter (see Vol. XVI., Nos. 422, 424), and he was never afterwards employed to print the Bible.

2 This is stated by Herbert, who says the King, in ordering his release, sent him a diamond ring and a gracious message. He certainly lived only a few days after his release.—No. 145

But it was not supposed that the King was thinking now of any new matrimonial arrangement. He lacked not councillors, indeed, who would urge him, but he had not forgotten his recent mortification, and it was curiously remarked by Chapuys that few, if any, ladies at his own Court would now aspire to be his wife, as any subject who became so in future would, under the new law, have to declare, on pain of death, before she married him, if she had been guilty of any improper intimacies. Besides, he had begun to look old and grey, and was daily becoming more and more heavy and corpulent.¹

Still his spirits improved, not only in prospect of Katharine's condemnation, but still more after her execution, and before Lent set in (22 February) he had a round of banqueting. But whatever ladies he might take up with hereafter, Chapuys could assure the Emperor he saw not the slightest appearance of his taking back Anne of Cleves.²

In diplomacy he was what he had always been. During the first half of this year he was continually pursuing his old foreign policy of encouraging the mutual suspicions of the Emperor and Francis, and getting each of them to bid against the other for his alliance. And on the whole it was not difficult to pursue the game with France, especially with the aid of such a diplomatist as Marillac. But the relations of England and the Emperor at this time require a little explanation, for which it will be necessary to go back upon the story of the preceding year, and even to the end of the year 1540. The dispute about Customs' duties with the Low Countries³ was still unsettled. But this was a minor matter. Bishop Gardiner's mission to the Emperor in November, 1540,⁴ had evidently more important

1 Nos. 124, 178.
xlv., xlvii.

2 No. 124.
4 *Ib.*, p. xxii.

3 See Vol. XVI, Pref. pp. xviii.-xxii.; also

objects. He was despatched, as shown in the last volume, along with Sir Henry Knyvet, who was to remain as resident Ambassador when he returned ; and it was expected that he would be away for only two months, but his "diets" were paid to him in advance for four.¹ His principal business, however, was one which could not be accomplished even in four months ; for, as Granvelle perceived from the first, it was to follow the Emperor to the Diet at Ratisbon and prevent too easy an agreement being made between him and the Protestants.² His presence in Germany, therefore, was not welcome, and even in the Low Countries the Emperor avoided receiving him and Knyvet till Christmas Day.³ The Diet of Ratisbon, originally fixed for January, did not meet till April, and the Pope was sending Cardinal Contarini to be present at it, with great hope not only of reconciling the Protestants, but also of promoting an agreement between the Emperor and Francis. And, indeed, neither object at that time seemed hopeless ; for the Emperor, after giving audience to Gardiner, sent Gardiner's commission into France to be shown to the French King, so as to avoid mistrust.⁴ The Protestants, too, were in such good humour that they allowed the Emperor, on his way to Ratisbon, to enter Nuremberg with an armed retinue, whereas no former Emperor, it was said, had ever been permitted to occupy one of the Imperial castles in such fashion.⁵ Things looked serious for the object of Gardiner's mission, and at Nuremberg he addressed himself to Granvelle, offering to assist the Catholic cause at the Diet, and regretting that the Emperor made so little account of his King. Granvelle answered that such a complaint was unfounded ; the Emperor had shown

1 Vol. XVI., Nos. 269, 745 (f. 50).

2 *Ib.*, No. 336.

3 *Ib.*, No. 358. Chapuys apologised to the Privy Council in England for the audience having been put off so long.—No. 361.

4 *Ib.*, No. 488, p. 234.

5 *Ib.*, No. 650 (2). The word "grounds" in the first line of p. 313, does not seem to be a good translation ; for apparently the French word "terres" in the original is used, as the Italian *terre* was, for castles or walled towns.

Henry even too much consideration, seeing that he had divorced the Emperor's aunt, and repudiated the Pope's authority, which all Christians ought to respect. Yet the Emperor had several times offered to sue at the Pope's feet for his pardon, if Henry himself would have returned to his obedience, and he even now was willing on those terms to do his best for him, seeing that Cromwell, who was the cause of all the mischief, was removed. Gardiner, who could not deny the mischief done by Cromwell, was at a loss what to answer, except to say that it was a capital offence for an Englishman to propose the King's reconciliation with Rome.¹

Gardiner, however, reported this conference to the King, and so great seemed the likelihood of Catholics and Protestants at that time coming to an agreement, and the latter recognising the Pope's authority,² that it was really a question whether Henry, with all his obstinacy, would not be driven to avail himself of the Emperor's offer to procure his pardon from the Holy See. Nay, he actually instructed Gardiner to thank Granvelle for his willingness to intercede in the matter³—the nearest step that he was ever known to take towards a confession of wrong-doing. The Diet at Ratisbon, however, like all previous attempts at agreement with the Protestants,⁴ was a failure, and when it was over, the Emperor began to feel that after all he might have as much need of Henry as Henry had of him. So, yielding to the solicitations of Gardiner and Knyvett, who pressed for a treaty of closer friendship, he was willing at least to arrange that for six, eight, or perhaps ten months, neither he nor

1 *Ib.*, No. 548.

2 *Ib.*, Nos. 711, 733, 870.

3 *Ib.*, No. 676. It would seem, moreover, that Granvelle when in Italy (perhaps at Lucca) a few months later, actually spoke to the Pope on the subject. See Chapuys' letter of 16 April, in this volume, App. B, 13.

4 It is interesting to note that when at Nuremberg, before coming to the Diet, Gardiner had a three hours' argument with Osiander about Justification. See Vol. XVI., Nos. 667, 669, 670.

Henry should treat anything to the other's disadvantage. As soon as this had been agreed to in June, Bishop Gardiner returned home.¹ And mutual engagements for ten months were then made between the two Sovereigns, with a view to the conclusion meanwhile of a closer friendship and alliance.²

Immediately afterwards took place the capture and murder of Fregoso and Rincon, the French King's emissaries to the Turk.³ No incident, of course, could have been better calculated to exasperate anew the relations between Charles and Francis; for the crime was clearly brought home to the Marquis of Guasto, the Imperial governor of Milan, yet the fact no less obviously reflected on the communications between France and the enemy of Christendom. Francis might protest, as he did, that the envoys were sent to persuade the Turk not to make war on Germany;⁴ but the excuse was not believed, and the fact looked bad that he communicated with the Turk at all.

In his resentment against the Emperor, however, Francis naturally thought the more of the practicability of an alliance with England through the suggested marriage of Orleans and the Princess Mary. But as he durst not send a power to Marillac to negotiate the match, it very naturally cooled for a time, till, at the close of December, Henry himself took the matter up and addressed Marillac about it, first through the medium of the Lord Privy Seal (Southampton), afterwards personally. The Lord Privy Seal said his master was surprised that, considering the match had become a subject of common talk in France, the ambassador had not pursued the matter further and

1 *Ib.*, Nos. 910, 941 (p. 454).

2 *Ib.*, No. 1005. Comp. No. 292 of this Volume, p. 172.

3 Vol. XVI., Nos. 984, 991, 1042, &c. 4 No. 125 of this Volume.

produced a power to treat. Marillac said that he had written home and was awaiting a reply from Francis, but thought the power would come soon enough when matters were in a fair way of being concluded. The King afterwards told him that he insisted on an express power, as he had often been deluded in such matters by trusting to more general ones. Marillac doubtless knew what this meant, but could only say he would write home.¹ Chapuys was not less well aware that the King's wish for a closer alliance with the Emperor was only to prevent an alliance against himself between the Emperor and Francis.² But the English diplomacy was successful. Marillac was persuaded that if the English were not taken in time they would ally themselves with the Emperor, who would probably marry the Princess Mary ;³ and Francis commissioned him to resume the subject of her match to Orleans and give assurance, whenever he saw that the English were in earnest about it, that he would send a power.⁴

Francis, however, was anxious not to be overreached as he had already been, once and again, in dealing with Henry VIII. ; and after consulting Cardinal Beton, who was then at his court, he directed Marillac to confer with a Scotch embassy which had reached London at the new year,⁵ and in conjunction with them to negotiate for an interview of the three Kings, Francis, Henry, and James V., for which the Cardinal was himself writing to those Ambassadors.⁶ Marillac was glad to get these new instructions, which came just in time to make the English stop Bishop Bonner after he had been despatched on some special mission to the Emperor, and had actually taken

1 No. 2. 2 App. B. No. 4. 3 No. 36. 4 No. 51. 5 App. B.
No. 1. 6 No. 51.

his leave. The English seemed quite pleased at the renewal of negotiations about the match, and Marillac could see little sign of dissimulation in them. As to the interview also, Henry expressed the strongest desire for it, but thought his alliance with Francis ought first to be put upon a firm basis by negotiation, and did not see very well how the King of Scots could take part in it; he could not object, however, to James's sending Ambassadors to negotiate with both of them jointly, and for himself, if James desired it, he would go to meet him on the frontiers.¹

By such talk was Marillac led on; while Chapuys, on the other hand, feared that the French were going to win the game. Chapuys was quite aware that as long as there was any chance of war between the Emperor and Francis, Henry would start difficulties in negotiating the closer alliance, and raise his terms in proportion as he was sought after. But it was important that he should be gained over at any price, so as to forestall the French; and so Chapuys told the Emperor.² The King, perhaps, like his Council, may have been at heart better disposed towards the Emperor than towards Francis; but with him it was mainly a question which of them could offer him the better terms. War was in view, however, if he took part with either, and he was preparing for the issue. He was taking pains to fortify Hull,³ and intended to go and visit the fortifications of Dover.⁴ Besides which, all other fortifications which had been recently commenced, were steadily continued, and stores of artillery and gunpowder were being got ready.⁵ Of course Calais was not forgotten, and towards the end of February we find warning given

1 No. 84.
278-9.

2 No. 124.
5 No. 178.

3 Nos. 140, 154-5.

4 Nos. 178, 261.

to the officers there to repair to their posts ; while Wallop at Guisnes was directed to be on his guard against surprise, as there was a rumor of musters in Picardy.¹

On Marillac's report of the cordiality of Henry and his Ministers, Francis sent him two powers to be used as he saw needful, for the negotiation of the match between Orleans and Mary, instructing him to conclude that business before talking of the interview or of other matters.² But the ambassador soon discovered that now that he was prepared for business it was otherwise with those with whom he had to deal. Fine generalities, he said, gave place to very different language at close quarters, and it was impossible, after four days' conference, to get any express guarantee that Henry, in giving away his daughter, would recognise her as legitimate. Nor even, putting that subject aside for the moment, could he obtain any information about the dowry that Henry would give her. Francis asked Paget if the King really expected him to marry his son to a bastard ; yet, knowing very well that the Church and the public opinion of Europe did not look upon the lady in that light, he said he was prepared to receive her as legitimate without asking Henry to undo anything he had done, and would even allow future daughters of Henry to take precedence of her if Henry would only give him some compensation—in the shape, perhaps, of assisting Orleans to recover Milan, or by acquitting Francis of all pensions and arrears that Henry claimed of him, though Francis, for his part, considered that he had forfeited his claim by not assisting him in 1536, when the Emperor invaded Provence. Perhaps also, to quicken the English, Marillac might insinuate that the Emperor wanted Orleans to marry *his*

daughter, with whom he would deliver the counties of Bourgogne and Charolois. But Marillac had already tried that *ruse*, and noted that the English would never believe in the Emperor making any such concession.¹

Strange it certainly does seem that, in spite of indications that might have been construed otherwise, Marillac believed in the middle of March matters were tending to complete peace and security between France and England. He noted that there was no talk of arming ships and reinforcing garrisons, such as had been usual at that season for three years past, and the King had put off, or given up, his intended visit to Dover. These were the grounds of assurance. Yet Marillac himself noted, besides, that the English were still continuing their fortifications, and considering schemes for securing their frontiers. War horses, too, were much in demand, the noblemen everywhere making efforts to obtain even more than they were bound by statute to keep. And, while councils were held every day from morning to night, how was Marillac so easily assured that everything tended to peace?²

A new step taken by the Government immediately afterwards naturally caused him some misgivings; but we do not find that they were very serious. Commissioners were sent out everywhere to demand a loan.

People could hardly have been prepared for this. No fresh taxation was imposed in the session of Parliament, for the large subsidy voted in 1540 had still to be collected for two years to come. There had been some

1 Nos. 145, 164, 166, 167 (2).

2 No. 178. It must have been due, surely, to Marillac's apparent confidence that Chapuys believed in the beginning of March that an arrangement for charging the Princess's dowry on Milan was actually on foot, and that Marillac quite expected to conclude the match on those terms (No. 148). Marillac was sanguine enough, but this he did not expect. See No. 167 (2).

talk, however, of giving the King parliamentary power to anticipate the further payments—a project which was wisely dropped. But the proceeds, even of that large subsidy, were not expected to cover the probable expenditure in view; and the Commissioners were to set forth the great charges incurred in making the harbour at Dover and repairing castles and fortresses, besides maintaining a garrison to reduce Ireland “to the knowledge of God” and good civility.”¹ £100,000 would scarcely suffice to meet this year’s expenses in fortifications; and if the King were to disburse the money out of his own treasure, he would be ill-provided against any sudden event, “either by outward parts or otherwise.” Hence the kingdom would be in serious danger, considering the daily preparations made by the Emperor and the French King, and the designs of the Turk. For these reasons the King had now resorted to Wolsey’s old device of an amicable loan;² and it seems he was already thinking of enhancing the value of coin by proclamation.³

The loan was, on the whole, a success. Only the lords and the clergy⁴ were at first asked to contribute, but afterwards the wealthy classes generally; and many were reconciled to an unwilling disbursement by being told that the money was to be used against the Turk and his adherents, which was understood to mean the French. But no one expected the promised repayment at the expiration of two years. The example of the last loan forbade all hopes of that.⁵

1 No. 34. 2 Nos. 188—195. 3 No. 197. Comp. Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage* II. 85.

4 On the 4 April, Marillac wrote that the King was borrowing from 300 of the most wealthy people, clerical and temporal, the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk being assessed at 6,000 crowns, and the amount likely to be realised would exceed 300,000 crowns. No. 235. On the 22nd Marillac mentions that the application for money was now extended to all supposed to possess it. No. 261.

5 App., B. 16. Nos. 280, 286, 290, 312, 338. The pensions granted to the monks at the dissolution of the monasteries were at once taxed for the loan from Lady Day. No. 198.

The ten months' engagement between the Emperor and Henry VIII. was to expire near the close of April, 1542.¹ But no steps had yet been taken towards the closer alliance in the beginning of the year. Charles naturally did not like to make a sudden change, and he, too, was bound to Francis in the same way as Francis was to him, not to treat with England without the other's consent. Thus there was the same necessity on either side not to be found out by the other in making advances to Henry, lest the blunderer should be accused of being the first to break the truce. The Emperor had therefore put off talking of the matter as long as it was politic to do so, his expedition to Algiers forming a very good excuse. But on the 14 March he wrote to Chapuys from Valladolid two letters, one of which was to be shown to the King of England or his Council, the other being of a more private nature. In the first he reciprocated Henry's desire for a closer alliance, and said he would have sent Chapuys a power to negotiate it but for the danger of sending through France. He would send one by sea, but it must go first to the Queen Regent of the Netherlands, and Chapuys might begin to treat in the meanwhile before it arrived. In the other he cautioned Chapuys that while the first letter was written expressly to be shown, he must take care not to let it go out of his hands, lest the English should turn it to their profit in their dealings with the French. Francis, he believed, had been cautious not to send the powers for the Orleans marriage, and he on his side must first send Chapuys's powers to Granvelle, whose advice he always took about such matters. But Granvelle, on his return from Italy, had been obliged, after touching at the island of Hières, to go back to Genoa, so the precious document which alone could commit the Emperor had to go first

¹ Bonner and Knyvett, in an interview with Granvelle on the 24 April (the day after St. George's Day), said the 10 months would expire within five days. See p. 172.

by sea to Genoa, and thence travel through Germany and come by Flanders.¹

On receipt of these instructions, Chapuys did his part most dexterously, and though the King said he suspected stratagem in the commission given to the Queen of Hungary while the power for Chapuys to treat went round by Genoa, the ambassador urged so strongly the desirability of frankness, now that both sides had lost hope of any understanding with France, that the King was entirely satisfied. Henry in truth was no longer afraid that Charles would league with France against him.² But Bonner had "mixed the sweet with the bitter" to the Emperor in Spain,³ and when Chapuys was left to negotiate with the Privy Council, he found that they did the same, raising their terms, in fact, as they had always done when they felt themselves secure. The King, they said, did not wish to suspend negotiations till Chapuys had sufficient powers ; but a confirmation of old treaties was no good—indeed they were no longer valid, for though they had been scrupulously kept by the King, they had been broken on the Emperor's side by the edict in Flanders, of which Chapuys should obtain the repeal. They wished, therefore, to know what overtures he was free to make. Chapuys said he could make no new ones till he had instructions from the Emperor. Of four points which had been proposed six years before, he must for the present put aside two—the King's reconciliation to Rome, and the Princess Mary's legitimization. But he thought it a very appropriate time to discuss the third point, an aid against the Turk ; while as to the fourth, which was about the French, the Emperor had since made a truce with them, so the case was altered. The English asked how long that truce would last, and Chapuys admitted that in his opinion the Emperor might declare it broken already, and it would last no longer

1 Nos. 170, 171.

2 App. B, No. 13.

3 No. 239,

than the French found it convenient. The English were willing to discuss both the two latter points, but it must be understood that their King was then on friendly terms with every reigning Sovereign, even with the French King and the King of Scots, and if he entered a league against France he must have compensation for his French pensions. As to the Turk, they could not touch upon that matter till the principal question was settled.¹

The Queen of Hungary could only advise Chapuys to temporise till his powers from the Emperor arrived ;² and on the 2 May Charles went so far as to sign a commission enabling him to make an offensive and defensive alliance with the English.³ Granvelle had by that time returned to the Court at Valladolid, and expressed himself about Henry VIII. to Bonner and Knyvet in far more cordial terms than he had used to Gardiner.⁴ He was delighted that all impediments to amity with England were now removed. He had a very bitter feeling against the French, who, he said, had galleys out to take him on his voyage in resentment at the fate of Rincon and Fregoso ; but for his part he cared not so much for himself as because he had certain blank charters of the Emperor's touching the expedition of English matters, which he would not have come into the Frenchmen's hands. He swore that he possessed written evidences of what they had been doing. It was easy, when he was in this frame of mind, to lead up to the question of the "straiter amity" that was to be negotiated within a period just about to expire. But after this interview there was some delay ; and though the

1 App. B., 13, pp. 721-2. 2 No. 253. 3 No. 291.

4 No. 292. Taking off his bonnet when they gave him the King's commendations he said he had always desired to serve Henry, and had so declared to my lord of Winchester (Gardiner) and Mr. Knyvet, and also to Wyatt, and to Pate, whom he described in terms befitting one of Henry VIII.'s own courtiers, as "*illi profugo et malo viro qui jam est Romæ.*" No doubt he had declared to Gardiner, as to the others, his desire to do service to Henry, but he had also spoken to him pretty freely of Henry's conduct.

prescribed term actually did expire, it did not greatly affect the question of the alliance, as the English had no great doubt which way the Emperor's interests would incline.¹

Henry himself was pretty sure of this ; and to help on the result, he went on haggling with Marillac about the terms on which he would give his daughter to Orleans.² But Marillac was now beginning to be a little uncomfortable, partly about the object of the loan, which was pressed much further than at first, and partly about the King's going to Dover, which, though deferred a short time, was afterwards fixed for the 24 April, and there were rumors that he would cross secretly to Calais, where he would inspect the fortifications and see how far the works at Guisnes had advanced.³ This suspicion was rather augmented than otherwise by what the King himself told him on St. George's day at Greenwich—the day before he started,—when he said he was only going off for a brief visit to the seacoast and would be back in 20 days, giving Marillac distinctly to understand that his company on the journey was undesirable for lack of convenient lodgings.⁴ Marillac was thus left to deal with some members of the Privy Council, who kept up the haggling more than ever, not only speaking as if the overture had come from Francis, but saying that Henry could not give with his daughter more than the sum of 300,000 crowns that he gave with his sister when she married Louis XII, and that as to making an alliance with Francis the King had no wish, directly or indirectly, to be led into a war with the Emperor. Now the French seem to have been quite clear that Paget had said the contrary of this in France,—*i.e.*, that Henry did wish for a joint war with the Emperor.⁵ But the English Privy Council would not believe what Marillac told them their own ambassador had said in Paris, and did not think he could have had any warrant to say so.⁶

1 No. 292. 2 Nos. 246-248. 3 Nos. 261, 279. 4 No. 290. 5 No. 270 (3), 6 No. 302.

The French had been vainly hoping that if the marriage really took effect, they might not only gain Henry for an effective ally, but that he might be got to relinquish the yearly payments guaranteed to him by treaties. But now there was no longer any hope of this, or any encouragement to proceed, and Francis directed his ambassador to let the matter rest. If the English were disposed to resume the subject, he was simply to report what they said, and possibly they might find Francis quite as cold as they had been.¹ Even Brion who, being now once more in favour, had been a warm promoter of the English alliance and cared nothing about the Pope or Henry's excommunication, could not but feel that their offers were altogether inadequate, and he told Paget that as the matter could not go forward, they must be content simply to remain good friends.²

When the King returned from Dover, Marillac found little comfort in the fact that he had not crossed the Channel ; for he discovered that he had sent for Wallop, the governor of Guisnes, and questioned him about the possibility of a successful attack on Ardres before the works were completed. He had also ordered the works at Guisnes to be hastened, that they might be a match for those at Ardres. Then apparently Bishop Gardiner was brewing some mischief in daily conference with the Imperial Ambassdor, having lately removed to a house in the fields at Stepney to be near him,³ and Marillac had got news from a very good authority that the King spoke of undertaking the defence of the Emperor's Flemish possessions and would lend the Emperor a good sum to be used against the Turk on security of certain towns in the Low Countries. The loan apparently was partly for this and partly to enable the King to recover his pensions

1 No. 326. 2 No. 328.

³ The ostensible reason for his removal was for fear of the sweating sickness. See App. B., No. 22.

from France, though some said that these oppressive exactions were mainly intended to keep down the people, to make it still more difficult to rebel, which was no easy matter at any rate, now that the King had cut off all prominent members of the blood royal.¹

Marillac's information was not far wrong about the nature of Gardiner's communications with Chapuys. For the terms of the closer amity were already under consideration, the Ambassador having received his powers by the middle of May, and he rejoiced that there was some hope of the King and the Emperor putting a joint pressure on the French to prevent their assisting the Turk to trouble Christendom. Gardiner, indeed, told him that the King had no occasion to make war on France, but there was evidently an understood proviso—unless it was made worth his while; to satisfy which condition Chapuys was willing that the King should have—not towns in the Low Countries, as Marillac was informed, but in France (as soon as they were conquered, of course) for the assurance of his pension.² Gardiner, however, professed to have no commission to discuss matters; and Chapuys, after an audience which he had of the King on Ascension day (18 May), entered into fuller communications with Gardiner and two other Bishops, Tunstall and Thirleby, who were authorised to negotiate with him. They discussed a number of points together for a whole week, and at Whitsuntide, though very ill, he was carried in a litter to the King at Hampton Court, where lodgings were assigned both to him and to the three Bishops for their greater convenience. He remained there five days in continued conference with

1 No. 338.

2 No. 329. The towns offered to the English by Chapuys were Boulogne, Ardres, Montieul, and Therouanne. A few weeks later, after Chapuys' return from his brief visit to Flanders, the English themselves proposed that they should have Amiens, Abbeville, Corbie, Bray, and La Crottoy, giving up their old claim on Guienne and Gascony to the Emperor, as those countries adjoined his Spanish dominions. No. 468.

them, and the attentions shown to him appeared to Marillac altogether beyond those which an ordinary ambassador might have looked for.¹ But before Marillac had finished the letter reporting these things to his master, he learned that Chapuys, with all his gout, had secretly taken ship for Flanders on some business of very special importance. This was certainly of no good omen for France.

Chapuys had set out with a fair wind, but it became unpropitious before he left the Thames, and he crossed, apparently from Gravesend, to Dover by land, and thence sailed to Gravelines. The King at the same time got *The Great Harry* and all his other ships of war ready for service. In France there were all sorts of alarming rumors, and Brion was sadly perplexed, while Paget's ingenuity was somewhat taxed to explain matters.² But Chapuys returned in a fortnight and repaired to the King at the Moor.³ He must have removed with him immediately afterwards to Hampton Court, where he remained about a fortnight, lodged in the palace, and returned to London on the 2nd July.⁴ He had gone over, in fact, to expedite the closer alliance, which seemed now in a fair way of being concluded, though the King had made some difficulties about the loss of his French pensions, for which he would require compensation. But on his return matters did not yet advance so rapidly as he had hoped. He had, however, just before leaving Flanders, met at St. Omer the Sieur de Roeux, who told him that with the help of 4,000 Englishmen, in addition to the horse and foot he could himself raise in Artois, he would undertake to surprise Montreuil, which could easily be kept safe during the winter. This project Chapuys com-

1 Nos. 360, App. B. 19, 371. 2 Nos. 392, 400. 3 No. 415.

4 Nos. 435, 453, App. B. No. 24.

municated to the King, who was vastly taken with it, and wrote to Wallop to put himself in communication on the subject with De Roeux.¹

Henry, however, while making every preparation for war, was anxious not to commit himself against France prematurely, and it was agreed that the league should be kept secret till October. Meanwhile Chapuys at Hampton Court came to an agreement that the edict in Flanders against the export of goods in English ships should be revoked as soon as possible; which was done at once by Mary of Hungary, on the understanding that the English statute likewise was to be repealed on the first opportunity. Information was likewise sent to Paget (in order that he might plausibly rebuke the suspicions rife in France), that the Imperial Ambassador had gone to Court about these commercial matters during the Whitsun holidays, and that his voyage to Flanders and return were only with a view to their more effectual settlement.² To pass such false coin no one was more skilful than Paget; and civility and prudence alike required that it should be received for the time as genuine. But the best friends of England in France were sadly disappointed; and if Brion, sick at heart, and indeed sick in body, replied to Paget with polite insincerity, Margaret of Navarre had for some time been unable to restrain her feelings of indignation and disgust.³

It could scarcely have been satisfactory to Francis at such a time to have no more clearsighted agent in England than Marillac, who was still allowing himself to be fooled in the old fashion, and though warned to keep a sharp look out, believed that war preparations in England had

¹ App. B. 21, 22, 23: No. 496. ² Nos. 435, 440, App. B. 28, 33.

³ Nos. 479, App. B. 27. Comp. No. 418.

considerably cooled, and that Chapuys was not succeeding in his negotiations.¹ Francis, however, was now resolved on his course of action, and sent his secretary, Claude de L'Aubespine, to England on a special mission, the real object of which, as Paget discovered, was only to "decipher" Henry, and learn, if possible, the real state of matters between him and the Emperor. For Francis had already decided on war with the latter, which he proclaimed two days after giving L'Aubespine his instructions, and it was a part of the envoy's charge to explain the reasons which had driven him to take up arms. He was also commissioned to inform Henry that Francis had received an embassy from the great King of Sweden, Gustavus Vasa, and had joined him in an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Denmark and the Duke of Prussia, which he hoped that Henry, too, would enter.² The hope was probably but a faint one; but if L'Aubespine could only "decipher" Henry satisfactorily, it would be seen, at least, whether he would stand by either combatant or profess a treacherous neutrality.

Henry chose the latter course. L'Aubespine had a cold reception, his audience being delayed four days, while the Imperial ambassador was at court. The King said he was very sorry that his neighbours had fallen out, whom he had formerly done his best to pacify, but as they had accused him of fomenting discord, he had given up meddling, and he piously thanked God that this rupture had not proceeded from him. As to the treaty with Sweden, he thought that King too poor to give effectual aid, and the Duke of Prussia was too far off. The King of Denmark was a more hopeful ally, but the

1 Nos. 434, 453, 469, 500.

2 Nos. 470; App. B, 26 and 27; 485, 501, 505, 523; App. 33. On the 20 June Paget had already sent information about the Swedish embassy. See p. 240.

Easterlings would not like war. When he had seen the articles of the treaty, he would decide whether he himself could enter it. He sent, however, a written reply to Francis, and Paget was instructed, in delivering it, to demand copies of the treaties made by France with their new confederates. If the English ambassador was questioned about forces lately sent over to Calais and Guisnes, he was to say there were only 200 or 300, sent merely for defence of the King's territory.¹

L'Aubespine having got his answer, returned to France. Before leaving England he tried to create a belief in the public that he had met with a good reception; but appearances were against him. He was accompanied by Marillac down the river to Gravesend to see the King's naval preparations, and then to the port of embarkation—no doubt Dover—to see the new fortifications.² The message that he carried back with him was not a very comfortable one. He had been treated visibly with much less consideration than Chapuys. Henry could not be got to see much in the provocations Francis had received from the Emperor. Men were enrolled secretly in England, and merchant ships commanded to be ready. Artillery and gunners were dispatched to Calais. Moreover L'Aubespine had received a significant hint that he should have come with instructions about the King's French pensions if his mission was to have borne any fruit.³

On the 14 July the Duke of Orleans invaded Luxemburg, and on the 15th M. de Longueval with Martin Van Rossem

¹ Nos. 523, 524, 532.

² App., B. 34. No. 598. Chapuys seems to be in error in believing that Marillac's optimism carried him so far as to make him believe, and tell L'Aubespine to report, that it would be two months before the English ships could go to sea. On the contrary, Marillac observed that eight ships in the Thames on which he had for some time kept an eye, were quite ready to sail. See p. 307.

³ No. 532.

attacked Brabant through Gelderland. The town of Dammvilliers at once fell to Orleans, while the other army laid waste the country about Bois-le-Duc, took Hoogstraeten and threatened Antwerp. On the 21st the Dauphin left the French Court for Narbonne, where d'Annebault was to join him with bands of Italians, Swiss, and lanzknechts to attack Salsas and Perpignan. And later in the month the Duke of Vendôme was at St. Pol, preparing to invade Flanders. Thus by the end of July four armies were in the field invading or menacing the Emperor's dominions in different quarters.¹

The news of these things created anxiety in England, especially the danger of Antwerp, the capture of which would have been a serious blow to English commerce.² Siege was actually laid to the place on the 26th but was raised two days later.³ War, however, was soon hot within no great distance of Calais, and Wallop, commanding at Guisnes, was a little suspicious that the French forces mustering to lay siege to Tournehem might really be intended against him.⁴

Under these circumstances both the Imperial and the French Ambassadors were summoned to Windsor, where on the 8th August the Duke of Norfolk addressed them in the King's name, showing how he was compelled by the war which had broken out between the Emperor and Francis,—especially as the King of Scots was said to be preparing for war also,—to arm and raise men and ships in defence of the kingdom ; and he desired to warn both belligerents to respect the neutrality of English ports and not ill-treat English seamen. The Imperial Ambassador, who had received private notice beforehand of the substance of this address, replied in suitable terms, saying he was quite sure that no one could

1 Nos. 503, 533 (2) ; App. B. 33 : 541, 554, 559, 589, 599, 603.

2 No. 559. 3 No. 599. 4 No. 561.

misinterpret the King's conduct, and that both the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary would act accordingly. Marillac also made a like reply, though he inwardly noted the reference to the King of Scots, and felt sure that the preparations by sea and land, which Norfolk said were making to preserve neutrality, were really intended against France and Scotland.¹

Marillac's suspicions were certainly much in accordance with all the evidence that we possess. Henry's more immediate aim, however, was to crush Scotland, while France was occupied with another enemy. And here we may note that the language used to the two ambassadors was exceedingly cautious. They were not told—very likely because it was not the fact—that the Scots had begun hostilities against England, but only that James was preparing for war and had ordered all his forces to be ready on brief warning. Yet it was one of the pleas that Henry advanced in his subsequent justification of the war with Scotland that the Scots had actually invaded England on the 4th July. This was not admitted by the Scots themselves, for they maintained it was the English who first broke the peace three days later,³ and whatever may have been the truth of the matter, owing to the deficiency of correspondence we have no account of this alleged first outrage. Raids on both sides there certainly were during that month of July, but which side began it is not easy to say. James, in the course of that month, sent the Steward of his Household, James Leirmonth, of Dairsie, with a letter written in his own hand to Henry, to apologise, it is said, for some outrage of the Scots. Unluckily, just after his arrival, there was another raid, in which four or five English gentlemen with their companies attacked the

invaders, but fell into an ambush, and were every man of them slain, to the number of forty or fifty.¹ On hearing of this Henry was so intensely angry that he refused to see the ambassador. He was, however, more composed on learning that the English had crossed the borders and slain three or four times the number of Scots in revenge. So on the 6th August he gave audience to Leirmonth, and wrote to James on the 8th—the very day he received the two ambassadors at Windsor—an answer which implied willingness to settle disputes by negotiation. And James replied in the same spirit, asking for a safe conduct for Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, John Lord Erskine, Leirmonth, and two others.²

The King, however, had already on the news of the Scotch incursions, despatched Sir Robert Bowes to the East and Middle Marches in advance of the Earl of Rutland, who was to be Warden of the Marches generally, with orders to levy 600 men for the month from 12th August to 9th September. He was also to warn the local officers to keep good rule unless the Scots made new attempts ; in which case they must take good care to give them a full equivalent for injuries inflicted. He was to notify this determination to keep good rule to Lord Maxwell and the officers of Scotland, and meanwhile to warn the Borderers to get their hay and corn into safe places. He was, further, to keep good espial on the Scots, especially to ascertain whether they had any ships ready for sea.³

The Borders, no doubt, were in a dangerous state ; but the prompt sending of Leirmonth shows pretty clearly that it was against the King of Scotland's mind that disturbances occurred there. James, indeed, had been preparing for war, as the Duke of Norfolk said ; for he had been taking musters

1 Nos. 580, 586. See Notes and Errata.

2 Nos. 580, 642.

3 No. 540.

in June¹; but that he wished to bring on war is contrary to all the evidence. The answer made to his message by Leirmonth, however, hardly suggests an equal desire on Henry's part to arrive at an amicable settlement. James had proposed that Commissioners of both Kings should meet on the Borders for redress of outrages. To this Henry replied that the Scotch Commissioners had better come to Windsor to discuss matters there—of course, at a serious disadvantage.² And the very day that this letter was signed he gave the Earl of Rutland his instructions, and sent him down to the Borders, where he was to take very secret counsel with Sir Robert Bowes and others as to the state of matters there, and, with advice of John Heron and the pensioners—the most hardened of the border thieves, whom the King had thought it politic for five years past to keep in his pay³—to “entertain” the rovers of Liddersdale and other Scotchmen willing to serve against their own sovereign, and take what further action might seem fit.⁴

To understand somewhat better the position of affairs with Scotland we must go back to that proposal of an interview in the preceding year which Henry wished to represent as originating with James. On this subject what was said in the Preface to the last Volume (pp. xxxviii., xxxix.) requires, I find, some little modification; for it appears that Bellenden, when he had audience of Henry at Northampton⁵ really did speak of an interview between the two Kings, and Henry was no doubt justified in saying, as he did afterwards to a Scotch embassy of which Bellenden himself was a member, that

1 No. 415. 2 Nos. 580, 586.

3 See Vol. XII., Part I., Nos. 319, 332. Part II., Nos. 249, 250. 4 Nos. 577–579.

5 It appears to have been at Northampton and not at Pipwell, as stated in the last Preface, that Bellenden delivered his message and received his answer. See Vol. XVI., No. 1,034 (2).

that Ambassador had "proposed" the meeting.¹ The proposal, however, was not then a new one—in fact, it was a very old story; and a word or two about the history of the project seems not uncalled for. As far back as March, 1536, we find Chapuys writing that it had been actually settled that such an interview was to take place at York; for a courier had just come from Scotland with the news.² But that the thing was then proposed by Henry VIII. and not by James is quite evident from a letter of Lord William Howard a month later,³ even if it were not sufficiently clear from the suspicions entertained in Scotland as to the object of his and Barlow's embassy.⁴ James's Council, in fact, refused to let him go to meet Henry; and in 1537 the Council of Henry considered it one reason against granting James a safe conduct through England when he was returning with his newly married wife from France to Scotland that it would not be "honorable" for Henry to grant a free passage to one "who not only broke the appointment "for the interview, but pretended that he should be "betrayed if he kept it."⁵ There was, however, in the opinion of the English Council another reason against granting the safe conduct, which apparently they considered more weighty because they put it first, viz., that no English King had ever received a Scotch King into his realm except as a vassal—a point which we may be pretty sure was not mentioned to James himself when the interview was proposed by Lord William Howard and Bishop Barlow.

In the spring of 1539 the project was again brought forward, and again by Henry himself, when he sent

1 No. 88 (4). 2 Vol. X., No. 494, p. 200. 3 *Ib.* No. 729.

4 *Ib.* Nos. 287, 482. 5 Vol. XII., Part I., No. 399.

Sadler to James to remove unpleasant impressions and promote cordiality. The King then said that he was contemplating a visit to the North in the following summer, and if James would come and meet him the expense would be little on either side.¹

It thus appears that Henry had been angling for an interview with his nephew for years at the time when Bellenden "proposed" the matter to him at Northampton in 1541; and to suppose that Bellenden made an unguarded promise that James was ready to accomplish the meeting offhand is against all moral probability. The Scotch Council had been all along very suspicious of Henry's intentions in this matter; and even now Cardinal Beton, who knew the facts, said expressly in France that it was Henry who was soliciting the interview, and soliciting it very eagerly.²

James excused his delay in accomplishing the meeting by his inability to obtain the consent of the Estates of his realm and of his father in-law the French King, whom he said he had earnestly solicited to agree to it; and Henry, though he declared that he had protracted his stay in the North that James might come to him, replied amicably that seeing the matter was made so "difficile" he was content to pass it over for that time.³ This was in the beginning of February 1542, and there were other matters in dispute then pending;⁴ but these it was to be hoped might be arranged by negotiation. Henry promised the Scotch Ambassadors that he would send Commissioners after the Parliament to meet others from Scotland; and as Parliament was dissolved in March they were no doubt appointed in or before April. Their names appear to have been John Dudley (newly created Viscount

¹ See Vol. XII., Part I., No. 1,313. The document is misplaced in 1537, as shown in Vol. XIV., Part II., No. 771 (2).

² Vol. XVI., No. 1,138. ³ No. 88 (4). ⁴ Nos. 30, 61.

Lisle on the death of Arthur Plantagenet),¹ Sir Richard Southwell, Sir Thomas Wharton (the Deputy Warden at Carlisle), Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, Lord Latimer, and Dr. Leigh.² But where they met the Scots or how long they conferred with them does not appear. The most serious question to be adjusted was about English rebels received in Scotland, some of whom were Churchmen; but as James's attitude on this subject was firm, the English Commissioners were instructed to give it the go-by till a more convenient season, and to pass on to a small question about the boundary. But even on this small question they and the Scots could come to no agreement.³

Shortly before the English Commissioners were appointed, one of them, Sir Thomas Wharton, had submitted to the King and Council a plan of his own for settling these international difficulties, of which apparently he would willingly have undertaken the execution himself if he could have got authority to do it. He was, as already mentioned, Deputy Warden at Carlisle, and his plan was simply to kidnap the King of the Scots when he was sojourning somewhere not far from the West Marches. The project was laid before the Council, or rather came before them as one item in the Border correspondence, but they refused to discuss it without a direct command. It seemed to them attended with many difficulties. The question of peace or war then hung in the balance, depending on James's answer to some communications and on the sending of Commissioners, but the relations of the two countries were for the present friendly. Then the castle to which James resorted was a good many miles from the Border, and the country between it and England was so well inhabited that a band sent to kidnap him would be sure to be discovered. In that district

1 No. 2206) 2 No. 398. 3 Nos. 778 (p. 428), 807, 1,033.

lay the town of Dumfries, which was very populous, as the neighbourhood was also, so that it would be difficult to bring the King away alive. Then if he was slain, what scandal would ensue! And no less so if the plot were discovered, embittering the feud between the two countries to the very utmost. It was clearly bad policy and the scheme was not approved of.¹

Although the Commissioners of the two Kingdoms parted without having arrived at any settlement, even of the small question of boundary, there seems to have been, when they separated, a brief period of peace upon the Borders. But that peace was now left precarious, and both sides looked upon war as only too probable. Both sides, indeed, were doubtless preparing for it even before the Commissioners parted. The English Commissioners were at Berwick in May and June seeing to the efficiency of the Border fortifications; and James, as already said, was taking musters in the latter month, which English Ambassadors, in letters from Scotland received before the 20th, spoke of having actually witnessed, adding that a general muster of all able to bear arms had been ordered to take place about Midsummer day.² No actual rupture of the peace, however, occurred before the 4th July—the date when, according to the English, it was broken by the Scots; and this, it is stated, was immediately after the departure of the Commissioners. But the Scots maintained that none occurred till the 7th, and that then it was the English who began.³

It was only on the 28th of the same month that Sir Robert Bowes was sent to the Borders with the Commission already referred to. Leirmonth's arrival at the English Court must have been about the same time—one

might suppose a day or two later if he was sent to apologise for the same outrages which prompted the sending of Sir Robert. But we know nothing of his charge on this head, except the account that the English Council chose to give of it to Chapuys ; and it is certain that James, for his part, did not acknowledge that the first breach was due to the Scots. Indeed, in a confidential despatch to Leirmonth, written on the 20th August, he wonders at the insistence of the English Council in maintaining that such was the case, when it was notorious that there were two English raids into Scotland before there was one Scotch raid into England.¹

With all this, however, James was really so anxious for peace that he was quite disposed to comply with Henry's proposal that he should send Ambassadors to the English Court to settle differences, instead of deputing new Commissioners to meet on the Borders. He accordingly named, as we have seen, five Ambassadors, of whom Leirmonth was one, and he directed Leirmonth to procure a safe conduct for the others. But meanwhile, offences had grown on both sides. The English had burned six different towns in the Merse (or Berwickshire), and, just two days before James wrote, the Scots burned Carham tower and some houses in Cornhill. But James was so determined to stop outrages that even before formal complaint could have been lodged of this offence he ordered James Doig, the leader, to be cashiered and punished.²

James was at that time at his usual residence—Holyrood Palace ; but Wharton informed the King that he was bringing forces to the border as if he intended some sudden exploit. The rumour may have arisen from the Earl of Huntly having been sent thither (with but forty attendants,

as James said) really to prevent disorder.¹ The King, however, on Wharton's information, sent instructions to the Earl of Rutland to exercise unremitting vigilance, to see Norham, Wark, Alnwick, and other holds fully furnished with ordnance, gunners, and victuals, to make two new bulwarks at Berwick, and to keep ample reserves of victuals there and at Carlisle.² He also ordered the President and Council of the North to put all men in those quarters in readiness to march at an hour's notice; and he wrote to James regretting to hear of daily attempts quite at variance with the amity professed in his message sent by Leirmonth.³ Then without waiting for a reply, he determined to send the Duke of Norfolk "with a main force" against the Scots, and gave him power to take the levies in Yorkshire and the North Counties.⁴

Whatever grounds Wharton may have had for believing that James intended to attack the English borders, it is certain that at that very time preparations were made at Berwick and at Norham for an invasion of Scotland. Sir Robert Bowes, though his instructions were not to commit aggressions unless the Scots began, and then see that they were fully requited, evidently considered that he had no longer occasion to be idle; and he arranged with Sir William Eure, the captain of Berwick, and the banished Earl of Angus and Sir George Douglas to make a raid into Teviotdale. They carried out their design on St. Bartholomew's day, the 24th August, burning Maxwell Heugh, Heiton of the Hill, and some other places; but returning homewards they fell into an ambush at Haddon Rig and were pursued by some

1 No. 674. That Huntly continued peaceful after the provocation is shown in Nos. 734, 739. 2 No. 650. 3 Nos. 651, 653.

4 No. 661. Norfolk's commission, which is undated on the Patent Roll [see No. 714 (19)], was no doubt given him on the 24 August. On the 25th some addition was made to it by letters. See No. 671. It appears that the first thing he did after receiving it was to ride down to his place at Chesworth in Sussex, from which he wrote next day (the 25th) to the Council. No. 719 (compare footnote).

2,000 Scots, with the result that Bowes and his brother Richard, Sir John Witherington, marshal of Berwick, John Carr, captain of Wark, John Tempest, Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, and John Heron of Chipchase, were taken prisoners, with others amounting in all to 400 or 500. Angus after some hard fighting saved himself, and others escaped by speed of horse.¹

James V. wrote to Henry a letter of very temperate remonstrance on the unprovoked attack, again urging that if he really meant to keep the peace he would send a safe conduct for the Scotch Ambassadors and order his own officers on the Borders to desist from further invasions.² But defeat is not less bitter because it is just, and the indignation at Henry's Court was extreme.³ There was no thought but of vengeance. Norfolk at once prepared to depart for the North, declaring that he would lower the Scottish pride; and to aid him in doing so his brother, Lord William, was released from the Tower.⁴ His son, the Earl of Surrey, who had lately been in the Fleet for some misdemeanour,⁵ also accompanied him on his expedition.⁶ The Earl of Rutland was already well on his way north to take up his position as Warden; so that apparently he received news of the disaster in Scotland at Darlington on the 25th, when he at once pushed on to Newcastle, which he reached at seven in the evening. His thoughts were greatly occupied with the question how to procure sufficient grain for the coming army.⁷

To breathe fire and fury at Court was natural enough; but on second thoughts it was found that there might be inconvenience in the practice. There was James's Ambassador, Leirmonth, still waiting to obtain an answer

1 Nos. 662-3, 672-4. 2 No. 674. 3 No. 770.

4 On the 27th August, three days after the Scotch victory. See Nos. 685, 714 (23).

5 Nos. 493, 557. 6 No. 729. 7 Nos. 681-2, 695.

about that larger embassy which he had offered to send. What was to be done about that? Leirmonth at first expected to be made a prisoner. But for the present the advantage lay with the Scots, and James was still only asking for explanations, and for a safe conduct for his Ambassadors.¹ Were the English now going to show, by a breach of the law of nations, that the raid had been really authorised? The Ambassador received variable treatment. Sometimes he was most cordially addressed and allowed to kill bucks in the parks. Again, before the day was over, all was coldness and distrust.² At last he was dismissed with something like incivility; but after starting on his way home he met a herald of the King, his master, with whom he returned once more to solicit even yet a safe conduct for the great embassy, that they might go to York, and treat with Norfolk and other Commissioners for a peace.³

The English in their diplomacy did not make a creditable appearance. They affected to believe that the "displeasure" which had occurred, had been due to an intended invasion of their country by the Earl of Huntly, who had been sent to the Borders avowedly to prevent outrages.⁴ But, unluckily for them, James could produce a writing which had been taken on one of the prisoners, signed by Sir Robert Bowes, showing that the plan for an invasion of Scotland had been drawn and arranged beforehand.⁵ And James learned some further secrets of English intrigues from James Douglas, whose life he pardoned, and whom he sent over the Firth, to Falkland Castle.⁶ He must have seen clearly that it was Henry's policy to crush Scotland while France was afraid to aid her; and he wisely persevered in doing what he honorably

1 No. 674.

2 No. 729.

3 No. 746.
6 No. 743.

4 No. 734.

5 No. 720.

could to prevent hostilities. He had his embassy ready to send to England; and Angus certainly did not do more than justice to his pacific intentions in writing to the Earl of Rutland that he desired peace because he had no word of assistance from France.¹

Full of the expedition that he was to lead against the Scots, the Duke of Norfolk reached his own home at Kenninghall on the 2 September,² where he remained awhile perplexed about many things, and writing opposite directions on successive days.³ Nor had he yet left Norfolk on the 12th, when he received orders from the King to defer setting out for eight days more.⁴ For the King, when he left Court, had still to determine what to do about the proposed Scotch embassy; and he finally made up his mind to let the Ambassadors come, but only as far as York, where he would send some of his own Council to discuss matters with them. James agreed to this arrangement, though he could not help hinting that it would have been more satisfactory if they had been received nearer Henry's Court; and he gave a special commission to Lord Erskine, one of the embassy, to repair to Henry himself, either during, or after the meeting, to declare his strong desire for amity.⁵

The meeting at York was arranged to take place on the 18th September, and Norfolk was to be one of the Commissioners.⁶ Their instructions were not to allow the negotiations to be prolonged more than eleven days:—they must either conclude a peace before Michaelmas, unless a day or two more seemed likely to effect it, or go forward on their journey. If the Scotch Ambassadors had not come to York by the 18th they might wait four days for them and then go and meet them at Newcastle.

1 No. 744. 2 Nos. 730, 731. 3 Nos. 750, 753, 754, 771.

4 No. 777. The delay was not unwelcome to him. No. 779.

5 Nos. 765, 772. 6 Nos. 770, 778.

They must insist on the delivery of the English prisoners, if possible without ransom, and refuse to allow this condition to be postponed, threatening even to break off communications if it were not granted, but if this had no effect they might agree to anything reasonable to procure the deliverance of the prisoners. They must insist on the Scots interpreting the last treaty as requiring the delivery of all rebels, Kirkmen or others; also on their relinquishing their claim to the piece of ground about which the Boundary Commissioners could not agree, unless they could show better title than appeared at that time. They must conclude that neither party should aid the other's enemies, but that each should give mutual aid to the other *ad expensas requirentis*; and that this amity should be preferred to any other that might interfere with it. If, however, the Scots produced new evidence about the disputed land they were to consider it, and in conversation renew the suggestion of an interview between the Kings, and might follow up this in preference to the "piquant" question of the rebels, and use various persuasions. If, however, the Scots listened to the suggestion, the Commissioners must hint that hostages would probably be necessary. If they suggested that a formal request should be made for the interview by Henry they must be shown how unbecoming and objectionable it would be for one prince to ask another into his realm, although it was a thing that Henry undoubtedly desired. If the Scots on this matter wished to refer to their Sovereign and the eleven days expired before their messengers returned, the Commissioners were courteously to request them to draw to Newcastle or some place nearer the Borders, to continue the confer-

ences there; where they would either come to a friendly conclusion, or separate with regret that Henry's amicable intentions had been fruitless. And so the English were to dismiss the others in good fashion "and in God's name haste forward the enterprise."¹

These were the leading points of the instructions. But there were others relating to the alternative of hostilities; and it is to be noted that even if from the first the Commissioners saw no prospect of getting the Scots to acquiesce in their terms they were still to carry on the conferences in a most amicable spirit, while secretly augmenting the garrisons on the Borders, "lest the Scots, perceiving what were toward, would enter to give the first buffet." The Commissioners were also to be prepared, in case the Scots alleged (as apparently it was anticipated that they would) that the first breach of peace was on the side of the English, to show that on the contrary it was a Scotch raid into "Cokedal" (Coquetdale?) on the 4 July, with which disturbances began. James's proposal to send up Lord Erskine as Ambassador to Henry, while his fellow-Commissioners remained at York to continue the negotiations, was by no means agreeable to the King. On receipt of James's letter he wrote again to the Commissioners on the 16th September. It was a mere artifice, he said, to win time,—as no doubt it was, to stave off those ruthless hostilities for which Henry had made such extensive preparations. The English Commissioners must tell Lord Erskine and his fellows that no delay could be permitted, and that if this was the object he must not repair to the King; but they must endeavour to learn from him in confidence the substance of his message, and inform the King beforehand. At the

same time they were directed, if the Scots, alarmed at the preparations of war, showed themselves too eager to accept conditions, to insist upon six, or at least four, hostages, "of great estimation," such as three earls and a bishop, or three earls and three others, being given up before they left. Meanwhile they were to consider how border fortresses might be "taken and fortified, without notable charge, for the enlargement of the frontier," and how Scotch ships found in Leith harbour might be used to destroy the corn and cattle in the Orkney and Shetland islands from which Scotland derived considerable supplies. Some further directions were added relating to the services due from the Borderers.¹

The Commissioners of both kingdoms, as appointed, met at York on the 18th. Those on the English side were the Duke of Norfolk, Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, Tunstall, bishop of Durham, and Sir Anthony Browne. The Scotch were Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, Lord Erskine, and James Leirmonth. The English proceeded upon their first instructions, and asked what the Scots had to propose. They said a perpetual peace, and made no difficulty about the restoration of the prisoners if other things were agreed. Pressed further, they said Rosse herald had promised Henry that their master would deliver them upon his word or writing desiring it, and though they had no special instructions they were sure there would be no difficulty—the prisoners would be restored without ransom. The English then said they had commission for a league defensive and offensive, which showed their King's cordiality; but there could be no true amity if one prince could damage the other, and each prince must be bound not to make war at the bidding of a third.

The Scots replied that they had old leagues with France, which they were not entitled to break. "So have we," said the English; "but if the Emperor or the French King broke with us, it is not for you to do so at another Prince's request." And they went on to talk about English traitors harboured in Scotland, the recent ineffectual conferences about boundaries and the still more recent excursions and slaughters; which led to a discussion between the representatives of the two countries as to which had taken the initiative.¹

Next morning the Scotch said that in order to make a treaty on new lines they must refer to their master, and showed his signed instructions to that effect; but they knew he had no desire to break with the King for any Prince living. The outrages were but trifles and James had more desire for England's amity than for anything else. If so, the others asked why he had not come to the King on his promise last year? The Scots, in reply, said they were sure their master would willingly send instructions both for the amity and for the meeting. The English said they could not protract the time if answer did not come at once; and even if the meeting were concluded, hostages would have to be given, else the King could not stay his preparations. This suggestion alarmed the Scots. Their nobles were so suspicious, they could never be got to go to England; it would be easier to induce the King himself to go thither in post, and the Ambassadors themselves would be hostages till he came. They swore by all that was holy that they did not dissemble, and they believed that before Christmas their master might be induced to come. They would write, however, about earls being sent for hostages, but had

1 No. 807.

very little hope. They promised an answer in two days.¹

On receiving the report of these conferences Henry expressed great approbation of the proceedings of his Commissioners, and instructed them, if the Scots showed the same sincerity on the return of their messenger, to conclude a perpetual peace for the lives of the two sovereigns, and, if the Scots desired it, to continue to their posterity. But they must demand that the exception of France should be left out of the treaty, which was to be made as effectual as possible against all potentates, spiritual or temporal. Also, the King of Scots must come to the King before Christmas; all prisoners in Scotland must be at once freely delivered with horse and gear; the hostages must remain till the Scotch King's coming and the conclusion of the treaty, and then the King of Scots must dissolve his frontier garrisons as the English would do likewise. If the difficulty about getting earls for hostages proved insuperable, the three Ambassadors might suffice if they signed a writing apart, showing why they remained. If agreement could be come to under these instructions, the Commissioners might at once stay the coming forward of the shires within Norfolk's Commission.² But to remove the scruples of the Scots about France, they should show them how the French in former treaties with England had "provided for themselves without regard for the Scots."³

The King appears to have been quite elated at the prospect of getting Scotland thus easily under his control. Yet possibly, when Chapuys asked him about the prospect of peace or war with that country, he showed himself a degree more sanguine than he really was, speaking of

1 No. 807. 2 See No. 714 (19). The musters in No. 882 had probably nothing to do with this matter. 3 No. 823.

some things as accomplished facts which were really no more than anticipations. He believed, he said, that there would be no war, as the Scots had already agreed to release all the prisoners, to give compensation for injuries, and to make a league without reserving France, promising also that their King would come to London before Christmas.¹ James, however, had no mind to come so far, if it could be avoided; and at the next meeting of the Commissioners, the Scots only showed powers to agree to a royal meeting at York or Newcastle. The English, on this, were indignant. They said their King could never go to York for a meeting after last year's disappointment, and as the previous commissions of the Scots to treat for a peace were at the same time revoked, the army must at once proceed. The Scotch Commissioners were dismayed, not expecting the matter to be taken up so sharply, and offered to agree that their master should go to London. The English replied that they were trifling if they had no commission to that effect, and at last they produced instructions signed by their King, enabling them to agree to some other place than those above named. The English said that was a warrant to them to treat, but not to the English to conclude with them. They said everything would be concluded at the meeting touching rebels and bounds, and the amity made so strong that they should not break with England for the sake of any other potentate. When shown how the Scots had been left out by France in the last treaty, they said there would be no difficulty on that subject at the meeting. But the English answered that a treaty made at the meeting would be in vain, their master not being at liberty. The Scots said James might before he left Scotland give a commission to some of his

subjects to conclude, and confirm the treaty after his return; whereas, if they insisted on concluding the amity before the meeting, the whole Scotch Council would ask, Where was the necessity for the meeting?¹

After much debate the Scots agreed to send in all haste for an absolute Commission without determining the place, and offered to remain as pledges till everything was performed. They thought their master would be at York about St Andrew's day (30 Nov.) and with the King before Christmas; and they desired that upon the conclusion of their meeting the armies might be dissolved. The English insisted that the prisoners should be restored first; but the Scots replied that they should be restored on the disbanding of the armies, or sooner if Henry wrote to demand them. They agreed that their master should come to London. He only waited for his Queen's confinement before setting out; which was expected about Martinmas (11th Nov.). They were quite unable to obtain earls as hostages.²

On receipt of this despatch the King at once instructed the Commissioners to insist on peremptory conditions or go forward with the enterprise without delay. The Scotch Ambassadors must agree in writing to deliver the prisoners immediately, before the army was disbanded, as otherwise the Scots might use them as hostages for their own pledges in England. They must also agree in writing that their King should repair to London before Christmas "without ifs and ands of his wife," considering how commonly women misreckoned their time, they three and some other noblemen, if possible, remaining as pledges. And since they now declined to conclude an amity till their King came, the pledges must remain till, after his

return home, he had ratified the treaty. Only on these terms, and on knowledge that the Scots had disbanded their army, should the English do the like, and dismiss the Border garrisons.¹

On the 5th October the Commissioners wrote that the Scotch herald had brought answer from his King the day before, giving his Ambassadors an absolute commission for a meeting without restraint of place. The delay, he said, had been due to the opposition of several of the Scotch Council, who even blamed the Ambassadors for desiring the meeting. Their King, however, sent them instructions restraining their commission. He could go no further than York, and not before the 15th January ; but if Henry could not come so far he would agree to some such place as Huntingdon. The English replied that whereas their former commission was restricted to York, but their instructions gave them greater liberty, now it was just the reverse and the liberty before given to them was restrained. The Scots, however, regretted that they could not agree to the meeting at London, and as to the delivery of the prisoners they were referred to their first instructions—that they should be restored on a letter from Henry to their master. And as to horse and gear, these could not be restored, as they were carried off by Englishmen of Tynedale as well as by Scotchmen ; but the prisoners should be delivered without ransom. They finally showed a letter from the Secretary of Scotland, warning them to make no further concessions, for the Council would sooner venture battle.²

The Scotch Council had very naturally taken alarm at the proposal that their King should visit Henry in London.

But it was bad diplomacy to make concessions first and then withdraw them. The English Commissioners were now clear that the whole army must receive marching orders. But as with all their secret preparations that army could not be at Newcastle before the 15th, they still gave the Scots fair words, agreeing that they should write again to their master as they themselves would do to Henry, although they said they were sure he would not relax his terms.¹ Next day they received a visit from the Scotch Commissioners, who, fully impressed with the serious character of the crisis, begged leave for their colleague Leirmonth to repair to the King his master, saying his presence would do more good than letters. This the English refused, and the Scots then begged that he might go to the King of England; to which they at once acceded, as it might prevent the Scots "giving "the first buffet," and the King could put off the time till his own army was quite ready.²

The English Commissioners resolved to leave York for Newcastle on Sunday, the 8th, or Monday, the 9th October, taking the Scots along with them;³ and meanwhile they instructed the Duke of Suffolk, who had been appointed to replace the Earl of Rutland as Warden,⁴ to advance and take the command of forces on the Borders.⁵ But as "the dogs of war" were to be let slip at last, the Commissioners apparently desired to know on what pretext. It was always customary to make some defiance or declaration of war before commencing hostilities, giving the reasons for the rupture. What was to be the form of the defiance made to Scotland?⁶ The answer was that the King thought no formal "indiction" of war necessary in this case,

1 No. 906. 2 No. 910. 3 *Ib.* 4 Nos. 778-9. 5 No. 910. 6 *Ib.*

seeing that hostilities had been openly begun (as he asserted) by the Scots, and the prisoners in Scotland had not been put to ransom. The great object, however, was to "purge the dishonor" done to the realm by the reports of the Scots that Bowes and his men had fled before an inferior force of Scots, and no conditions must be accepted until a "notable exploit" had been done towards that object and the Scots were driven to make greater offers.¹

Yet, though war with Scotland had been intended for months past, and preparations secretly pushed on, things were by no means in that state of readiness that might have been expected. The attempt to rush matters had indeed been found impracticable. The Duke of Norfolk had left the Court in August, intending to enter Scotland with an army on the 29 September—the day which the King immediately afterwards prescribed as the limit for the York conferences. But his services were required as one of the Commissioners there, and he was directed to delay the invasion till the 6th October, against which date he was to have levies ready from Yorkshire and the bishopric of Durham. The Duke of Suffolk was also sent down to take Rutland's place on the borders as Warden during Norfolk's entry and to give order to the 6,000 men in the garrisons, who were to be employed in devastating the country in Norfolk's rear.² But the conferences with the Scotch Commissioners continued even to that very date—the 6th October—to which the invasion had been postponed, and on that morning Leirmonth was allowed to go to the King as if peace were still possible. These delays, however, were all welcome, and indeed necessary for the English themselves. The

1 No. 925. 2 Nos. 764, 778, 779.

problem how to victual so large an army was more serious than it was at first conceived to be; and still more perplexing was the lack of beer. Sir George Lawson at Berwick could do nothing towards furnishing such a host for an eight days' invasion. They must depend on the supplies sent from London, and the Privy Council doubted if they could procure one tun more than they had done already.¹

There were also other difficulties to be adjusted.² There were no tents in the North for the King's army; the supplies of wheat and malt there were limited; there were few mills to grind corn,³ and there was great lack of casks and of brewhouses. The King's ships laden with victuals for the army, and also with ordnance, were awaited anxiously at Berwick and Newcastle, but were delayed so long by contrary winds that orders were sent for the levies to defer their setting out for six days.⁴ One ship was lost near Yarmouth in a storm; another had to throw some of her cargo overboard.⁵ The Commissioners at York, especially Southampton, were driven nearly to despair.⁶ When at last ships with men and provisions from Norfolk and Suffolk reached Newcastle, the ships with ordnance, beer, and coopers' things were still wanting.⁷ These, however, arrived safely in time;⁸ but the ordnance, now that it was come, was not very serviceable. The master gunners proved all the "basses" and found but one whole. The ordnance had not been properly tested before it was sent; "the fore-locces breakys and ryves, evyn bye chambyrs,"⁹ wrote Sir

1 Nos. 731, 754, 771, 776. 2 No. 786. 3 Nos. 804, 809, 4 Nos. 814, 836.

5 Nos. 827, 828, 846. 6 Nos. 828, 854, 856. 7 Nos. 875, 886, 893.

8 Nos. 895, 920.

9 No. 928. The word "ryves" has been misread "pynes" by the Editor of the Hamilton Papers, and the erroneous reading has been unfortunately preserved in this Calendar.

Arthur Darcy, so that none of them would serve. Moreover, it was well the guns had not been lost on the voyage ; for the *Mary Flower* that carried the great ordnance sprang a leak and had to transfer her load to another ship at Yarmouth.¹

To add to the trouble, before the Commissioners left York the Earl of Southampton fell ill, and he reached Newcastle in a litter, where he died the day after his arrival. His last moments were embittered by disappointment at not being able to serve in the expedition, and Norfolk saw himself bereft of his only experienced general except Sir Anthony Browne, the half brother of the deceased veteran. He hoped the Lord Admiral (Lord Russell), would be despatched northwards to take the command of Southampton's men.²

Henry had just lost the day before another devoted servant in Sir Thomas Wyatt. The King had sent him to meet a special ambassador from the Emperor, the *Sieur de Courrières*, who had arrived at Falmouth on the 3rd October; but he took ill upon the road and died two days later.³ He is better known to posterity as a poet than as a diplomatist; and with all his great abilities, perhaps his admirers might wish that less still were known of his doings in the latter capacity.

As to the enterprise against Scotland we pass over some points not without interest, such as the arrival of Rosse herald at Newcastle with letters from James V., which the Scotch Ambassadors would not open till their fellow Leirmonth's return from Henry VIII.⁴ The King did not follow Norfolk's advice to send Lord Russell to the North but entrusted his own brother-in-law, the

1 Nos. 928, 933. 2 Nos. 940, 943, 944. 3 No. 1017.

4 No. 946. How Leirmonth fared at Greenwich will be seen in No. 942.

Earl of Hertford, with the command of Southampton's men.¹ And Hertford joined Norfolk at Berwick late on the 21st, just in time for the invasion, which is reckoned to have begun that very day, though the army had not yet cleared the bounds of Berwick. Indeed it was to have begun on Friday, the 20th, but by another piece of ill-luck the bridge at Berwick broke with the multitude of people, and five men were drowned and a number seriously injured. Writing to the Council on the 22nd Norfolk declared that the great enterprise was not feasible for lack of victuals. The men had been compelled to drink nothing but water for four days on the march, and though they had beer on the 21st there was only enough for six days more. The Duke and the other commanders would do what they could for those six days, aye, and for three days further, even though they only drank water.² On the 27th they wrote from Kelso³ that they must turn homewards. The army had been poorly fed all the way from York to Berwick. Since entering Scotland they had drunk nothing but water during five days, and they had eaten no bread since they left Newcastle four days before they came to Berwick. The commanders never thought Englishmen could endure such privations and yet be so willing to go forward. The ways were so bad that the wains broke and precious drink was lost; while guns and carriages were with difficulty brought along. The greatest march they had been able to make was only five miles in a day (which, however, must mean at least seven or eight of our statute miles). Sir Anthony Browne, nevertheless, had on the 26th ridden six miles further and burnt eleven of the best

1 No. 953. 2 No. 975.

3 The P.S. dated "Hawtelt in Scotland" was added next day.

towns and villages in the Merse, destroying an immense quantity of corn; and meanwhile the camp had burned the town and abbey of Kelso "which was reckoned the Edinburgh of the Merse and Teviotdale." But in two days 19 men had died of drinking puddle-water, and from lack of victuals. Their next letters were dated from Berwick on the 29th.¹

So after all their preparations for an invasion with overwhelming force, the English had just been able to march from Berwick to Kelso along the north side of the Tweed and return by the south side, laying waste, indeed, the richest district in the Scotch Borders, but not daring to advance any further within Scottish ground! In eight days they were back again at the place whence they had set out. From the first news of the difficulties about transport the King was grieved that so little damage was likely to be done to the enemy after such vast expense,² and he did not conceal his disappointment at the actual failure.³ With better arrangements hereafter he hoped to do what could not be effected then. Meanwhile they must lay garrisons for the winter and guard against any attempt of the Scots to revenge themselves.

We are told in Hall's Chronicle that on the fourth day of the invasion the bishop of Orkney and James Leirmonth came to the Duke, then encamped at a place called Farneton, to treat of peace, but were dismissed without a hearing. It appears this was Fernyrig, four miles north of Coldstream.⁴ Leirmonth, it is clear, had just returned from Greenwich, where, after unsatisfactory

¹ Nos. 996-8, 1,000-1. Norfolk gives a further account of his difficulties in No. 1,037. ² No. 987. ³ No. 1,016.

⁴ It is called "Pharneton" in No. 998 (2), but "Farnyryge" in No. 1,136 (2), which agrees with the modern name. Pinkerton was unable to identify the place by the name as given in Hall.

interviews with the Council (for he was not allowed to see the King) he was again "remitted to the Commissioners," of whom Norfolk was the chief,¹ and so made one final effort to stay hostilities upon the Borders.

Abundant as the Border correspondence is during the next few weeks, space warns us to be brief. The devastations committed in Scotland apparently prevented immediate retaliation.² But Henry, though he had thought an "indiction" of war unnecessary, on the pretence that the Scots began it when they were actually suing for peace, now found it advisable, in the beginning of November, to publish a manifesto declaring his reasons for entering into it and the claim which he might put forward to the sovereignty of Scotland.³ An attempt of the Scots to garrison Coldingham induced Hertford to order the neighbouring garrisons to collect at Berwick at night (13 Nov.) and burn the town and abbey there;⁴ and this advantage was followed up three days later by the burning of places which maintained 140 ploughs.⁵ English ships visited the Forth and burned Aberdour; the Scots feared that they would make a bulwark on Inchkeith.⁶ Sir Thomas Wharton also gave a good account of his activity on the West Borders.⁷

James V. and Cardinal Beton both wrote to the Pope to use his influence with Christian princes to protect Scotland against unprovoked aggression. The only real cause why Henry VIII. made war upon them, they said, was that James would not join Henry in his revolt against the Holy See and take his part against his own father-in-law, Francis I.⁸ And this, as regards the Pope, was equally the opinion of an English Calvinist

1 No. 942. 2 Nos. 1,025, 1,039. 3 No. 1,033. 4 No. 1,036. 5 No. 1,100.
 6 Nos. 1,039, 1,046, 1,090, 1,100. 7 No. 1,052. 8 Nos. 1,060, 1,072.

at Constance, and of another at Strasburg, writing freely on these matters to Bullinger.¹ The Scots stood in fear of a "warden raid" to burn Jedburgh.² In November, James proclaimed a muster at Lauder, with a view to punish the English aggressions.³ He detained Somerset herald and Berwick pursuivant, whom the Duke of Norfolk had just sent him with a new demand for the liberation of the prisoners of Hadden Rig.⁴ But instead of attacking the East Borders from Lauder, he diverged by Melrose and Hawick to the south-west; and it did not escape the knowledge of English spies that at least one raid was in contemplation which would be upon the Solway about the rivers Esk and Leven. Indeed more precise reports presently came to hand that James was sending 9,000 men before him to invade the Grahames in the West Marches, and would not meddle with the East Marches at all.⁵

Sir Thomas Wharton, at Carlisle, was, therefore, not taken unprepared, as some historians tell us. He was fully warned⁶ what to expect; and even before receiving definite information, he had heard of great assemblies in Scotland, and had written secretly on the 18th for all the gentlemen of the West Marches to be at Carlisle on the 22nd November after sunset. With these, though some failed to keep their appointment, he made next day a raid to Middlebie, which he burned, and went on burning houses and corn upon the Kirtle on his way back.⁷ On the 24th the Scots came over from the Debateable Land before daybreak in numbers reckoned at 18,000, and burned the Grahames' houses

1 Nos. 1,073, 1,218. It should be noted that if the invasion of England, which shortly afterwards took place with such unfortunate results had been successful, Cardinal Beton and the Earl of Murray would have entered England at Coldstream and laid the country under interdict. No. 1157.

2 No. 1,100 (1, 3.)

3 No. 1,105.

4 No. 1,110.

5 Nos. 1,115, 1,116, 1,117.

6 No. 1,185.

7 Nos. 1,119, 1,141 (2).

upon the Esk. But Wharton at once made speed towards them with a force of no more than 3,000, sending forward border spears "to prick at them." The noblemen and gentlemen of the Scotch Army lighted off their horses, but the host durst not give battle and they mounted again. Then some of the Musgraves and Grahames turned upon the invaders, who began to withdraw "softly." Their retreat soon became a rout; and finding a moss on their left hand, and the river Esk before them, now swollen by the tide, which was low when they first crossed,¹ they tried to escape by a ford "beside Arthuret mill." Many were drowned in the attempt—ten bodies were drawn from the Esk by fisher nets three days after—twenty men were slain and 1,200 prisoners were taken, among whom were two earls, five barons, and 500 Scotch lairds and gentlemen.²

Of the causes of this disgraceful rout—though some, perhaps, may be found indicated in the papers of this Volume—it is not for us to speak. The result was, of course, to give Henry an enormous and unlooked for advantage in his dealings with Scotland. The English prisoners in that country were now far more than counterbalanced, both in weight and in number, by the Scotch prisoners of the Solway Moss; and Henry's designs began to take new forms, of which we defer to speak till the appearance of the next Volume of this Calendar. But the climax of Scotland's misery and of England's gain was only reached three weeks later. The night before the invasion the King of Scots had rested at Lochmaben, from which he went on to Burnswarke Hill to view the fire raised by his troops, intending, it

¹ See Chapuys, 15 Jan., 1543, which will appear in next Volume.

² Nos. 1,121, 1,137, 1,142 (2), 1,143.

was said, next day to cross the Solway at low water and burn the country west of Carlisle, as the first invaders, he hoped, would already have devastated the east side. After the overthrow of his army he betook himself first to Tantallon, where he had a mistress more beloved than his Queen, then approaching her lying-in at Linlithgow; but he afterwards met his Council in Edinburgh.¹ He then crossed the Forth and removed to Falkland, where he took ill on the 6th December, and died at midnight on Thursday, the 14th.²

It was not merely the mortification of a great defeat that preyed upon his mind. This had been followed by a most untoward event—the murder by English refugees of Somerset herald when on his way back to England with an answer from the Earl of Murray touching the deliverance of the English prisoners in Scotland.³ Another event, which might have ministered consolation, seems to have had rather the contrary effect. His Queen gave birth to a child on the 8th, and notwithstanding premature rumors of a boy it proved to be a girl.⁴ The observation that James is said to have made on the subject is well known.

The interest of the Scotch and Border correspondence during the latter half of this year, 1542, has been such as to prevent our noticing a variety of other subjects which will be found mentioned here and there in the papers of this Volume. Among these are the further progress of the war between Francis and the Emperor, the ineffectual efforts of the Pope to procure peace by sending a legate to either Prince, the consequent hope-

1 Nos. 1,128, 1,151, 1,169, 1,175, 1,194, 1,195.

2 Lesley's Hist. of Scotland, 165-6. Sir George Douglas's report (No. 1,214) dates his death on Thursday, the 15th. But the 15th was a Friday, and the 14th, which is Lesley's date, is certified by other evidence.

3 Nos. 1,138, 1,140, 1,151. 4 Nos. 1,184, 1,193, 1,196, 1,209.

lessness, for the present, of the Council which was to have met this year at Trent, the treason of Venetian Secretaries disclosing State secrets to the French and to the Turks, the ineffective diet at Nuremberg, the war with the Turks in Hungary ; and, nearer home, the submissions of Irish chieftains, and the creation of the great O'Neil as Earl of Tyrone. More purely domestic still and less political, though reflecting in its own way the character of the times, is the discussion of Sir John Cheke with Bishop Gardiner as Chancellor of Cambridge on the pronunciation of Greek. But these subjects we may leave to others who will have no difficulty in verifying the special points they are in quest of through the medium of the Index.

J. G.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1542.

1 Jan.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
vii. 289.

1. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 1 Jan. Present: Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

1 Jan.

R. O.
Kaulek, 376.
(Almost the
whole text.)

2. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Although the talk about the marriage of Mons. d'Orleans and Madame Marie was only between Norfolk and the writer, and the last resolution was not to proceed further because he had no special power, some days ago, this King, first by his lord Privy Seal, and afterwards personally, did not forbear to resume the subject. The Privy Seal having, before the feast (Christmas), invited him to his house, said his master marvelled that, since the common voice in France was that this marriage was concluded, Marillac did not pursue what he had commenced; for if he showed a suitable credence (*pouvoir pour estre creu*), the King would listen favourably to the treaty of this new alliance. Then, adding the substance of Marillac's conversations with Norfolk, he pressed him to say what he thought about the matter. Replied that this subject had indeed been put forward during the journey in the North, but they had objected that Marillac had no special power to treat, and he had answered that such a power would come soon enough when affairs were in terms to be concluded, when Francis would send one of those nearest his person of reputation and authority to take the final resolution. Said this because the preliminary discussion could not affect the parties, and therefore the power would serve for little, and because he was still awaiting Francis's reply as to whether he would send the power or not. The lord Privy Seal, perceiving that he gave no assurance touching this power, then said he would speak again with the King his master, to know if he would be satisfied with a letter of credence; praying Marillac to use his good offices, and making a long discourse of the amity between the Kings, which gave good hope that this practice would take effect. Answered simply that he would not write of it unless they gave him occasion, seeing the reply he had already received.

Afterwards the lord Privy Seal twice intimated that this King wished to speak with Marillac, and assigned him the day before yesterday; but when he appeared, whether the Emperor's ambassador, who had been there all the day before, had changed their opinion, or whether they wished to dissemble the fact that they had re-opened the subject and sent for Marillac (of which, perhaps, they repented), they held very distant language. The whole Court seemed confused, the King little joyous, and his ministers pensive and melancholy. Remained with them half

1542.

2. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

the day without anyone speaking to him save the lord Privy Seal, who asked whether he had anything to communicate. On his reply that he was only come at the King's command, the lord Privy Seal said it was their custom to call the ambassadors during the solemn feasts; and, after talking about trifles and going and returning twice or thrice from the place where his master was, when Marillac was taking leave of him to depart, a lord of this Court (whom he had instructed beforehand) came to say that the King wished to speak with Marillac. It was to tell the substance of the above-mentioned matter; and, receiving the same answer, the King said he wished to explain that he insisted upon a power because Marillac's predecessors had divers times proposed marriages on the strength of their general credence as ambassadors, but, instead of the matters taking effect, advantage was taken of his openness in declaring his intention to prove that he was trying to nourish discord between Francis and the Emperor. To avoid such reproaches in future, he wished to have something to build upon, but would be satisfied with letters of credence for what Marillac had to say about this marriage. The inference is that the said letters should specify in words the marriage between the said lord and lady, which almost amounts to a special power, unless they were so put as to form a credence to speak of the matter of Mons. d'Orleans and Madame Marie without specifying marriage or new treaty, but it is doubtful whether such a credence would content them, for the King's words were that he wished something to show that an overture for a new treaty had been made to him. Promised nothing except to write about it. Asks whether to hold things in suspense or take advantage of the Emperor's affairs to proceed to a speedy conclusion.

Lord William reported here all that he heard in France touching this alliance, and that Francis had decided to send a man hither. Thinks this must be he who was to bring Francis's condolences about the King's misfortune as regards the Queen. Was questioned about him, but always answered that he knew nothing; and, finally, seeing no one come, he, in pursuance of Francis's letters, prayed this King to believe that the shame did not extend beyond the delinquent, and to forget his grief, which could only hurt and no wise profit him. He gave thanks for Francis's good counsel and comfort, and said he would see that this affair hurt neither his body nor his conscience. Must add here that the Emperor's ambassador was called to Court the day after Marillac had been there, as he was the day before, and that, both days, he talked with the King three or four hours after dinner, and all the morning with the Council. Presumably either he is essaying whether this lady can be placed with the Emperor (or at least not given to Francis), or else there may well have been some discourse that the Emperor will make his loss less than it is, and they will promise marvels to make him persist in keeping what he occupies from Francis. It weighs upon them to see the Emperor so reduced (either by weakness caused by the routs which he and his brother have suffered, or by being compelled to defend themselves, the one against Barbarossa, who is already out, and the other against the Grand Seigneur, who designs to invade Hungary) that he is constrained either to satisfy Francis (*de vous faire la raison*) or else to waste his strength in making war in other quarters. They can see that the victory inclines to Francis when the Emperor has been put to expense, while he remains the stronger against his enemy and a no less suspected neighbour to them; which seems the chief cause of their melancholy, for they cannot refrain from often lamenting the loss which the Emperor and his brother have this year suffered.

1542.

The ambassadors who were to come from Scotland arrived here yesterday, and are the bps. of Aberdeen and Orkney and the Justice Clerk,* with a troop of 50 or 60 horse. No one was sent to meet them, and it is not known when they will have audience; after which Marillac reckons to communicate with them. Parliament commences on the 15th inst., when Norfolk should be back, but whether in his former credit is not certain. Lord William, his wife, his sister,† and three or four ladies of his mother's house have been condemned to perpetual imprisonment for not revealing the Queen's incontinency before the King married her. Lord William is the least charged, and will, it is hoped, soon be released. The rest of the prisoners for this matter are reserved to be judged by Parliament, viz., the old duchess of Norfolk and the lady of Rochefort. Thinks he will then have matter to write, for it is generally held that things will soon be seen which will seem to many people very strange.

Subscribed as sent by Thonyn.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 9. Headed by Kaulek: 1 Jan.

1 Jan. 3. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
III. 46.

Had already dismissed the Auditor with orders to leave to-morrow morning for Rome, when Contarini's letter arrived with the reply of M. Pamphilo. There seems to be a dearth of capable men. Viterbo, 1 Jan., 1542.

Italian.

2 Jan. 4. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
VII. 289.

Meeting at Greenwich, 2 Jan. Present: Abp. of Cant., Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Read letter from St. Leger, Deputy of Ireland, to the King, touching submission of Oneil. Letter devised to Mr. Ant. Rows, treasurer of Guisnes, for "payment of certain sums wherewith he reckoned not himself charged." Letter devised to the Deputy of Calais to have all grain more than necessary in the marches sold in Calais market, according to the statute. Letter sent to Sir Wm. Eure certifying the King's acceptance of his late advertisements and requiring him to keep watch on the Scots.

2 Jan. 5. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Royal M.S.
18 B. VI. 135.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II. 135.

In favour of the bearer, John Steinstoun, a Scot, who has a case before the Rota, about a vicarage and other business. Edinburgh, 4 nonas Januarii, 1541.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

3 Jan. 6. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
VII. 290.

Meeting at Greenwich, 3 Jan. Present: Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. Business:—Letters received from Sir Harry Knevett, declaring the Emperor's "loss in his voyage to Argelle." Commission sent to certain gentlemen of Devon to enquire for land in Dartmoor Forest, thought to appertain to the Prince.

* Thomas Bellenden, of Auchinoul.

† Countess of Bridgewater.

1542.

4 Jan.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
vii. 291.

7. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 4 Jan. Present: Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. Business:—One Pasqual, a stranger, proved to have spoken lewd words to the watch, and ordered to leave the realm by 1 Feb.

4 Jan.

R. O.

8. THE LATE ABBEY OF HAILES.

Depositions taken at Winchecombe, 4 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII., afore "Sir Bruggez, knight," Ric. Tracey, and John Stratffourd, the elder, by commission of the Court of Augmentations, "concerning spoils done at the late dissolved monastery of Heiles."

Depositions of a great number of persons as to articles which they carried away from the abbey (or knew others to have carried away) and which were bought of servants of Robt. Acton. The articles are glass, lead, locks, hinges, woodwork, &c., and the sums paid for them small. One of the first witnesses deposes that he heard two men say that they heard another say that he had said to Mr. Acton, at London, as they rode in a boat over Temys, towards Sowthewark, that two of his (Acton's) servants had sold iron and lead; also that a serving woman told him she saw one come by night from Hailes, to her master's house with certain locks. She said to her master, "Alas! why do you receive thus this stuff?" and he replied, "Hold thy peace, for it is there now catch that may catch." Amongst the deponents are the parsons of Battashere, and Condicote (both named Nic. Wike), Kenelm Deane, parson of Stanton, and men of Sto Saint Eduard, Langbarough, Condicote, Todington, Chirchestannay, Winchcombe, Wodstanway, Stanley, Pynnocke, Didbroke and Heiles. Many of the depositions are followed by notes by the commissioners, who conclude, "Item, there be many divers spoils daily done within the said late monastery to a great substance over and above these above written, but by whom as yet it is unknown" *Signed*: John Bryggys, Ryoharde Tracy, John Stratffard.

ii. Commission for taking the above. Westm., 11 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII.

iii. Certificate by Nic. Wykes, parson of Bachesore, of the amount of glass he bought.

iv. Similar certificate by Nic. Wykes, parson of Condicote.

v. Certificate by Ralph Parse, one of the deponents, as to articles bought by him in January and February 31 Hen. VIII.

Parchment roll of five membranes written on both sides and stitched together at one end, with which are also stitched §§ iii.-v., which are small slips of paper, and § ii., a small parchment.

4 Jan.

R. O.
St. P.,
viii. 647.

9. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.

Has of late received a letter from the Council containing a declaration of certain persons committed to ward, with an abridgment of the cause and instruction how to answer if questioned about them.

The Privy Council here have dissolved their continual sitting; but, since he last wrote, some of them have sat harder than before, for, for four or five days after the coming of "him of Liege," those of the Privy Council attending on the King at his dinner talked only of their secret matters, the ushers setting the meat upon the table and departing. Every day after dinner, the four captains* (who were to be despatched the

* Of Wolfgang Count Palatine. See Vol. XVI., No. 1427.

1542.

day before he last wrote, and were stayed) sat with the Privy Council, "and he of Liege with them," of whom none but the Council knew "whence he came nor whither he would." Those who before informed Paget of the enterprise of Liege said nothing of his being here. "Well entertained they were, secretly, and great cheer was made unto them and also to them of Denmark," and, since their departing, there has been little or no sitting at Council. War is looked for immediately in Flanders, Navarre, and Italy, "which the French king saith he counteth his own, and to have the Bishop of Rome at the least neuter," whose nephew, Signor Horacio, although but 12 or 14 years old, is admitted to the King's service, with chamber, wardrobe and kitchen in the Court, much honoured here and accompanied by Fregosa's two sons, to whom the King has given two abbeys vacated by the death of the bp. of Limoges. Paris has granted the King 100,000 crs.; and 700,000 fr. are appointed to be levied in the rest of the kingdom, with three-tenths of the clergy; all to be levied before Easter, the Cardinals paying first, for an example. The common boxes of the churches are to be brought to the King's treasurers forthwith, and all money that can be got at Lyons is forestalled at 16 per cent. Armourers and furbishers work day and night. The duke of Orleans sets the arms of Milan on his armour. The Emperor's ambassador says that in speaking to the Admiral for restitution of a Spanish carvel taken at Rochelle he asked the meaning of the levying of so many men. The Admiral answered that it was "to rescue the Emperor if need had been"; and caused the carvel to be delivered at once.

The chancellor of Alañon, who is in great favour with the Queen of Navarre, is sent to this Diet at Spire. Cannot learn the cause, for the person who can tell best, and whom he covertly mentioned in his last letter to Mr. Secretary, is lately "more stranger" to him. Is credibly informed that he goes to accuse the Emperor of the death of Fregosa and Ryncon, and insinuate to the Princes that the Emperor has "given an occasion of the breach of the truce." It is said that the Grand Seigneur makes a greater army than ever, to invade Hungary this summer, and that Marillac, ambassador in England, shall be recalled and sent to him. The bp. of Yvree, fearing to go to Rome and coming hither, was countermanded by the King, who accuses him of conveying away the six Spaniards, and has taken from him an abbey in Piedmont; so he is out of favour both with the King and the Bishop of Rome. Two ambassadors were lately here from Genoa, to thank the King for restoring them to freedom of merchandise; which is granted, not for the constancy which he expects to find in them, but because the prohibition, which was aimed against the Genevoys (Genoese), was found to cost the King, at each of the four annual marts of Lyons, 30,000 fr. for pickage, stallage and awlnage and 14 cr. for each mule load of silk.

Mons. St. Pierre, bp. of Dade,* brother to Mons. de Guyshe, who was ambassador in England, is sent, with a *maître d'hôtel* of the Queen, to the king of Portugal, to demand her daughter, Lady Marie, whom she had by King Emanuel, upon pretence that she shall be bestowed upon the duke of Orleans; for in the marriage which was bruited here to be with Lady Marie of England the French king will proceed no further until he knows the king of Scots' mind, to whom he has sent Mons. de Morvillee, as Paget wrote before. The Portuguese ambassador says that his King,

* Claude de la Guiche, bp. of Agde and prior of St. Pierre de Mâcon. He was the son, not the brother, of Pierre seigneur de la Guiche, who was ambassador in England in 1515 and 1517. But though Pierre is said to have died in 1544 at the age of 80, the seigneur de la Guiche, who was in England in 1531 and 1534 was probably his son Gabriel, who, it is said, was dispatched on embassy to the King of England and made a treaty with him. See Anselme, VII., 443-4.

1542.

9. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

having an inkling of Mons. Dade's coming, who was kept waiting at Bierre for his passport through Spain, will be guided by the Emperor; for he thinks the French would set little store by the lady if they once had the money her father bequeathed her. Don Loys goes this spring to Africa, to make war upon one Sheref, who has driven the king of These out of a city called Caput Ege, on the sea coast.

President Gentile, who has been long in prison here, is promised pardon, partly at the suit of Signor John Paulo, now in Rome, son of Signor Renzo, dec., and partly upon his promise to show the King how to win much money of his treasurers. Upon rumor that Grandvele's son and others should, this feast, be made Cardinals, Mons. de Ravy is sent to Rome to purchase a Cardinal's hat for the Chancellor. Upon Christmas eve arrived, at Fontainebleau, Mons. Jeronimus, servant to the Prince of Salerne, to purchase his master's safe conduct through France, which it is thought he shall scantily obtain.

Saw letters, received from Italy on Sunday last, showing that Grandvella had been in great danger by a sudden commotion at Senes, caused by the Emperor, at his being at Luke with the Bishop of Rome, promising to bestow Senes upon the duke of Camarin, the Bishop's nephew, son-in-law to the Emperor. The letter mentioned other agreements which probably Henry already knows of, the effect of which was that the Bishop promised the Emperor all the country of Romagna, Bologna, all the signory of Signor Ascanio de Cologne and country of Count Petylan with a great sum of money, and, in return, the Emperor would give to the duke of Camarin all Tuscania, Senes, Florencia, Pisa, Parma, Placenza, and Aquila in Neapoli. Thus the Bishop intends to advance his own family, "and to leave the Church (as they call it) in his primitive poverty." To win the French king's goodwill, he will offer him Avignon.

The bp. of Valence, who was stayed at Lyons, is now in Castel Galyard by Rouen. Humble thanks for the augmentation of his diets. Will return, as a tree of the King's own grafting, all the fruit he can. Paris, 4 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: 4 Jan. 1541.

Cains College
MS. 597,
p. 19.

2. Letter book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 7.

7 January. 10. NEWS FROM ROME.

Vit. B. xiv.,
265.
B. M.

"Ex literis Rome [datis] die vij Januarii.

"Ex rebus tum in Hungari[a tum in Algeria] parum feliciter gestis,*
suas co ciunt homines, Turcam irrita
audaciam illi accrevisse, puta[nt] multas impendere
difficultate[s] expellendas, rebus pluribus o
pecuniis præcipue.

"Ut Imperator Regi Christianissimo r[econcilia]retur,† quicquid
hactenus pon[tificem Romanum] videmus frustra fecisse, nunc
rerum status requirere videtur alias, Cesar Serenissimi
Regis vestri expetat.

"De Cesaris successu in exp[editione] sua, plura vos istic potuist[is]
intelli[gere, hic enim fama est, o[ratores] ab illo ad serenissimum Regem
v[estrum esse] missos.

* Modern marginal note:—"No good success in Hungary and Algiers."

† Modern marginal note:—"Great cause the Emp. and Fr. Kg. should be friends."

1542.

"Horatius nepos Pontificis,* fu[it] exceptus a Rege, hilari de ea re sua manu Re[x Christianissimus ad] pontificem scripsit.

"Galli an quieturi h * *
[duc]em Urbini ad sua stipendia [adm]odum honorifice conduxisse dicatur. [Quid di]cam de duce Urbini, ut ex vobis [ips]is aliquid amplius consyderetis. [D]ux iste, feudatarius est ecclesiæ Romanæ. [Hu]ic adeptus fuit Ducatus Camerini [e]t traditus Octavio Farnesio, privatusque [f]uit titulo præfecturæ Urbis Romæ et [h]abet aliquot civitatis suæ ditionis, [e]x quibus Pisaurum ad littus civitatis maris Adriatici situm, et optime muni[t]um est, vivente patre, et post ejus obitum ab hinc triennium, Venetorum stipendia meruit, et consobrinus est Ferrariæ et Mantuæ ducum. [I]gitur quod Gallis adhererit, mirum est [n]isi Pontifici et Cæsari displiceat. Nam si comes Mirandulæ solet [es]se magno usui Gallis in Lombardia [du]x Urbini ad res novandas potest are majores commoditates mutavit modum gubernationis quod accidisse non " * * *

Mutilated.

8 Jan. 11. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
231.

Meetings at Greenwich, 5 and 6 Jan. Present:—Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. No business recorded.

And likewise on the 7th (present, Mr. of Horse, Wriothesley, Vicechamb.) and on the 8th (present these three, with Winchester and Sir John Baker).

[** The next date on the Register is 13 Jan.]

8 Jan. 12. COUNCIL OF IRELAND to THE COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., III.
358.

The land is in such peace as has not been seen these many years. Praise the Deputy's liberality in entertaining Desmond and O'Neill, his policy in war, dexterity in framing peace, and diligence in protecting the King's subjects. Any sinister report to the contrary is not to be credited. Maynooth Castle, 8 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* Alen, Abp. Browne, the bp. of Meath, Brabazon, Aylmer, Bath, Justice Houth, Cusake, Robt. Castell, dean, and Edward Basnet, dean.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: The Chancellor, &c., in Ireland.

9 Jan. 13. ROBERT BURGOYN to JOHN SCUDAMORE.

Add. 11,041,
f. 35.
B. M.
Wright's
Supp. 287.

Commendations to his wife. Has perused the copy of the Council's letters, and sent abstracts of the arrears since last audit; viz., of rents due between Mich. 32 and Mich. 33 Hen. VIII. Desires him to execute the Council's letters. As to the King's lead in Worcester Castle, if the walls be close it may remain; if not, it might be laid into the great belfry in the New College in Worcester, where it would be safe. Thanks him for two baked salmons. His wife shall have the table at Worcester. Excuses the detention of his servant. His horse died at Dunstable, and the writer delayed him "till Monday after the 12th day," to make the said abstract of arrears. Send my letter to Mr. Brougham when you send for the table. Watton at Stone, 9 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

* Modern marginal note:—"Horatio the Pop nephew in France."

1542.

14. ROBERT BURGOYN to JOHN SCUDAMORE.*

Add. MS.
11,041, f. 37.
B. M.
Wright's
Supp. 284.

Commendations to Mrs. Scudamore. Has sold such of the stuff of the late priory of Worcester which remained in the custody of the Dean as is appointed by Mr. Chancellor's note in the inventory. Has received the money, except 13s. 2d. for things bought by Scudamore's servant Baston. The counterboard in the great chamber was bought before he came to Worcester. He has another in manner as good. There is stuff remaining at Batenhall, which Mr. Borne hath in ferme, appraised at 58s. 10d. Old Borne has asked time till Candlemas, to see whether his son will have them. He is bound to pay for them then, or else to bring a discharge. Sends a list of other parcels in the custody of Mr. More, quondam prior of Worcester, whose chaplain has promised to give Burgoyn an answer about them to-day, at Evesham. He claims them by his patent, but Burgoyn told his chaplain that one of his best beds and coverlets had been sold, and that he intended them for Scudamore. Will send the chaplain to Scudamore, to take an order for them. Carries with him 144 ozs. of plate, which he has received for the King's use. Has reserved for the King 10 copes of green velvet, a cope of needlework, wrought with gold, and "a coope, priest, decon and subdecon" of red velvet, embroidered. The Dean has required to have the delivery of them to Mr. Chancellor himself, hoping to obtain them again for the use of the Church, as they are but coarse. He is bound either to deliver them to the Chancellor before the Purification of Our Lady or to produce a discharge for them from him. The Dean is still charged with all articles appointed in the inventory for him, the church, or the body of the house, until the college is fully established and commissioners appointed to set it in order. As to Lorrymer's daughter, Mr. Packyngton thinks that she cannot claim by her grandfather, because of the feoffment, and she cannot be heir to her sister Margery, because of the half-blood; and that if there are none of the whole blood, it will escheat to the lord. Mr. and Mrs. Packyngton wish they could have seen Scudamore at their house, and had provided a fat swan for him. My lord Suffragan† sends commendations. Wednesday, at my departing from Worcester.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: John Scudeamore, esq., one of the King's receivers of his Court of Augmentation.

10 Jan. 15. ENFIELD.

Harl. MS.,
368, f. 104.
B. M.

Decree for commoners of Enfield chace and lordship, made 10 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII., upon the report of Wm. earl of Southampton, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Regulations for the pannage of swine in the chace, the title of certain men of East Barnet who have cots within the chace, keeping of horses and cattle, sale of wood, keeping of sheep, &c.

Pp. 6.

10 Jan. 16. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar, VI.,
I., No. 225.

Acknowledging her letter of the 29th ult., with enclosures relative to the departure of the English ambassadors from her Court, and her resolution on the business for which they were sent. Can offer no observation on the last point till after communication with the Privy Councillors. Commends her prudent words to the ambassadors, and can add nothing to his despatches of the 29th and 30th ult. Remonstrated with the

* Probably written earlier than No. 13.

† Holbeche, bp. of Bristol, who is also referred to as the Dean.

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Councillors, who replied (as he reported 30 Dec.) that he was right, but the people of the Low Countries had been the first to make of the accessory point a principal one by joining it with others reflecting on their King, such as the allegation in the Edict that he had framed statutes contravening the treaties. To these arguments Chapuys made answer, and they said no more.

It is quite true that Henry, before accepting the offer of marriage made by the French ambassadors, told them he wished to be sure of the payment of the sums the French owed him. It is also true that he has occasionally lent an ear to the offer of a marriage between his daughter the Princess and Francis's son—he calculating by that means to get back part of the money due to him, and the French thinking, through the Princess's dowry, to diminish their debts to him or obtain a respite for the remainder. This is evident from Francis's letters to his ambassador here, of which Chapuys sent copies, the aim being to deceive Henry and prevent him joining the Emperor. This is proved by the fact that the ambassador is half in despair of the negotiation, and is already preparing to leave. Indeed, my confidant says he has applied again and again for his recall, and says that, at his last audience with the King, he complained bitterly of his treatment at Court; also that on Sunday last, when he wished to speak only about a French merchant ship, the King refused to see him, and he could only speak with the Councillors.

Thinks the commission this King last gave to his ambassadors* and the revocation that ensued were called forth by the ill-success of the Emperor's expedition against Algiers; yet neither the King nor his Councillors have been more arrogant in the pending negotiations. If they were at all influenced by that event, they dissembled and are dissembling still till they see the turn of affairs between the Emperor and Francis. If war is threatened, it will be very difficult to get them to make a new league, which they have only pressed for when they feared the Emperor and Francis would combine against them.

Ten days ago the ambassadors of Scotland that were expected came to London. The chief is the bp. of Aberdeen, who came here about nine years ago; and with him is another bp.† and a secretary named Valentin. They have been twice to Court, conducted by the bps. of Winchester and London, and have been well received; but nothing is known of their charge. The duke of Norfolk has been sent for to be present when they officially declare it, as he was lately governor of the North. But, for all their good reception, the King has within these three days sent to the Borders the same master engineer,‡ who some time ago began a line of defence on the Borders. London, 10 Jan. 1541.

Original (partly in cipher) at Vienna.

10 Jan. 17. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar. VI.
I., No. 224.

Encloses copies of the Queen of Hungary's letter to himself and of his reply, on the subject of her resolution touching the edict of Navigation. London, 10 Jan. 1542.

Original at Vienna.

10 Jan. 18. GRANVELLE to CHARLES V.

Add. 28,593,
f. 121.
B. M.

Italian matters. The league is no longer practicable, as the Pope refuses to join it. Pietra Sancta, 10 Jan. 1542.

Spanish. Modern copy from Simancas, pp. 10. See Spanish Calendar, VI. Pt. I., No. 226.

* Carne and Vaughan. See Vol. XVI., No. 1429. † Of Orkney.

‡ Sir Christopher Morice?

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- 11 Jan. 19. GIOVANNI STANCHINI, Secretary of Mons. Capo di Ferro, to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R. O. * * * The same day he† informed me that their ambassador in England reported that the King had sent for him with great fury, and, on his coming, "non gli disse altro, come quel che seco non si rafronta"; and that that King has informed Norfolk that he may return safely; and that he will cause the ambassador‡ who was here lately to be released; and that he meant to condemn the Queen, and an aunt of hers who helped her, to perpetual prison. * * * *Signed* as secretary to the Datary.

Italian. Docketed: From Fontainebleau. *Modern extract, p. 1. Headed:* Di Giovanni Stanchini, secretario di Mons. Capo di Ferro, delli xj. Gennaro 1542, al R'mo Card. Farnese.

- 12 Jan. 20. PROCTORS in the COURT OF ARCHES.

Wilkins
iii. 858.
Cranmer's
Works, 491.

Cranmer to the dean of Arches, and to John Hering, John Talcorne, Ric. Watkyns, Ant. Hussaws, Thos. Stacy, Ric. Feyld, John Trevison, John Clerk, Simon Leston, Hen. Bossell, Thos. Dockery, Robt. Johnson, Wm. Coveyke, and David Clopham, proctors general of the Court of Arches, granting their petition that an order made by Robt. de Wynchelsey and Wm. Warham, his predecessors, limiting the number of proctors to ten, shall henceforth be observed. Lambeth, 12 Jan. 1541, 33 Hen. VIII., consec. 9.

Latin.

- 13 Jan. 21. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
292.

Meeting at Westm., 13 Jan. Present:—Abp. of Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chano. of Augm., and Sir John Baker, Chanc. of Tenths. No business recorded.

- 14 Jan. 22. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
293.

Meeting at Westm., 14 Jan. Present:—Abp. of Cant., Chancellor, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Whereas the Scottish ambassadors reported heinous attemptates done in Scotland by subjects of the Middle Marches, letters were directed to Sir Cuthb. Ratcliff, deputy warden there, to foresee that no more raids were made unless the Scots provoked them. Letters sent to Sir Wm. Evre and Sir Thos. Wharton.

- 14 Jan. 23. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 380.
(Abstract.)

Has received his letters of the 1st inst. Letters of credence making mention of the thing talked of (*propbs*) would be equivalent to a special power, and could be as much taken advantage of. The best Marillac can do is to protract the matter until Francis sees how his affairs go, take pains to discover what is between the Emperor and the King of England, and send news of occurrences there. Has heard from Spain and Portugal that among the losses in this voyage of Algiers the English ambassador

† The extract does not show who this was.

‡ Lord William Howard.

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lost the value of 100,000 cr. If so, he must have had money of his master's to aid the Emperor with, "et que c'est chose qui ne (*Kaulek reads "me"*) porte si avant que vous pouvez penser." Begs him to enquire diligently about this. *Countersigned: Baiard.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 2. Headed: 14 Jan. 1542.

15 Jan. 24. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
293.

Meeting at Westm., 15 Jan. Present:—Chancellor, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. No business recorded.

15 Jan. 25. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

Calig. E., iv.
140.
B. M.

" * * * * * plesure is that you shall harken [diligently whensoever you shall] se nede, occasion, tyme or opport[unity] theyre suites on his Maties behalf accord[ingly] hartlie fare yow well. From the Kinges Hi[ghnes] palace of] Westm., the xvth day of Januarie." *Signed by Cramner, Audeley, Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Sir Anthony [Wingfield], Wriothesley, Sad[ler], Riche and Baker.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add.: ambassador resident in France.

15 Jan. 26. SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, [Junior].

B. O.

Acknowledgement, 15 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII., by Sir Marmaduke Constable, of the receipt of 300*l.* from Sir John Seyntlowe, in part payment of 600*l.* for the purchase of lands in Hoddenhull, Warw. *Signed and sealed.*

Parchment, p. 1.

16 Jan. 27. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
293.

Meeting at Westm., 17 (*sic*) Jan. Present:—Chancellor, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Fulk Pigott to deliver to the clerk of the Council all books he has concerning prophecy, and never hereafter meddle with such fancies, &c.

16 Jan. 28. PARLIAMENT.

Parl. Roll,
33 Hen. viii.
R. O.

Begun and held at Westm., 16 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII.

[In the following summary, where an Act is printed in the Statutes at Large, its subject only is noted; where not printed, its effect is described.]

I. Acts entered on the Parliament Roll, viz.:—

1 [cap. 1, o.n.* 1]. Concerning counterfeit letters or privy tokens to receive money or goods in other men's names.

2 [c. 3, o.n. 3]. Folding of cloths in North Wales.

3 [c. 4, o.n. 4]. Pewterers.

4 [c. 6, o.n. 6]. Crossbows and handguns.

5 [c. 7, o.n. 7]. Conveyance of brass, latten, and bell-metal over sea.

6 [c. 9, o.n. 9]. For maintenance of artillery and debarring of unlawful games.

7 [c. 10, o.n. 10]. Execution of certain statutes.—The justices of peace at their general sessions after Easter shall yearly hold inquiry for

* The number of the original Act as preserved in the Parliament Office.

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28. PARLIAMENT—*cont.*

offenders against the statutes touching vagabonds, retainers, maintenance, embracery, bowstaves and archery, unlawful games, forestallers and regrators, victual, victuallers, and innholders.

8 [c. 11, o.n. 11]. Butchers to sell at their pleasure, by weight or otherwise.

9 [c. 12, o.n. 12]. Murder and malicious bloodshed within the Court.

10 [c. 13, o.n. 13]. Keeping of sheriffs' courts in the county palatine of Chester; and translation of the towns of Hoppe and Assaphe, the parish and lordship of Hawarden and the lordships, towns, and parishes of Molesdale, Mereforde, and Oseley from the county of Denbigh to the county of Flint.

11 [c. 16, o.n. 16]. Worsted yarn in Norfolk.

12 [c. 17, o.n. 17]. Continuance of certain Acts.

13 [c. 18, o.n. 18]. True making of kerseys.

14 [c. 19, o.n. 19]. Shipping of cloths.

15 [c. 20, o.n. 33 of the year 37 Hen. VIII.]. For due process to be had in high treason in cases of lunacy or madness.*

16 [c. 22, o.n. 20]. The order of wards and liveries.

17 [c. 23, o.n. 21]. To proceed by commission of *oyer and terminer* against persons who confess treason, without remanding them to be tried in the shire where the offence was committed.

18 [c. 24, o.n. 22]. That no man be justice of assize in his own country.

19 [c. 27, o.n. 25]. Leases by hospitals, colleges, and other corporations to be valid with the consent of the majority.

20 [c. 36, o.n. 34]. Repairing of Canterbury, Rochester, Stamford, Grimsby, Cambridge, Derby, Guildford, Dunwich, the Cinque Ports, Lewes, and Buckingham.

21 [c. 37, o.n. 35]. The manor of Ampthill to be an honor, and have annexed to it all the King's lands in Ampthill, Milbroke, Fletewike, Malden, Stepingley, Westoning, Houghton Congest, Wishamstede, Littelington, Husbonderawley, Rigemond cum Sageno, Aspeley Geys, Cuphill, Caynoo, Shefforde, Cranefeild, Polloxhill, Harlington, Todington, Barton, Shitlington, Chalgrave, Mariston, Wooburne, Evershall, Milton Brian, Warden, Elstowe, Caudewell, Donistable, Salforde, Holcoote, Bedford, Wootton, Kempston, and the manor of Colmeworth, Beds; and in Newport-pannell, Tikforth, Molso, Great Lidforth, Little Lidforth, Stewkley, Little Brickhill, Boobrickhill, Wavendon, North Crauley, and Swanborne, Bucks.

22 [c. 38, o.n. 36]. The manor of Grafton to be an honor, and have annexed to it the hundreds of Wymbersley and Alforde howe, the forests of Whittilwood and Sawsey and chace of Yardesley, Ntht, and the chace of Waddon, Bucks; and all the King's lands in Grafton, Hertwell, Asheton, Roode, Cortnaill, Alderton, Stoke Brewerne, Shittill Anger, Shoresley, Bliseworthe, Milton Mallesworthe, Tifild, Pallispery, Tossetour, Eiston, Hulcote, Abthorpe, Foscot, Greynsmorton, Blakesley, Woodend, Colehigham, Grimscott, Gayton, Patsell, Escott, Ascott, Dalescot, Bugbroke, Ruddisthrupp, Collingthright, Hardingston, Wotton, Quynnton, Slopton, Densager, Yardeley, Pottersbery, Furthoo, Cosgrove, Castelashby, Wyken, and Delaprey, Ntht.; and in Luffilde, Hanslape, Casteltorp, Harsham, Sheneley, Lyttle Horewood, Snelsoo, and Little Lidforth, Bucks.

II. Acts printed in the Statutes at Large, but not entered on the Parliament Roll, viz.:—

* This was read the first time on 4 Feb., and received the royal assent on the 11th. *Lords' Journals.*

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Cap. 2 [o.n. 2]. Buying of fish upon the sea.

C. 5 [o.n. 5]. Great horses.

C. 8 [o.n. 8]. Against conjurations and witchcrafts and sorcery and enchantments.

C. 14 [o.n. 14]. Prophecies upon declaration of names, arms, badges, &c.

C. 15 [o.n. 15]. Sanctuary of Manchester to be abolished, and the sanctuary men transferred to West Chester, which is to be a sanctuary.

C. 21 [o.n. 33 in the year 37 Hen. VIII.]* Attainder of Katharine Howard and others.—Katharine Howard whom the King took to wife is proved to have been not of pure and honest living before her marriage, and the fact that she has since taken to her service one Francis Dereham, the person with whom she “used that vicious life before,” and has taken as chamberer a woman who was privy to her naughty life before, is proof of her will to return to her old abominable life. Also she has confederated with lady Jane Rocheford, widow, late wife of Sir Geo. Boleyn, late lord Rocheford, to “bring her vicious and abominable purpose to pass” with Thos. Culpeper, late one of the King’s Privy Chamber, and has met Culpeper in “a secret and vile place,” at 11 o’clock at night, and remained there with him until 3 a.m., with only “that bawd, the lady Jane Rocheford.” For these treasons, Culpeper and Dereham have been convicted and executed, and the Queen and lady Rochford stand indicted. The indictments of such as have lately suffered are hereby approved, and the said Queen and lady Rochford are, by authority of this Parliament, convicted and attainted of high treason, and shall suffer accordingly; and the said Queen, lady Rocheford, Culpeper, and Dereham shall forfeit to the Crown all possessions which they held on 25 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII. The Royal assent to this Act shall be given by commission. And where Agnes duchess of Norfolk, widow, and Katharine countess of Bridgewater, wife of Henry earl of Bridgewater, are indicted of misprision of treason for concealing the first treasons, and lord William Howard, lady Margaret Howard his wife, Edw. Walgrave, Kath. Tylney, Alice Restwold, Joan Bulmer, Anne Howard, Robt. Damporte, Malyn Tylney, Marg. Bennet, and Wm. Assheby have been convicted of the said misprision, all of them shall forfeit their goods to the King, and be imprisoned for life, and the King shall take the revenues of their lands from 1 Oct. 33 Hen. VIII. for term of their lives. To avoid doubts in future, it is declared that the Royal assent given by commission shall be valid in all cases hereafter, that any lightness of the queen for the time being may be revealed to the King or his Council, and that an unchaste woman marrying the King shall be guilty of high treason.

C. 25 [o.n. 23]. Denization of children of Thos. Poyntz, of London, grocer, Wm. Castelyn, of London, mercer, and John Dymock, late gentleman usher, born beyond sea of wives who were not denizens.

C. 26 [o.n. 24]. Certain crafty conveyances executed by Sir John Shelton, dec., declared null.

C. 28 [o.n. 26]. That the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the chancellor of Augmentations, the chancellor of First Fruits and Tenths, the master of Wards and Liveries, each of the General Surveyors, the treasurer of the Chamber, the treasurer of Augmentations, and the groom of the Stole, may each retain one chaplain holding one benefice with cure of souls and not resident upon it.

C. 29 [o.n. 27]. Religious persons of houses and monasteries which have been translated from their old corporations into new corporations, without

* Received the royal assent, 11 February, *Lords’ Journals*.

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28. PARLIAMENT—*cont.*

being suppressed, to enjoy the benefits of the Act of 31 Hen. VIII., enabling religious persons in houses suppressed to sue and be sued, &c.

C. 30 [o.n. 28]. Authority of the dean and chapter of Lichfield in making leases, &c.

C. 31 [o.n. 29]. Bishoprics of Chester and of the Isle of Man transferred from the jurisdiction of Canterbury to that of York.

C. 32 [o.n. 30]. Whitegate made a parish church separate from the parish of Over.

C. 33 [o.n. 31]. Privileges of Kingston-upon-Hull.

C. 34 [o.n. 32]. The two annual fairs granted to King's Lynn by pat. 7 July 29 Hen. VIII. taken away, because of the regrating of salt fish practised there, to the detriment of Styrbridge fair, Ely fair, and other fairs in cos. Camb. and Hunts.

C. 35 [o.n. 33]. Water conduits of Gloucester.

C. 39 [o.n. 37]. Establishment of the Court of General Surveyors.

III. Acts neither entered on the Parliament Roll nor printed in the Statutes at Large:—

C. 40 [o.n. 38]. Attainder of Ric. Pate, late archd. of Lincoln, and of Seth Holland, his chaplain, who, Pate being ambassador to the Emperor, departed from the Emperor to the Bishop of Rome, the King's enemy, and Reginald Pole, an attainted traitor.

C. 41 [o.n. 39]. Confirmation to Sir Gilbert Talbot, in tail male, of the manors of Grafton and Upton Waren, Worc., with the manor house of Grafton and the Old and New Parks there, containing lands specified in Grafton, Upton Waren, and the parish of Bromesgrove, Worc., which were granted to his father, Sir Gilbert Talbot, by pat. of 17 July 1 Hen. VII., and belonged to Sir Humph. Stafford, attainted.

C. 42 [o.n. 40]. The prebend of Blewebery, *alias* Bluebery, in Salisbury Cathedral, of which Thos. Paston, of the Privy Chamber, is incumbent by pat. of 29 July 32 Hen. VIII., to be annexed to the proper use of John, bp. of Salisbury and his successors, and be no longer a prebend; and Paston to receive, in fee simple, the said bishop's manor called Godalmynge, *alias* Godallmynge, Surr. Saving clause securing the rights of Thos. Edgar, gentleman usher, under a 50 years' lease to him, by Paston, 9 June 33 Hen. VIII., of the prebend of Blewebery, at 54*l.* rent.

C. 43 [o.n. 41]. Authority for lord Russell, Admiral, to grant the house called the Prior of St. Swithin's house in Southwark, which belonged to St. Swithin's, Winchester, to Nic. bp. of Rochester and his successors, in exchange for the bishop's chief mansion at Chesewyke, Midd., and an isle in the river Thames there abutting at its east end on another isle belonging to the prebend of Chesewyke, to be held by the said lord Russell and his heirs.

C. 44 [o.n. 42]. Confirmation of the grants by Henry VI. and Edw. IV. to the provost and scholars of the college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in the University of Cambridge, otherwise called King's College, of the alien priory of Allerton Malyverer, Yorks., and the priories of Wotton, Warw., of St. James nigh Exeter, Devon, and of Toftes, Norf., with all advowsons belonging to them. This confirmation to prevent disputes arising from lack of inquisitions taken at the time of the possessions of the said priories.

C. 45 [o.n. 43]. Jointure of the marchioness of Dorset.—At the petition of Henry marquis of Dorset, who has married the lady Frances, one of the daughters of Mary the late French Queen, dec., and of Charles duke of Suffolk, for a jointure of 1,015*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* out of his inheritance, it is enacted that, from Michaelmas 33 Hen. VIII. the said Henry and

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Frances may hold the manors of Trelawne, Trymwell, and Woodforde, Cornw. and Devon, the manors of Multon Fletluces, Multon Harrington, Multon Dominorum, Bewsolas, Skirbeke, Algerkirke and Kyrton, Linc., the manor of Sayes Bonvill, Soms., the manors of Stebbing and Woodham Ferrers, Essex, the manors of Higham, Broughton Astelye, Shepeshede, Gosford, and Bradgate, Leic. and Cumb.; also, in the year 1546, the lordships and manors of Porlocke, Lymington, Stapleton, Istocke Joverney, Soms., the manors of Ilfracombe, Woodbury, Lymston, Clischamberton, Churchestanton, Torugge, Charleton, Hedde and Poole, Devon, the manors of Northcote, Padstowe, Willingtons Lande, Wadfarste, Wyke Beate Marie, and feod. de Trewardrethe, Cornw.; and also, in 1546, the lordships and manors of Whitwike, Lutworthe, and Wedington, Warw. and Leic.; and on the decease of Cecily lady Duddeley, the manor of Glemme Magna, Leic.; and, on the decease of lord Delaware and Eliz. his wife, the manor of Northeleighe, Devon.; to be held by the said Henry and Frances in survivorship, with remainder to the inheritance of the said Henry.

C 46 [o.n. 44]. Grant for life (for the relief of her and her children) to Mary Fenys, widow of Thomas Fenys lord Dacre, attainted of murder, of the manors of Burham and Codham, Kent, of Fromquinton and Belchwell, Dors., and of Nashall, Essex. The said Mary not being endowed or endowable of jointure, because she married the said Thomas while he was under 21 years of age, a ward in the King's hands.

29. PARLIAMENT.

R. O.

"Articles touching the bill for unlawful nets," giving notes of previous legislation on the subject, the kinds of nets used, the difficulty of fixing a mesh to suit all rivers and of saving fry and spawning fish. The bill to be enacted by the King, lords and commons "in this present Parliament" is to provide that the lord High Admiral and his deputies, and the justices of the peace, shall, four times a year, view the nets used to take fresh water fish. Many interesting details relating to the fishing in the Thames about London Bridge are given.

Pp. 5.

R. O.

2. "Considerations why the trynker men cannot save small brood and fry of fish, although they would, &c.;" being, apparently, an information by the waterbailey and other fishermen of the destruction of fry and small fish by the "trynk" nets, giving details of the number, fashion, and use of the trunk nets in the Thames.

Pp. 5. *Slightly mutilated.* Endd.: "Ano 33 H. 8. The habominable destroye of frye of fishe in Themis by the trynckes licensyd by th'officers of London to stande in the same river, with unlefull nettes and contrary to a statute made ano 2 H. 6, cap. ult."

16 Jan.

30. WRIOTHESLEY to the SCOTTISH AMBASSADORS.

Add. MS.
32, 647, f. 1.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 111.

Having received their letters with note of certain attemptates, returns the articles they declared to the King. Letters shall be sent to the Warden of the Middle Marches touching the latter attemptates. Their book, when it comes, shall be answered, and a book for the English part delivered to them. Westminster Palace, this Monday. *Signed.*

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the ambassadors of Scotland, xvjo Januarii, 1541.

16 Jan.

31. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
iii. 47.

Unexpected capture of the thief who stole Contarini's money, as described in letters of M. Bartolomeo to M. Ludovico. This great frost and snow makes him regret that Contarini is not here; but in such weather

1542.

31. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI—*cont.*

he is better at Rome. Are all well, and not without hope of seeing Contarini here for some days, if what M. Ludovico writes of M. Jacomo Crescenzo be confirmed. Viterbo, 16 Jan., 1542.

Rejoices that the Pope has provided M. Vilio.
Italian.

17 Jan. 32. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
294.

Meeting at Westm., 17 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. No business recorded.

17 Jan. 33. THORNTON COLLEGE.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 18.

17 Jan. 34. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek. 383.
(Almost the
whole text.)

What the Emperor's ambassador seeks by going oftener to Court than he was wont, as mentioned in his last of the 1st inst. [is] to obtain money, ships and succour on pretext of resuming the expedition of Alger; and he has even let out to Marillac's informant that he expected soon to see the two Princes bound closer in league than they ever were, and was not past hope that the Emperor might espouse Madame Marie. Is assured that the Emperor is trying to alienate Francis from the English, and will accept anything by which he can get the *angelots*. Knows that the two Princes have written to each other with their own hands; and it is held certain that the bishop of London is chosen to go as ambassador into Spain, and (in order to carry his commodities better, or else to avoid passing the French Court and waiting upon Francis, after the bad office he did there two years ago) intends to go by sea.

The day before yesterday, the 16th (*sic*)* inst., this King, with his dukes, earls, and "lordz," all the prelates, and deputies for the people, opened Parliament with the accustomed solemnity. In it will be determined the matter (*faict*) of this last Queen, who is still at Syon Abbey, more closely guarded than before, which is no good omen for her, and of the other ladies guilty in the business, such as the old duchess of Norfolk and the lady of Rochefort. Also they talk of new laws against adulterers, who are henceforth to be punished by death, and of an impost, or at least exacting the rest of the impost made last year, of which only the half was taken, and the rest remitted for four years, which will now be abridged to four months. Norfolk has arrived in Court, apparently in his former credit and authority. The deputy of Calais, lord de Lisles, who was made prisoner in the Tower two years ago, is going to have his pardon. The Order of the Garter is said to have been sent back to him, and indeed he has liberty within the Tower, where he used to have but one narrow chamber. The ambassadors of the King of Scotland let Marillac understand that their affairs proceed well, and they have written by this despatch to the Cardinal of St. Andrews to communicate them to Francis. Has not enquired further, and they have not yet dared to come to him, to avoid the suspicion of those with whom they must negotiate. As to the marriage, last despatch showed how the affair stood, and, as nothing more has happened, he can add nothing, but awaits Francis's commands upon what he wrote.

French. Two modern transcripts, each pp. 3. Headed: 17 Jan. 1542.

* One transcript reads "15th," which agrees, no doubt, with "avant-hier," but is wrong in fact.

1542.

17 Jan. 35. MARILLAC to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

R. O.
Kaulek, 381.
(The whole
text.)

His agent in the [French] Court has sent him the portrait and letters which she delivered him, together with her advice about the repudiated Queen, sister of the duke of Cleves. As to what the Duke's ambassador has done in the past, thinks that, being only a minister, he could do no less than what Marillac then wrote to the King. Encloses extract from his (Marillac's) letters to the King, by which it appears that he (the ambassador) had express command to negotiate thus. The ambassador, having since received other letters from the Duke, commanding him to follow up what he had commenced, would not do so without Marillac's advice; which was, to wait till Parliament decided what should become of this last Queen before speaking of the reconciliation of the other, since it was esteemed that this King had rightly left her, and, at any rate, to defer until Marillac had letters from the King or the Queen of Navarre. This the Ambassador approved, preferring to keep things as they are rather than hazard anything; and now the Queen of Navarre's letters have decided them not to proceed further without express instructions from both the King and the Duke, as the Ambassador says he has already written to his master.

As to her advice for the said lady, assures her that she (the lady) wants neither prudence nor patience. All her affairs could never make her utter a word by which one might suppose that she was discontented; nay, she has always said she wished nothing but what pleased the King her lord; thus showing an example of rare patience in dissembling passions common to everyone, which could only come of singular grace of God and a heart resolved to accept what could not be remedied. She has behaved, with her household, so wisely that those who visit her marvel at such great virtue (*honnesteté*), others who hear of it are loud in her praise, and all regret her much more than they did the late Queen Katharine. The ambassador will give her the portrait; for, without this King's licence, Marillac could not speak [with her]. It will be a great pleasure to her, as she has long desired it. Has, as of himself, asked for hers, and expects to get it and send it soon. She is very well, and said to be half as beautiful again since she left Court. This last Queen is still at Syon. The assembly of estates, called here the Parliament, commenced the day before yesterday, and will determine her affair (*faict*). Norfolk has arrived in Court, apparently with his former credit. The Scotch ambassadors say their affairs proceed well, and they have written to the cardinal of St. Andrews to communicate with the King. They have not yet dared to come to Marillac, because of the suspicion it would arouse in those with whom they have to negotiate. The end of this Parliament will give him enough to write about.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 4. Headed: a la reine de Navarre, 17 Jan. 1542.

17 Jan. 36. MARILLAC to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

R. O.
Kaulek, 384.
(Extract.)

Will only add to what he now writes to the King, that the English, if not taken in time, are on the way to alienate themselves from the French, thinking that they are made less of since the Emperor's reputation is diminished. Consequently (and such is the common bruit) they will do their best to restore him. The Admiral knows how expedient it is to keep the Emperor down, lest he should attempt in the future to mount as high as he has done in the past, and [who it is] who could gain the point that the English should be against him; and, at the least, it would be no small advantage to the King so to entertain them that they should

1542.

36. MARILLAC to the ADMIRAL of FRANCE—*cont.*

not aid our enemy. Desires the Admiral to consider whether it would not be well to seek them more earnestly, at least to temporise in some honest sort. Suggests the putting forward of some practice of marriage or closer amity. Otherwise, two dangers threaten. One is that in despite they give Madame Marie to the Emperor, with a good sum of *angelots*, which is what his Ambassador has been seeking ever since the misfortune of Argel; the remedy being the marriage already proposed, for this King will not disburse money for his daughter when he could place her so high elsewhere without putting his hand in his pocket. The other danger is more evident, and is that, when Marillac comes to propose such things, they should think and say they are only sought during the Emperor's prosperity, when we have need of them. To avoid this, if the King does not wish to pursue the subject of the marriage, Marillac should be replaced by another ambassador, who could say he was ignorant of what his predecessor had done; for Marillac himself could only make poor excuses, which would scarcely be sufficient to efface that impression.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: à l'Amiral, 17 Jan. 1542.

17 Jan. 37. SIR JOHN NEVILL'S WIDOW.

R. O.

Receipt, 17 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Normavell, vicar of Sandall, from Tristram Teshe, receiver of attainted lands in Yorkshire, of 3*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* to the use of lady Nevyll, of Cheyte, Yorks., late wife of Sir John Nevyll, attainted. *Signed.*

P 1

18 Jan. 38. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
294.

Meeting at Westm., 18 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of ——— (blank) Assheton, of London, to appear at all times upon warning.

18 Jan. 39. BISHOP OF MODENA to CARDINAL FARNESE.

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.,
398.

* * * [Is proceeding on his mission to the Diet at Spires].

Does not know if the Scottish doctor* will be here in time to accompany him to Spires, because on the 17th inst. he (the doctor) was only to leave Bologna. Will at Spires deliberate about placing him where he will be most useful. Inspruch, 18 Jan. 1542.

Italian.

19 Jan. 40. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
294.

Meeting at Westm., 19 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Hugh Dingley, of Southwark, brewer, to appear upon warning.

1542.

16 and 19 41. IRELAND.

Jan.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, Nos. 16, 22.

20 Jan. 42. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
295.

Meeting at Westm., 20 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Comptroller, Treasurer, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—The Staplers presented a book of their requests and offers. Warrant for David Simple, gentleman of Scotland, to pass out of the realm by 1 March. Letter devised to Sir Harry Savell, constable of Pomfret castle, to release Jokin Simple,* Scottishman.

43. PARLIAMENT.

R. O.

Notes of the King's presence in Parliament on 28 April and on 3, 19, 21 and 24 May 31 Hen. VIII. and 16 and 20 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII., and the business done. Taken apparently from the Lords' journals.

In a modern hand. Two copies, each pp. 2.

20 Jan. 44. CONVOCATION OF YORK.

Wilkins III.
862.

Note that the Convocation of York met at York, 20 Jan. 1541.

21 Jan. 45. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
295.

Meeting at Westm., 21 Jan. Present: Abp. of Cant., Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Treasurer, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Warrant to Pollard to deliver money, specified in a bill annexed, to Frances Bassett, widow. Letter devised to John Andrews, — Myll, Thos. Whight, — Warham, and Wm. Kingsmill "for to try and search out the manner of living of certain suspected persons." Letter devised to Thos. Tilney, &c., to apprehend and send up the "sumenour" of the town of Hadleigh. Letter of thanks, &c., to Sir Wm. Evre.

23 Jan. 46. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
296.

Meeting at Westm., 22 Jan., "being then present"—(*names not entered*). No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 23 Jan., "being then present as the day before." Business:—Letter in the King's name to the mayor and council of Waterford and to the Chancellor of Ireland, to see amends made to a merchant troubled in Normandy for affairs of Waterford.

23 Jan. 47. KING OF IRELAND.

Titus B. I.
551.
B. M.

Proclamation that, for the tranquillity of Ireland, and at the instant request of his subjects there in Parliament, the King has consented to annex his title of King of Ireland to the Crown, and to alter his style accordingly (new form given in Latin and English); but no writings made before the last day of April next shall be invalidated because of the non-acceptation or mis-acceptation of this change by the writers.

Later copy, from the print by Thomas Berthelet, pp. 3. Headed: A proclamation concerning the King's style, made 23 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII.

See more minute description in GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 22.

* Was this the "Joachim" mentioned in Vol. XVI., No. 582?

1542.

24 Jan. 48. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
296.

Meeting at Westm., 24 Jan., "being then present as the day before" (where those present are not named). Business:—The King's resolution declared to the Staplers, that for one year they should traffic as accustomed, paying the retinue of Calais on 1 Oct. and 1 April. Warrant to Tuke that, since the earl of Rutland had, by patent, the keeping of Nottingham Castle, payments for the soldiers there must be made only to him. Warrant to Sir M. Bowes and Matthew (*sic*) Rowlett, masters of the Mint, to convert 2,000*l.* into harp groats. Complaint exhibited against Ric. Devreux, esq., for riotous behaviour at the election of a knight of Carmarthenshire.

24 Jan. 49. WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, Nos. 28, 29.

24 Jan. 50. CRICH, Derb.

Add. MS.
6,668, p. 717.
B. M.

Indenture by which John Mariott, chantry priest of Cryche, covenants with Mr. Francis Pole of the Dale and Mr. German Pole of Wakebrygg to release the good will of his chantry to them, if he does release it to anyone. 24 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

P. 1.

24 Jan. 51. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 380.
(The whole
text.)

Has received his letters of the 17th, and heard what he wrote to the Admiral; and consequently thinks he should resume the question of marriage with Norfolk, in whose absence (he shall say) he had proceeded more coldly, lest the matter should pass by other hands. If it does not seem expedient to apply to Norfolk, he shall apply to those who seem most suitable (with the caution necessary there), and give them to understand that the prosperity and adversity of the Emperor cannot alter Francis's desire for their amity; and he may go so far as to say that if he sees that the King of England wishes to go through with this matter, a power shall be produced.

Having heard the Cardinal of St. Andrews, orders Marillac to confer with the Scottish ambassadors, and, jointly, appoint with the King of England the interview of the three Kings (*de nous trois*). The Cardinal writes to the ambassadors a letter which Marillac shall deliver. Even if they are gone, he shall still put forward the said interview.

Is informed by the bp. of Montpellier of news at Venice that an Italian gentleman named Beltramo Sacha has taken a town called Marran,* which belonged to the King of the Romans, and set up the French flag in it. Has to-day called the ambassadors of the Pope, the Emperor, and Venice, and informed them of this taking of Marran without his knowledge and approval, and that the takers give him to understand that unless he accords them his protection, they will make their profit of it elsewhere. Asked the ambassadors' advice; and, after hearing them, although informed that the King of the Romans has killed two of his (Francis's) servants near Jarre,† has, in order to justify himself and save Christendom, written to the bp. of Montpellier, his ambassador at Venice, to exhort Beltramo Sacha to surrender the place, as Francis is much displeased with what had been done, and unless he surrenders it, will never aid or protect him. *Countersigned*: Baiard.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed by Kaulek! : Paris, 24 Janvier.

* Marano at the head of the Adriatic.

† Zara in Dalmatia.

1542.

24 Jan.
Epp. Reg.
Se., II., 136.

52. DAVID PANITER to GAWIN, ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW,
Chancellor of Scotland.

To show his right to the vicarage of Carstaris encloses Apostolic letters procured two years ago on the resignation, in his favor, of Alexander Paniter, then incumbent. Paris, 9 kal. Feb. 1541.
Latin.

25, 26 Jan.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
297.

53. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 25 Jan. Present: Abp. of Cant., Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Gt. Admiral, Durham, Winchester, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Sir Nic. Poyntz.

Ib., 298.

ii. Meeting at Westm., 26 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—The information against Ric. Devreux, for riot at the Carmarthen election, sent to the President of the Welsh Council to examine. Letters received from the Deputy and others of Ireland.

26 Jan.

Add Ch.
14.825.
B. M.

54. HEN. PARKER, LORD MORLEY.

Release by Sir Hen. Parker lord Morley and Sir Hen. Parker, his son and heir apparent, to John Jenkyns and Elizabeth his wife, one of the kinswomen and heirs of Geoff. Ratcliff, dec. (viz., daughter of Eliz., one of the daughters and heirs of the said Geoffrey) of their property or portion of Reydon-manor, Norf., and of lands there and in Frammesden, Suff., divided into three parts. Dated 26 Jan 33 Hen. VIII. Signed: Harry Morley; Harry Parker. *Seal broken.*

Parchment. Lat.

26 Jan.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.
652.

55. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

Sends copy of a declamation in French (said to be by a gentleman of this Court) made to Henry and his Council in the lady Anne of Cleves' name, in which, under shadow of a humble and obedient oration, the author goes about to confute Henry's just proceedings in the repudiation of the said lady. Will try to learn the author, and asks whether to complain to the French King. The traitor, Blanche Rose, resorts sometimes to Paris and shows himself gallantly all in white. As one of the Council, knows that former ambassadors have required his delivery, and that, finding the French King would not conform to the treaties, Henry has passed the matter over. Begs instructions touching the said traitor, and also if Norfolk, that ran away with the King's money, come in his way, whether to cause him to be sent to England. Martin Pery, who fled from England for clipping or coining money, dwells in Rouen. Is in doubt whether he benefits by the pardon granted in last Parliament.

Signor Jeronimus has obtained the safe conduct for his master, the prince of Salerne, and a certain number with him, none to be Spaniards. Mons. de Trafes, who has been out of favour for a murder, is returned to Court and restored to favour. He passed his retirement at his castle of Traafes, in the Franche Conte, which, on his return, he left in charge of a trusty friend, who has betrayed it to the Emperor's governor of the Franche Conte, who has beaten it to the ground. The Queen of Navarre's almoner is come from Rome with word that the Bishop made no cardinals this feast, except him that was ambassador of Portugal.* Grandvela has

* Michael da Silva.

1542.

55. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

now quiet possession of Senes, and has put in a governor at the Emperor's will, "which the French King saith is the very mean to deduce the State of Senes unto the government of the duke of Camerino." Senes is almost as great as Florence. Granvela is now gone to Florence, and goes thence to Rome. The bishop of Rome has levied money and taken musters, but his purpose is not yet known. He has sent into Spain, by Avignon, his secretary Johannes de Pultiano,* for the Emperor's advice touching a marriage of the duke of Savoy with his niece, Madame Victoria, who was heretofore named to Mons. de la Guyse's son. The matter is ill-liked here, yet the King has liberated the six Spaniards that were conveyed out of Avignon. The bp. of Valence is kept straiter than ever, and conveyed from Castle Galyarde to Shirburk upon the sea side. It is thought he will be conveyed from place to place, until finally conveyed "out of the way."

Andreas Doria is come to Genes with 11† galleys, appointed to make 14 more. Barbarossa lies in Pryusa, with 150, awaiting wind to do some enterprise. He is much feared in Sicily. The Emperor has sent 2,000 Spaniards to Italy. Describes conversation of the Emperor's ambassador with the French King (about homage due for Satyne‡ castle in Franche Counte, lately surrendered to him by the duke of Lorraine, who held it of the duchy of Luxemburg), in which the King "somewhat chafed."

Treacherous capture of King Ferdinand's strong haven town of Maran, in Friuli, by the French King's servant, Signor Germanico, and one Captain Turchetto, on the 12th inst. The captors set up the French King's arms and sent letters hither, by one Spagnoletto, signifying that the town is at the French King's command. Spagnoletto arrived on Saturday night, and on Sunday, after dinner, the King called the ambassadors of the Emperor, Venice, and the bishop of Rome, and said he had letters from Turchetto, offering to deliver him the town, provided he certified his acceptance by a certain day, otherwise they would surrender it to the Grand Signor. The King protested he was sorry that this had happened, and desired advice whether to take it or let it be given to the Grand Signor. The ambassadors of Venice and Rome answered that it were better he took it. The Emperor's ambassador said he would do well first to hang him that brought the letters, and then do his best to hang them that stole the town. "Tout beau, Mons^r l'Ambassadour," quod the King, "I may not kill ambassadors, as your master doth, and as for hanging of them that be in the town, I should reguardon them well for the service they intended to do me. Yet, God knoweth it, I knew not their intent. But, to the purpose, show me your opinion in the matter, whether you think it better that I have it, or let the Grand Signor have it." The ambassador asked leave first to refer to the Emperor, and was finally given six days to consult the Regent of Flanders; but the King has already sent his mind to them of Maran, to which all the Privy Council are not privy. The Venetians are much afraid, for it lies very near Venice, and they had meant to redeem it. The ambassadors of the Emperor, Venice, Ferrara, Mantua, Genes, Rome, and all Italians here seem ready to weep and think Italy lost, seeing the preparations the Turk makes, and the friendship he finds here. Paris, 26 Jan. 5|| p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Address lost. Endd.

Caius College,
MS. 597, p. 25.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 6.

* Monte Pultiano in § 2.

† 16 in § 2.

‡ Stenay, now in the Department of the Meuse. *See* Vol. XVI., p. 690, where it is called Astenay.

|| "6" in § 2.

1542.

56. ANNE OF CLEVES.

"Loraison et remonstrance de haulte et puissante dame Madame Marie (*sic*) de Cleves, sœur de treshault et puissant seigneur, le duc de Juilliers, de Cleves et de Gueldres, faicte au roy d'Angleterre et a ceulx de son Conseil. Joannes a Luxemburgo III. faciebat."

[*.* For an account of this printed tract, written by John of Luxemburg, third son of Charles, count of Brienne, abbot of Ivry, *see* Archæologia, Vol. XLVII., p. 249. It was published in France about the beginning of the year 1542 (*see* No. 55), and is best known by an Italian translation printed at Bologna in 1558.]

Harl. MS.
4,591, f. 83.
B. M.

2. Manuscript copy of the preceding, in a later hand.

French, pp. 39.

26 Jan.

57. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar, VI.
I., No. 227.

Acknowledging letters of the 10 and 19 Nov. and 11 and 18 Dec. Chapuys must be careful to consent only conditionally to the proposed alliance, until he ascertains what Henry proposes to do for the Emperor. Thanks Chapuys for the news about the Queen, and the King's fresh divorce. Tordesillas, 26 Jan. 1542.

P.S.—Touching the French ambassador's man, who informed Chapuys of the powers given to his chief to conclude a marriage between the Duke of Orleans and the Princess, which he knew how to stop, Chapuys must try to ascertain the means he proposes to use, and keep him at the Emperor's devotion. Hears also that there is some talk of Henry taking back Anne of Cleves, which must, if possible, be prevented.

Original at Vienna.

27 Jan.

58. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
299.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter despatched to Wallop to make a book of the retinue of Guisnes Castle, his allowance for them, their wages and duties.

28 Jan.

59. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
299.

Meeting at Westm., 28 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm., Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton. Cowley appeared, and answered Shurlock's articles, and was remitted to the Fleet, to put his answers in writing.

28 Jan.

60. COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Lansdowne
MS. 170, f. 306.
B. M.

Appointment by lord Russell (as lord Admiral, by patent of 28 July 32 Hen. VIII.) of John Osborne, of the King's Household, and Thos. Warner to the office of principal marshal of the Court of Admiralty, in survivorship. Dated 28 Jan. 1541, 33 Hen. VIII.

Latin. Copy, pp. 3.

1542.

61. THE SCOTTISH AMBASSADORS.

Add. MS.
32,646, f. 194.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 76.

"A note of sundry things to be showed to the ambassadors of Scotland."*

First, where divers traitors are receyted in Scotland; the King, 4 Feb. 1540, wrote to the king of Scots to deliver them, according to the treaty, and, at the same time, apprehended such as the king of Scots required (though not according to the treaty) by Sir John Cambell, then passing into Flanders; but the king of Scots by his own letters, dated 12 March, answered that he would deliver no kirkmen, although the treaty makes no difference of persons nor grants that either prince should take knowledge of the nature of the treason committed by the other's rebels. The King requires the ambassadors of Scotland "now here present" directly to answer him herein, and declare whether they will maintain the allegation touching the kirkmen.

In Wriothesley's hand:—And where the King of Scots by his said letters, and others of 19 May 1541, reputes the traitors so demanded to be traitors only for the cause of the bishop of Rome; although the treaty requires each Prince to give credence to the letters of requisition without enquiring of the offence, it is to be known that the persons demanded use the name of the bishop of Rome "for an excuse and mean to help themselves," and were principal captains and procurers of the late rebellion. The law for the abolition of the usurped power of Rome was made before the treaty, and some of the Commissioners here to conclude the treaty were at the execution of monks and others under that law, as in the answer made to Mr. Thomas Ballenden, at Pipwell,† is more largely declared.

Names of the most notable traitors receyted in Scotland, over and besides a number of Borderers, viz.:—"Leche of Horncastle, &c." [*A few lines blank.*]

Further, by the treaty it is ordained that the bounds between the two realms shall remain; contrary to which "the Scots have, &c." "Item, the ploughing and sowing of our ground. &c. Item, the great perjury, &c. Item, the raising of fire and the notable murders, &c. Then the notable attemptates, and the coming in of their deputy warden. Then th'other attemptates, and specially the rode upon Carnaby."

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 10. Docketed as above.

Ib.

2. "The names of certain traitors receyted in Scotland":—Leche, of Louthe, the first beginner of the insurrection and a continual deviser of evil towards the King and realm. Woodmancy of Beverley and Wilson, captains in the said insurrection. The friar of Gnaresburghe, a special setter forward of the same. Dr. Hilliarde "a notable counsellor and conspirator of the same."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

29 Jan. 62. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
vii. 300.

Meeting at Westm., 29 Jan. Present: Abp. of Cant., Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm. Business:—Letters received from Mr. Paget,

* In the Proceedings of the Privy Council under date 29 Jan. 1541-2, is the note, "The Skotisshe embassadours were hardde." (See No. 62.)

† In July, 1541. See Vol. XVI., No. 1034(2).

1542.

with copy of a declamation made in France in the name of Lady Anne of Cleves. Letter sent to Sir Wm. Baynton, "containing the disappointment of the coming of certain of the Council to Syon the morrow after." The Scottish ambassadors were heard.

29 Jan. 63. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar, VI.,
I., No. 228.

His letters of the 29 Dec. and 10 Jan. will have informed the Emperor what he could gather about the King's frequently expressed wish for a closer alliance with the Emperor. Is still of his old opinion about this—that it is only for fear of the Emperor making an alliance with France, to thwart which has been his continual study. He will break off the negotiation at once on the least appearance of war, and put off both belligerents with fine words, that he may reap the greater advantage when both are exhausted, avoiding expense himself. Sees no chance of persuading him to a reconciliation with the Pope. He cannot believe that such propositions came from the Emperor, after Chapuys's interview with the lord Privy Seal in November last.

Has not been summoned to Court since his last, though the English ambassadors* have returned from Flanders, and the Privy Councillors assured him he should be called to talk over matters with them about trade with the Low Countries. Would like very much to know the King's intentions, and the object of his sending this bishop† to the Emperor, who leaves as soon as the secretary of Mr. de Guenebet (Knyvet) arrives from France. The bp. will sail from this river in 10 or 12 days at the utmost. He is the same who was ambassador in France when the Emperor passed through that country, and was recalled for the haughty words he used before Francis.

Neither has this French ambassador gone to Court since Chapuys was there. Learns from his private informant that the ambassador had letters about the return of Mr. Christopher Richer, with the success of whose negotiations in Denmark Francis had been delighted. Francis had some days before assembled a number of captains to deliberate on preparing for war, and, by advice of Annebaut, was collecting money for eight months' support of an army. Another Council had been held after it, attended by St. Pol and the Admiral. Meanwhile Francis had sent to the Grand Turk a certain Commagio and Capt. Poulain; and Marshal Du Bie, governor of Boulogne, was incessantly representing that the fortifications raised by the English at La Moutière, near Ardres, should be stopped, otherwise all the time and money that had been spent in fortifying Ardres would be wasted if it remained between La Moutière and Montorre like a quail between two hawks. Hearing which, Francis determined on constructing a fortress with a harbour at Ubyssant (Wissant), half-way between Calais and Boulogne. If this be true, it is enough to drive these English to despair.

‡ Parliament began its session a few days ago. The Chancellor's speech aggravated the Queen's misdeeds to the utmost, whereupon the Lords, four days ago, found the Queen and lady Rochford guilty of high treason. The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk and her daughter§ are sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, with confiscation of property, on the same grounds as Lord William and his wife, and the rest of the accomplices. Within two days the said resolution and award will be laid before the Commons.

* Came and Vaughan. † Bonner. ‡ The original text of this and the next paragraph has been printed by Gachard in *Analectes Historiques* (Series i., iv.), pp. 241-2.
§ Lady Bridgewater.

1542.

63. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Has this moment heard that the Commons have this morning agreed with the judgment of the Lords on the Queen and the three other ladies, and it is to be feared that the Queen will be immediately placed in the Tower. She is still at Syon, making good cheer, fatter and more beautiful than ever, taking great care to be well apparelled and more imperious and troublesome to serve than even when she was with the King, although she believes she will be put to death, and confesses she has deserved it. She only begs that her execution be secret. Perhaps, if the King does not wish to marry again, he may show her some compassion; or if he found it lawful to leave her on account of her adultery, take another—a question which, it is said, has been already debated by learned divines, although hitherto the King has shown no inclination to a fresh marriage, nor to serve any lady. There seems less hope than ever of his taking back the lady of Cleves, though on New Year's day she presented him with some pieces of cramoisy cloth, and he gave her some glass pots and flagons.

The Scotch Ambassadors are still here. Nothing is yet known of the object of their mission. But the King has lately sent an engineer* to the Borders to inspect fortifications, and has despatched one of the gentlemen of his Chamber† to be governor of Hull. This last he may have done partly owing to what Chapuys said to him of the intelligence of the king of France with the duke [of Holstein], as the said port is one of his own staples, where all the Flemish vessels usually arrive.

Forgot to mention that people fear the King will again apply to Parliament for money, which will drive his subjects to despair, because the Chancellor in his opening speech alluded to the expense the King had been put to in keeping up an army of 14,000 men for the new and old fortresses. The bp. of London has sent to say he will dine with Chapuys to-morrow, as the King wished him to see him before his departure. London, 29 Jan. 1542.

Original (mostly in cipher) at Vienna.

29 Jan. 64. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Spanish
Calendar, VI.,
I., No. 229.

Encloses letters to the Emperor (No. 63). The King has lately ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the New Christians that came from Portugal. Most likely, however well they may sing, they will not escape from their cages without leaving feathers behind. The clerk of the French embassy tells him the Genevese (Genoese) ambassadors in France make great promises to Francis, who, at the request of M. de Langez, has given pensions to some of their citizens. The bp. of London is going to the Emperor, in the room of Master Guenebet. He is a good scholar, and a man of wit. London, 29 Jan. 1542.

Original (partly in cipher) at Vienna.

29 Jan. 65. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
III. 49.

Cannot express his joy at the Pope's appointment of Contarini to this honourable office,‡ as he will declare at Contarini's passing this way. Viterbo, 29 Jan. 1542.

Italian.

30 Jan. 66. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.F.,
VII. 30L.

Meeting at Westm., 30 Jan. Present: Abp. of Cant., Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt.

* Sir Christopher Morice.

† Sir Richard Long.

‡ The legation of Bologna.

1542.

Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Certain merchants appeared with a book of complaints against the citizens of Danzig; but the Council were too occupied "with matters of great importance" to hear them at length that day.

31 Jan. 67. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P.,
VII. 301.

Meeting at Westm., 31 Jan. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Augm. Business:—Letters devised to the bp. of Carlisle, Sir John Lowther, — Dawlton, and Thos. Blennerhassett, to examine the claims of Sir Thos. Wharton and — (*blank*) Briskow to a house called New Hawle, in Cumberland. The Commissioners of Ireland appeared, with their book, and were remitted to another day.

68. IRELAND.

R. O.
St. P., III.
346.

A paper, headed, "For the reformation of Ireland,"* recommending that, as Ireland is abused by greedy and partial judges and by great officers, who seek only to enrich themselves with the King's revenue, a "sadd peryt jure" should be sent from England, as a mirror and instructor to the other judges, and a discreet, valiant Deputy. The King and his Council are reminded that the land might remain as it is and the King enjoy his revenue, for no Irishman will make war if suffered to remain as he is; that the subjects of the Pale would be as faithful to the Deputy as the King's guard is to him, and the Deputy might hawk and hunt for 60 miles as peaceably as in England; and that, doubtless, he might have at his command the earls of Desmond and Ormond, O'Brene, O'Nele, O'Downyll, Nele McCoyne, O'Keroil, and MacWilliam, who "in effect domine all the land." Wales is true to the Crown, because not under one ruler, but several in each shire; and so would Ireland be under seneschals and justices. Galloglasses and kerne would then forsake idleness, and take to tillage, mining, and fishing. Irishmen will never be conquered by rigorous war, they are so hardy and active. A sufficient army would be 1,000 men, furnished for half a year, to be thenceforth found with the revenues, increased by an Act of resumption of the Customs of the cities of Munster, which the King's father granted them to repair their walls, and which they now divide as profits, and yearly fight for. "The Irishmen have pregnant, subtle wits, eloquent and marvellous natural in comynance." If instructed that they were not to be banished, but to take their lands of the King, "as O'Downyl has done and O'Nele is crying to do," they would become true subjects, and forsake Irish laws and manners.

In Robert Cowley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Comittatur.

31 Jan. 69. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Received, on the 29th, theirs dated at Westminster palace. 27 Jan., showing that the King will establish in England a castle† ordered as this of Guisnes is, and requires him to send a book of the statutes of this castle with the names and duties of the officers and retinue and their wages. Sends the book herewith, and also his opinion of the inclination both of the Imperial and the French part, with other occurrents. Guisnes, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1541.

* Apparently drawn up by Robert Cowley in 1541, before his committal to the Fleet in October.

† At Hull?

1542.

70. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.†

Corpus
Reform., IV.,
760.

* * * Alesius, the Scot, has left the University
of Francfort, and although he has done so against my advice, some seat
is to be sought for him. * * * *Undated.*
Latin.

71.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1542.

Jan.
GRANTS.

1. John Gyetta and John Gerard
Licence to export 100 tuns of beer.
Greenwich, 1 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 2 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 41.

2. Ric. Poulet and Elizabeth his wife.
Licence to alienate a moiety of a third
part of the manor of Padworth, Berks,
to Will. Rythe and Margery his wife, and
the heirs of the body of the said Margery,
with contingent remainder to her right
heirs. Westm., 4 Jan.—*Pat.* 33 Hen.
VIII., p. 4, m. 45.

3. Sir John Seyntlowe. Licence to
alienate the manor of Lokkyng, Somers,
in mortgage, to Thos. Clerke. Westm.,
4 Jan. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m.
45.

4. Geo. Gyfford and James Gedge.
Licence to alienate a moiety of the manor
of Newlandhall, Essex, to Thos. Arundell;
to be regranted to the said George
for one month, with remainder to the
said James and to Mary his wife and the
heirs of the body of the said James; with
contingent remainder to the said George
for life, with remainder to Thos. Gedge,
brother of the said James and the heirs
of his body; with contingent remainder
to the heirs of the body of Thos. Bardefeld,
brother of John Bardefeld, late of
Shenfeld, in the parish of Gyng Margaret,
Essex; with remainder in default
of such issue to the heirs of the body of
John Lyghtfote, s. and h. of Alice Lightfote,
sister of the said John Bardefelde;
with remainder in default of such issue
to the heirs of the body of the said Alice;
with remainder in default of such issue
to Thos. Clovield, s. and h. of Edw. Clovield,
of Coldhall, and the heirs male
of his body; with contingent remainder
to the heirs male of the body of the said
Edward; with remainder in default of
such issue to the right heirs of John
Lenthorp, late of Sengillhall. Westm.,
5 Jan. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m.
46.

5. Sir John Dudley. Licence to
alienate the manor of Acton Burnell,
Salop, and lands in Acton Burnell, Acton
Pygot, Golding, Cantlop, Belswardvne,
Rentall, Chatwall, and Romstefyld,
Salop; to Fulk Crompton. Westm., 10
Jan. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 9.

6. Ric. Southwell. Annuity of 20
marks; to be assigned by the Master of
the Wards out of the manors of Henbury
and Pexhull, Chesh., which belonged to
Thos. Davenport, dec., during the
minority of John Davenport, s. and h.
of the said Thomas; with the wardship
and marriage of the said heir. Oking,
12 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm.,
10 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 44.

7. Ric. Ap Howell, a yeoman of the
Guard. To be chief forester of Kerry,
Llanloghairon and Tregenon, Mont-
gomery, N. Wales, vice Edm. Turnor,
deceased; with fees of 66s. 8d. Westm.
Palace, 27 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 10 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* 33 Hen.
VIII., p. 6, m. 44.

8. The late monastery of St. Mary.
Thornton Curtas. Patent reconstituting
the said late monastery (the possessions
of which have been surrendered by
Will. Hobson, the prior, and the
convent) as a collegiate church in
honour of the Holy Trinity; to consist
of one dean and four prebendaries,
with other ministers. Roger Dalyson, S.T.P.,
to be the first dean; Ric. West, S.T.B.,
first prebendary; Thos. Wylson, S.T.B.,
second; John Cooke, S.T.B., third; and
Chr. Bayly, S.T.B., fourth prebendary.
Greenwich, 27 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m.
25.

9. Will. Tresham, S.T.P., King's
chaplain. Presentation to the rectory
of Bugbroke, Peterborough dioc., void
by death. Greenwich, 4 Jan. 33 Hen.
VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S.
Pat. p. 4, m. 30.

10. Geo. Barne, merchant, London.
Licence to import 50 tuns of Gascon
wine. Greenwich, 29 Dec. 33 Hen.
VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.*
p. 4, m. 10.

11. Ric. Renoldys, of London, mercer.
Licence to alienate a messuage and 3
tenements near the "Stokys," in the
parish of St. Christopher in London, to
Will. Watson, of London, draper, and
Oliver Byrche, of London, mercer, and
their heirs, to the use of the said Richard
and Blanche, his wife, and their heirs for

† The Editor of the Corpus Reformatum assigns this letter to January, 1542. According to a note in col. 793 Alesius betook himself to Leipsic at the end of the year 1541.

1542.

Jan.
GRANTS.

ever. Westm., 12 Jan. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 10.*

12. Ric. Pollard, remembrancer of the Exchequer. Reversion of the offices of parker of Doneyate park and keeper of the woods in the manor of Doneyate, Somers.; which manor and park came to the King by the attainder of Margaret, late countess of Salisbury, who, by deed dated 8 June 25 Hen. VIII., granted these offices to Oliver Frankelyn, then her servant, in reversion on the death of Philip Acton, now deceased; with fees of 2d. a day and the herbage and pannage of the said park. Greenwich, 10 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 14 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 3, m. 17.*

13. Edm. Powell, of Sampforde, Oxon. Grant (in exchange for 7 acres of meadow in Dachett meade, and a garden at the "Olde Hawes" in New Wyndesore, Berks., and for 388l. 5s.), of the late priory of Carmelite friars, commonly called the "White freers," in Oxford; with lands there; two messuages in Sampforde, Oxon, which belonged to Oseney mon.; Hynchwicke manor, Glouc., which belonged to Bruarne mon.; Sampforde manor, Oxon.; and lands in Wynterhed in the parish of Shepham, Walterlepe in the parish of Dultyngge, and in the moor of Combe and in Torneyat in the parish of Milborne Porte, Somers., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem.

Also (in consideration of 20 cartloads of fuel yearly in the woods and manor of Dulwyche, Surrey, surrendered to the Crown, and for 14l. 5s.), of divers messuages, &c., in Bermondsey, Surrey, which belonged to Bermondsey mon.

To hold the manor of Sampforde and the other possessions in Sampforde to the said Edmund and Isabella, his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said Edmund by the said Isabella, with remainuer in default of such issue to the right heirs of the said Edmund; and the rest of the premises to the said Edmund in fee. Greenwich, 26 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 15 Jan.—P.S. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 17.*

14. Ant. Deny, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be steward of the lordship or manor of Chesthunt, Herts., with fees of 40s. a year. Greenwich, 10 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 15 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 41.*

15. Chr. Conyngesby. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Will. Conyngesby. Westm. Palace, 22 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 16 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 30.*

16. Sir Ant. Seintleger, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and Deputy of Ireland. Licence (in consideration "that by reason of the long warres within that our said land there is suche dearthe and skarcite of corne and

graine in the same as he cannot conveniently either sustaine his howsehold, or so well execute from tyme to tyme marshall exploytes as should apperteign, onles he have some relieff from hens in that behalff") to procure out of England or the principality of Wales 300 qrs. of wheat, 300 qrs. of barley or malt, 300 qrs. of beans and pease, and convey them into Ireland. Greenwich, 11 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 4, m. 10.*

17. Edm. Powell and Isabella his wife. Licence to alienate messuages, &c., in Barmondsey, Surrey, to Sir Thos. Pope and Elizabeth his wife. Westm., 16 Jan. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 44.*

18. The dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Holy Trinity, Thorneton. Grant, in frank almoigne, of the manors of Thornton, Barowe *alias* West Courte, Carlton *alias* Carleton-in-le-More-lande, Halton, Killingham, Gouxhull, Ulceby, Owresbye, Ownebye, Stanton-in-le-Hole, and Riesbye, Linc.; and of Garton, Grynneston, Ottryngham, Marshe, and Wodhouse, Yorks.; which belonged to the late monastery of Thorneton; with appurtenances in Thorneton, Wotton, Worlebye, Hayburgh, Stalingburghe, Brokellesbye, Alesbye, Lasbye, Croxton, Elsham, Lymber Magna, Bondbye, Rokeston, Immyngham, Lymbus Parva, Barowe, Barton-upon-Humber, Whitton, Howlesteete, Awkeburghe, Crosbye, Frotingham, Carleton, Halton, Skyttermylle, Skytterferre, Kyllingham, Guxhull, Owresbye, Toft, Newton, Serbye, Awdelbye, Caister, Oresbye, Stainton, Rothewell, Swalowe, Caborne, Walesbye, and Thevelbye, Linc.; and in Garton, Pydseyburton, Owstewike, Rynghoughe, Newton, Awburghe, Ethernwike, Coldon, Tunstall, Waxham, Wythernsee, Ottringham, Westhalson, Kaingham, Camerton, Heydon, Paule, Paulethorne, Thorne-crofte, Hamlette, Wistedd, Wodhouse, Swyne, Wythernwike, Arnall, Ruston, and Skyrlaugh, Yorks.

Also lands in Thorneton, Linc., parcel of the demesne lands of the said late monastery; and divers pastures and sheep-gates in the parishes of Barowe, Gouxhull, Thorneton, and Halton, and in Howsell, Linc.; Burneham grange, in the parish of Thorneton, and all lands in Thorneton, Linc., in the tenure of Sir Ric. Crumwell; and all lands in the city of Lincoln, which belonged to the said monastery.

And the rectories and churches of Thorneton, Ulcebye, Worlebye, Kelstoon, and Gresbye, Linc.; and of Esternwyke, Danthorpe, Garton, and Flynton, Yorks.; which belonged to the same. Tithes of corn, &c., in Wotton, *alias* Witton, Worlebye, the parish of Barowe, the lordship of Barowe-super-Humbre, and the parish of Carleton, Linc.; in Fyting in the parish of Hubleton (*sic*),

1542.

Jan.
—
GRANTS.

71.

GRANTS IN JANUARY 1542—*cont.*

in Owstwyke, and in Grymston, Yorks. The advowsons of the vicarages of Garton, Thorneton, Barrowe, Ulcebye, Wytton, Worlebye, Gresbye, Carleton in Moreland, and Kebstron, and of the rectory of Rothewell.

In as full manner as held by the late monastery, and surrendered by Will. Hobson, the late prior. Except certain parcels in the parish of Thorneton To hold by a yearly rent of 75*l.* 2*1d.* in lieu of tenths and first-fruits.

Also pardon and release to Roger Dalyson, S.T.P., now dean, and Ric. West, S.T.B., Thos. Wilson, S.T.B., John Cooke, S.T.B., and Chr. Bayleye, S.T.B., prebendaries in the said church, of the first-fruits and tenths due on their several portions.

The grantees are burdened with divers annuities and other charges. Greenwich, 27 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 19.

19. Thos. Holcrofte, who holds by grant of the Crown the site and precinct of the late house of Augustine Friars, Warrington, Lanc., the church of which still remains in its original form. Licence to cause the said church to be consecrated for the celebration of mass and other divine offices. Westm. Palace, 17 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* (*undated*) p. 9, m. 38.

20. Sir Ant. Seintleger, late sheriff of Kent. Pardon for all official delinquencies and escapes of prisoners. Also release to Sir John Baker, of Cranebroke, Kent, Reginald Scott of Smethe, Kent, Thos. Henley, of Otham, Kent, and John Colyer of Leneham, Kent, of their recognizance of 40*l.* on behalf of the said Sir Anthony. Westm. Palace, 18 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 47.

21. Will. bp. of St. David's. The grant for the foundation of Brecknock College, enrolled in 33 Hen. VIII. (*Pat.* p. 9, m. 30), is of the 32nd year. See Vol. XVI., No. 503 (30).

22. Warrant to Thos. Id. Audeley, Chancellor of England, to cause proclamation to be made in England, Wales, Calais, Jersey, and Guernsey, that, by authority of Parliament held in Ireland, the title King of Ireland is annexed to the Imperial Crown of England and the King's style shall henceforth be "Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England and also of Ireland, in Earth the Supreme Head" (Latin form also given); but, until the last day of April next, the omission of the title King of Ireland, in writings to be passed under any of the King's seals, shall not be held an offence, nor invalidate the writ-

ings. Westm. Palace, 19 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *In English.*

23. Ralph Fane. To be chief governor and master of the hunt of deer of the parks of Posterne and Cage, and of all warrens in the manor, borough, or "leucata" of Tunbridge, with the herbage and pannage of the parks, &c.; and chamberlain of the said parks, which came to the King by attainder of Edw., late duke of Buckingham; with stated fees. Westm. Palace, 16 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 46.

24. Sir Thos. Wyat. Grant, for life, of the offices of master of the hunt and deer of Southfrith park, Kent, and keeper of the fishponds and pools therein; and keeper of the same park, with the herbage and pannage; bailiff of the lordship or manor of Southfrith; and steward of the hundreds of Wachelingston, Litelfeld, and Barnefeld, Kent. And grant of the manor of Bayhault; and the lands called Trenchelandes adjoining Southfrith park, and 30 acres of land there acquired by Sir Edw. Nevell, attainted. All which offices, &c., came to the King by attainder of Thos. Culpeper. With fees of 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* a year for the offices in connection with Southfrith park, out of the issues of the lordship and manor and rectory of Pepenberly, Kent; and with the usual fees and allowances for the offices of bailiff of Southfrith and steward of the said hundreds. Greenwich, 1 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 48.

25. Will. Sherington. Annuity of 20*l.* from lands in Fyncheham, Lyttelwelhall in Fyncheham, and Bainehamhall, in Norf., which belonged to John Fyncheham, deceased, during the minority of Thos. Fyncheham, s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Greenwich, 29 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 38.

26. Barneby Crikebred, clk., rector of Gedney, Linc. Licence of non-residence. Westm. Palace, 19 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 38.

27. Ric. Benese, of the King's Chapel (*capellario nostro*). Grant of the canonry or prebend of Faringdon in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Will. knyght, promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Westm. Palace, 20 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 36.

28. Worcester Cathedral. Patent reconstructing the late monastery of the cathedral church of St. Mary, Worcester, as a cathedral of one dean and ten prebendaries, to be the seat of the see of John

1542.

Jan.
GRANTS.

bp. of Worcester and his successors. Hen. Holbeche, S.T.P., to be first dean, and the prebendaries to be as follow:—Thos. Bagard, LL.D., first; John Browne, A.M., second; Ric. Ewer, S.T.B., third; Hen. Jolliffe, S.T.B., fourth; Gilbert Burne, S.T.B., fifth; Roger Neckham, S.T.P., sixth; John Lawarne, S.T.B., seventh; Roger Stanforde, S.T.B., eighth; Humph. Webley, S.T.B., ninth; and Ric. Lyste, clk., tenth. Westm. Palace, 13 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 24.*

29. The dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ and St. Mary, Worcester. Grant of the manors of Hardewyke, Bevery, Wolverley, Grymley, Hallow More, Nowenham, Segebarwe, Crophorne, Netherton, Chorleton, Overbury, Tedyngton, Herforton *alias* Hervyngton, Bradwas, Shipston, Blakwell, Cleve *alias* Cleeve Prioris, Tiberton, Crowle, Stoke Pryour, Hymulton, Bredycote, Anokerden, and Dodemham, Worc.; of Icome, Glouc.; of Alveston and Tydington, Warw.; and of Overberowe, Heref.; with appurtenances in St. John de Bedwardyn, Cleynes, Wolverley, Grymley, Lynderyge, Segebarowe, Crophorne, Overbury, Herforton *alias* Hervington, Bradwas, Tredyngton, Cleve, Tykerton (*sic*), Crowle, Stoke Priour, Hymulton, Bredycote, and Knyghtwyke, Worc.; Icome, Glouc.; Alveston, Warw.; and Cradley, Heref.; belonging to the said manors.

Also, all lands, &c., in the sanctuary within the parish of St. Michael in Worcester; the yearly custom or rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* commonly called "hedysylver," and the yearly custom or rent of 10*s.* called "Suytsylver," paid by the inhabitants of divers townships in Worcestershire; the oblations called "Whiston farthings," yearly collected from divers townships in cos. Worc., Warw., and Heref., within the archdeaconry of Worcester, at Whitsuntide, rents of assize of 14*s.* 4*d.*; and the first and second vestures of certain meadows in the parish of St. Peter in Worcester; the yearly rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* received from the parish of Cleynes, Worc., for burial of the dead; 2 acres of meadow in Wykehome, in the parish of Powyke, Worc.; the yearly rent of 40*s.*, paid by the farmers of Mylton, Glouc.; a messuage in Wyche, in the parish of Duderhull, Worc.; the messuage in Witton, near the Wyche, Worc.; the yearly rent of 40*s.* paid by the farmers of Berowe, *alias* Nether Berowe, Worc.; a pasture in the parish of Pakington, Warw.; and the yearly rent of 18*s.* paid by the tenants of Lockley, Warw.

The rectories of St. John, Bedwardyn, Wolverley, Grymley, Lynderige, Segebarowe, Crophorne, Overbury, Clene, Tyberton, Stoke Priour, Hymulton, Dud-

derhull, Berowe *alias* Netherberowe, and Bromysgrove, Worc.; and of Old Sodbury, Glouc.; and the chapel of Norton Regis, Worc.

All which premises belonged to the late priory of St. Mary, Worcester.

The rectory of St. Peter, Worcester, which belonged to Parshore mon.; the rectory of Quynnton, Glouc., which belonged to Pollesworthe mon., Warw.; and the rectory of Lonchewyke and Norton, which belonged to Evesham mon. All tithes upon the demesne lands of Lypperde in the parish of St. Martin, Worcester, and in the parishes of Coddrige, Overbury, St. Augustine-next-le-Wiche, St. John Bedwarden, Hereforton *alias* Harvington, and Bradwas, which belonged to the said priory of St. Mary, Worcester.

Pensions out of the rectories of St. Martin, St. Clement, St. Andrew, St. Swithin, St. Peter the Greater, and All Saints, in the city of Worcester; the 15 *lbs.* of wax yearly paid by the preceptor of St. Oswald, in the same city; and pensions from the rectory of Segebarowe, the vicarage of Crophorne, and the rectory of Hereforton *alias* Harvington, Worc.; from the rectory of Icome, Glouc.; from the rectories of Knyghtwyke and Chaddisley, the chapel of Cakenwiche, the rectories of Kemsey, Specheley, Yardeley, and Hartilbury, Worc.; from the rectories of Cantelowe, Hasellour, Pyllarding, St. Nicholas and St. Laurence in the town of Warwick, Mortondawbeney, and Honyngton, Warw.; from the chantry of Lichelande and the rectories of Bysley, Acton Turvile, Polechurche, and Dursley, Glouc. All which belonged to St. Mary's, Worcester.

The advowsons of the vicarages of St. John Bedwardyn, Wolverley, Bradycote, Grymley, Halowe, Lynderige, Segebarowe, Crophorne, Overbury, Clene, Tiberton, Stoke Pryour, Hymulton, Duderhull, Berowe, Bromesgrove, and Shepiston-super-Stoure, Worc.; of the rectories of St. Andrew's, St. Martin's, St. Clement's, St. Swithin's, and St. Michael's, in the city of Worcester, and of Bradwas, Harvington, and Knyghtwyke, Worc.; of Icome and Old Sodbury, Glouc.; and of Pakyngton, Warw.; of the chapel of Norton Regis and of the hospital of St. Oswald, Worcester; of the vicarages of St. Peter, in the city of Worcester, Quynnton, Glouc., and Lonchewyke and Norton, Worc.

And all lands in St. Helen's, St. Peter's, St. Martin's, St. Swithin's, All Saints', St. Nicholas', St. Andrew's, St. Clement's, and St. Alban's, in Worcester; and in Cleynes, Prichecrofte, Bar, Borne, Wychenforde, Codderige, Tredington, Shurmake, Feekingham, Hilhampton, Whittleley, Pepulton, Wymer, and Keddermister, Worc.; Burraston, Burforde,

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71.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1542—*cont.*

and Tylsoppe, Salop.; and Marston, Glouc.; which belonged to the said late priory of St. Mary, Worcester.

(With reservations of the manors of Bathenhull, Barnes, and Tyberton, in the parish of St. Peter, Worcester; the manor of Newelande, in the parish of Kemsey, Worc., the rents in Clerkenlepp and Whittenton, in the said parish of St. Peter, and the rent of assize of 6s. 8d. from the freehold lands of Ant. Manbury, near Tynberden, in the same parish.)

To hold by a yearly rent of 193l. and 20d., in lieu of tenths and first-fruits.

Also release to Hen. Holbeche, S.T.P., now dean of the said cathedral, Thos. Bagarde, LL.D., John Browne, A.M., Ric. Ewre, S.T.B., Hen. Joliffe, S.T.B., Gilbert Bourne, S.T.B., Roger Neknam, S.T.P., John Lawarne, S.T.B., Roger Stamford, S.T.B., Humph. Webley, S.T.P., and Ric. Liste, clk., now prebendaries in the said cathedral, of all sums due for their several first-fruits and tenths.

Westm. Palace, 13 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 24 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 19.*

30. Thos. Dysney, a gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be serjeant of the King's stag-hounds, *vice* Will. Kooyt, dec.; with 14d. a day. Westm. Palace, 18 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 24 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 36.*

31. Thos. Wellys and Cecilia his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Bromleygh, Surr., and lands in Bromley, Shalforde, Wonerssh, Guldeforde, and Cranley, with the view of frankpledge of Bromley; to Will. Hardyng, of London, mercer, and Cecilia his wife. Westm., 24 Jan. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 9.*

32. Peter Hunsdon and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate lands in Edmondeshorpe Benham, in the parish of Kyngsclere, Hants., to Ambrose Dautesey; to be regranted to the said Peter and Mary in survivorship, with remainder to Jeremy Hunsdon, son of the said Peter and Mary, in tail male; with remainder to the right heirs of the said Mary. Westm., 24 Jan.—*Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 10.*

33. Sir Anth. Browne, K.G., one of the King's Councillors. Licence, during his life, to export timber from his lands in Kent and Sussex. Westm., 23 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan.

34. Rob. Bocher, and David Vincent, a page of the Wardrobe of Beds. Grant, in fee, of the houses, &c., of the late Friars Minors or "Gray Freres," in Grauntham, Linc.; and of the late Friars Preachers or "Black Freres," in Stamford, Linc. Rents 7s. 9d. and 6s. 3d. respec-

tively. Otelande, 7 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 29.*

35. The college of St. Mary, St. Edward, and St. Stephen, in Westminster palace, Midd. Mortmain licence to the dean and canons, and other ministers, to acquire lands to the yearly value of 40l. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 8, m. 16.*

36. Geo. Owen. Licence to alienate the meadow called Rewley mede, on the north-west of the "Stone Cawsey" leading from Osney Brydge, near the "New Cawsey," to the new bridge over Bulstake water, with the said "Newe Cawsey," &c., which belonged to Rewley mon., to Rob. Morwent, clk. Westm., 25 Jan. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 45.*

37. Nic. Deryng, of Lysse, Hants. Grant in fee (in exchange for the manors of Hyworth and Lurgaryshale, Sussex, and lands in Petteworth, Egeden, Kyrforde, Pyttelworth, Lynester, and Lurgaryshale, Sussex, and 26l. 7s. 6d.), of the manor of Maplederham, Hants., which belonged to the late monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester; the manor of Owers, Hants., which belonged to Hyde; the messuage called Whetnam, in Lysse, Hants., which belonged to St. Mary's, Winchester, with appurtenances, viz. Longlands, adjoining the messuage, and lands in Lysse Turny, Lysse Abbas, and Whetham Hill, belonging to the same messuage; lands called "Baldwyn's thing," in Bellegarde, in the parish of Shobdon, Heref.; and other lands in the parish of Shobdon, and the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Shobdon, which belonged to Wygmore. Westm. Palace, 26 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 20.*

38. Frances de Forcinnelle, widow. Licence to export 200 tuns of beer. Westm. Palace, 24 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan.—P.S.

39. Sir Ralph Evers. Annuity of 20l. from the manor of Barmeston, Yorks., which belonged to Matthew Boynton, dec.; during the minority of Thos. Boynton, s. and h. of the said Matthew; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Greenwich, 12 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 17.*

40. Thos. Joohns. Annuity of 8l. 10s. from a moiety of the manor of Llanthewye Retherghe and 6 messuages in Llanthewye and Llanvapley, in the lordship of Bergavenny, Monm., which belonged to James Watkyns, dec.; during the minority of George James, s. and h. of the said James Watkyns, the said James having held of the King as of the

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lordship of Bergavenny, which is now in the King's hands, by reason of the minority of Hen. 1d. Bergavenny. Also the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 22 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 23 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 17.

41. Ant. Mawde. To be bailiff of the wapentakes of Hethull, Dekering, Bucrosse, and the wapentake between the Ouse and the Derwent, in the East Riding, Yorks. Greenwich, 9 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 27.

42. Geo. Whetenhall. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Will. Whetenhall, deceased. Westm. Palace, 19 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 29.

43. John Tyrrell. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Tyrrell, viz., of all the possessions of the said Sir John in England, Wales, and Calais; and of all his reversionary interest in the jointure lands of Anne Tyrrell, widow of the said Sir John. Westm. Palace, 17 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 32.

44. Jeremy Shelton. To be one of the tellers of the Receipt of Exchequer, with profits as enjoyed by Wm. Gonson. Westm. Palace, 18 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 36.

45. Andrew Tracey. Presentation to the prebend of Chamberlaynwood, in St. Paul's cathedral, London, void by the promotion of Will. Knight to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Westm. Palace, 24 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 37.

46. John Jenyns, a groom of the Privy Chamber. The grant of the stewardship, &c., of Odyham, Hants., enrolled in 33 Hen. VIII. (*pat.* p. 8, m. 24), is of the 32nd year. See Vol. XVI., No. 503 (51).

47. Sir Thos. Willoughby, one of the justices of the Common Pleas. To be keeper of Northlighe park, with fees of 2d. a day out of the issues of Penshurst manor, Kent. Westm. Palace, 19 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 36.

48. Thos. Arderne and Sir Ric. Long. Licence to alienate the late priory of Augustine Friars in Huntynghdon, the church, steeple, and churchyard of the same; the close called the "Dovehouse Close," and 6 acres of meadow, within Brampton, Hunts.; and lands late in tenure of Will. Whorwood and Will. Walys, in Huntynghdon and Godmanchester; and a tenement in the parish of St. Peter, Huntynghdon, late in tenure of Philip Campe; to the said Philip Campe and Alice his wife, in fee to the said Philip. Westm., 30 Jan. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 45.

1 Feb. 72. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
302.

Meeting at Westm., 1 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

1 Feb. 73. THE SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Receipt by Edm. bp. of London, from Wm. Latymer, master of the college of St. Laurence Pountney, of 15l. 3s. 9½d. for a certain annual pension and a certain subsidy of the clergy, due to the King by Act of Parliament at Christmas last. Also of 20s. received for two stipends there and one with Little Allhallows. Dated 1 Feb. 33* Hen. VIII. Signed by Robt. Smyth.

A printed form filled in with the particulars, small paper, p. 1.

* The figure, originally printed "xxxij" has been altered to "xxxijcjo."

1542.

1 Feb. 74. COLLEGE of ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON.

R. O.

Pensions assigned by Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor, and the council of the Court of Augmentations, upon the dissolution of the college of St. Martin in London, viz. :—

Thos. Payne, late prebendary of Newlands, 20*l*.

Vicars :—Robt. Jovaune (Evan in § 2 ii.), 6*l*. ; Wm. Christmas, to serve the cure there with 10*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. ; Hen. Hill, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. ; Geo. Rayner, Thos. Hykelinge, and Tristram Sparkeman, 4*l*. each.

" Clerkes conductes " :—Thos. Came and Ant. Nycholson, 53*s*. 4*d*. ; Hen. Garrard, John Stone, and Thos. Robinson, 40*s*. each.

Certified by Thos. Mildemaie and signed : Rychard Ryche : Edward North.

P. 1.

R. O.

2. Account of "the obits in manibus due to the ministers of Saynt Martin's le Grand, in London, at the surrender thereof," 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., viz. :—Obit of King Richard II. and Anne, kept 27 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., 17*s*. 8*d*. , of Henry IV., kept 19 March, 17*s*. 8*d*. ; of Henry VII., kept 10 May 33 Hen. VIII., 17*s*. 8*d*. ; of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Consort, by foundation of Dr. Smyth, kept 17 May, 6*s*. 8*d*. ; of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Consort and Reginald Bray, by foundation of Dr. Smyth, kept 8 June, 6*s*. 8*d*. ; of Dean Cawdre, kept 10 June, 10*s*. ; of Sir Mighell Gawan, kept 17 July, 6*s*. 8*d*.

Obits paid quarterly, totals for four terms. Total, 13*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*.

Stall money.

Sums due for meat and drink to the vicars, &c.

Total due to the prebendary, vicars, and clerks, 40*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*.

Certified and signed by Hew. Payn ; *also by* Sir Rychard Ryche, Sir Edward North, and N. Bacon.

Pp. 3.

ii. Receipt given to Sir Edw. North for the above sum, 18 March 33 Hen. VIII., with nine signatures (viz. of the vicars and clerks named in § 1, except Rayner and Garrard).

P. 1.

1 Feb. 75. WORKS at HULL.

R. O.

"An estimate of wages for workmen and labourers at the King's Majesty's works at his town upon Hull," made 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.

Giving the amount for one month of wages of men whom "we esteem to be there," or who "must be there at our coming," viz., 20 masons, some at the Mewesse to see it taken down, and some to hew at Hull, 20 carpenters felling and squaring timber and making store and work houses ; 60 bricklayers upon the bulwark next the Humber by the "jeotte" (jetty), as fast as the foundation can be digged, 10 plumbers to take down and roll the lead at Mewesse, 30 lime-burners, 30 brickmakers, 60 wood-fellers felling wood to make brick and alders for scaffolding, 300 labourers taking down stone and brick at the Mewesse, digging foundations, unloading catches, keels, and coalships, digging chalk, &c. Total (the labourers being at 4*d*., the wood-fellers at 5*d*., and the rest at 6*d*. a day), 252*l*.

Exclusive of wages of master mason, master gunner, wardens of other artificers, clerks, storekeepers, or other officers which the King has appointed ; about 10*l*.

Also exclusive of carriage and emptions which commonly exceeds the rate of the wages ; about 300*l*.

Pp. 2, with corrections in another hand,

1542.

1 Feb. 76. THE DEAN of the FACULTY OF THEOLOGY * to the UNIVERSITY
[OF WITTENBERG].Corpus
Reform., iv.
770.

In favour of John Machabeus,† called to the ministry of the Gospel by Christian, King of Denmark, who is to be made a doctor to-morrow. We owe something to the Scottish nation, for although disciples of the Apostles established churches in Germany, they were afterwards destroyed by the Heneti and Huns; and the Scots, with great labour, restored them. 1 Feb. 1542.

Latin.

1 Feb. 77. MELANTHON to JOHN AGRICOLA.

Corpus
Reform., iv.
771.

* * * * * As to what you write of the Scot,‡

I do not think that the University of Leipsio will permit him now to renew that contest. I have not only exhorted him to leave these brawls, but have spoken with other friends to restrain him; which they have promised to do. Calend. Febr.

Latin.

2 Feb. 78. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
302.

Meeting at Westm., 2 Feb. Present: Abp. of Cant., Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton, of the King of Scots' sudden removing to Edinburgh, with an indenture between him and — Skevynton touching artillery, received by Wharton, pertaining to Carlisle castle. Letters received from Wallop with a book of ordinances and constitutions of Guisnes.

3 Feb. 79. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
303.

Meeting at Westm., 3 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Pasqual, who was to depart the realm by 1 Feb., received permission to tarry the departure of a ship now in Thames, which shortly should depart towards his native country.

3 Feb. 80. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

Calig. E. iv.
142.
B. M.

" * * * * * sent by Goughe
by the continue of the sa[me]
your former advertisementes you s in
thexecution of your charge an
Highnes hathe commanded us to sig[nify unto you] that he takethe the
same in ve[ry] good part]. And where you desire to know [his Grace's]
pleasure touching the said declamat[i]on,¶ and also] concernyng the villan
calling himself [Blanche] Rose, and Norff.,|| first, his p[leasure is] that
you shall of yourself declare to [the French] king that you be ascertayned
of suche boke made to the slander of his Ma[jesty, and]
wayeng wt yorself the syncere and perf[ect amity] that is betwene his

* The letter is attributed to Melancthon by the Editor of C.R.

† John MacAlpine or MacCabe. See Dict. of Nat. Biog. Spotiswoode says that he was liberally entertained in England by Shaxton before he went abroad. Could he have been Macdowell? See Vol. XII., where, if so, he appears also under his own name MacAlpine in the index.

‡ Alesius. ¶ Of Anne of Cleves. See Nos. 55, 56. || Norfolk herald.

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80. THE COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

Mate and him [that] you could noo lesse doo then to give h[im knowledge] of it to thintent it may please him [to give] ordre that the same be not permytted [to be] further divulged and published, like [as you] be assured his Mate would devise a[nd give] ordre for any thing that might sembla[bly here] touche the Frenche king. Seconde, as to[uching] that villan namyng himself Blanch Rose h[is] Mate hathe no such estimacion of him [that], seing they have hertofore made difficultie in [his] delyverance, his Grace woll any further y[ou] * * * see him conveyed [hither]." . . . , 3 Feb. Signed by [Norfol]k, Suffolk, Southampton, Hertford, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler, and Baker (and, perhaps, others whose signatures are lost).

Pp. 2. Mutilated. Add. (at f. 139). Endd. by Paget: To be answered.

3 Feb. 81. CARDINAL POLE to BLOSIUS.

R. O.

Being asked to report the nature of the office of "cavallarato" of this town, and whether Gironimo Spreca is a fit person to exercise it, has made enquiries, and finds that the office is to solicit the community to pay their dues to the treasurer of the Patrimony, and could be exercised by anyone, even an idiot, and this Gironimo is a married man, worthy and fit for a greater office. Begs commendations to His Holiness. Viterbo, 3 Feb. 1542.

Modern transcript, p. 1. Italian. Add.: Al reverendo come fratello Mons. Blosio, vescovo di Foligno.

4 Feb. 82. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
303.

Meeting at Westm., 4 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Ph. Hobbin, gentleman usher, Sir Edw. Kerne, and Dr. Peter, who, by the King's command, apprehended certain persons suspected to be Jews,† presented their examinations and inventories of their goods.

5 Feb. 83. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
304.

Meeting at Westm., 5 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. No business recorded.

Like entries for the 7th, 12th, and 13th Feb. follow.

5 Feb. 84. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 385.
(Abstract.)

Francis's letters from Yarre, of the 14th ult., directed him, without going further into the question of marriage, to keep the English in hope on pretext of daily expecting instruction. As they required answer to what this King had last said at Greenwich, he told them he had a letter from Francis, informing him that the final deliberation would be sent in a few days. Thus gained time to see what would be treated in Parliament. Meanwhile received the other and last despatch, of the 24th, commanding him to resume the subject of marriage, and put forward the interview of Francis, this King, and the King of Scots. It came very *apropos*; for

† Apparently the "New Christians" referred to in No. 64.

1542.

the bp. of London, who had taken leave and was about to depart to the Emperor, was thereupon stopped, and his departure deferred until further news from France. Thinks they first wish to have his answer about what he now writes, which is the substance of what Norfolk, to whom he had privately proposed these two points, replied to him two days later, in presence of the lord Privy Seal and Chief Secretary.

To commence with the marriage; on his stating that, if he saw the King disposed to go through with it, he would furnish a power, Norfolk said he had never seen prince so inclined to listen to a thing; adding, on his King's behalf, many gracious and hopeful words which it would take too much space to detail. Never saw them use such earnest language, or show less dissimulation. The effect was that their King would grant anything reasonable (although they specified nothing), and they thought this affair should be resolved without further delay, which would be as soon as Francis sent power to conclude. Norfolk had said as much to him apart, and also sent him word that this was the time for the matters to proceed, hinting that this last overture had recalled them from listening to marriages proposed by the Emperor, by whom they were very instantly sought.

As to the interview, they said their master singularly desired it, and, after another long discourse of his affection and cordiality, they ended by saying that neither age, nor the troubles he had had, nor business, nor, lastly, the fear of the sea, could diminish the wish he had to see the brother and friend, and the personage whom he loved most in the world; but he would put two conditions to it:—1, That they should first, by ambassadors, bring the principal affairs near some conclusion, lest either of the Kings should put forward something not agreeable to the other, and so cause secret indignation, which might lead to war, or else, if the interview produced no treaty, it might be made a matter of ridicule rather than reputation that the two first kings of Christendom had met in vain. 2. They know not how the King of Scots could well be there, for, besides the difficulty that he must either pass through England or risk the sea, they would not have him put himself on a level with the other two (although they did not say so, but alleged that this King, having something to say to Francis apart, the King of Scotland might thereby think himself slighted); but they would not oppose his sending ambassadors and treating jointly with them, and, if the said King wished to see his uncle, they would consent to a meeting on the frontiers; inferring that the meeting of two princes might do good, but the third would spoil the business, and so they would not have the King of Scots there, either because they would have two to deal with (for he would be all for Francis), or else because they resent his having kept them waiting at York, at which they were indignant enough.

Can see no likelihood that this King contributed to the expense of the Emperor's expedition of Agiers, nor that his ambassador lost 100,000 cr. by shipwreck, or had other money with him than his ordinary provision. He writes that he only lost 7,000 or 8,000 cr. worth of money and goods, besides (it is true) the silver plate which this King furnishes to his ambassadors. Hears, on the contrary, from a good quarter, that this King sometimes expressed wonder that the Emperor made this journey at such a season, and thought he should not have left the Germans without ending the religious differences, in order to arm (*"pour venir armer," Kaulek reads "arriver"*) in Italy, when nothing was asked of him but peace, and his brother had so much to do in Hungary. Moreover, the English are not so religious as to put themselves to expense for a thing which nowise touches them.

1542.

84. MARILLAC TO FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

What Francis wrote about the taking of Marran came in time to confound the calumnies which the Imperialists were spreading of its having been surprised, by Francis's means, with a view of delivering it to the Grand Seigneur for the better harassing of the King of the Romans.

The remaining occurrences here concern the Parliament, which has decided, and since published, that this King should, with his usual titles, be named king, and head of the Church, of Ireland. The Queen's matter and other affairs which Marillae wrote of in his last are not concluded, so he defers writing of them. *Marked as sent by Mons. de Formes.**

French. Modern transcript, pp. 7. Headed: Londres, 5^e Fevrier 1542.

6 Feb. 85. WHITE MEATS.

Titus B. 1.,
549.
B. M.

Proclamation† dispensing, for this Lent, with the law of the Church against eating white meats, in consideration that fish is this year very scant and dear; but exhorting people to observe that fast which God specially requires, viz.:—to renounce the world and the Devil with all their pomps and works, and to subdue their carnal affections according to their vow made at the font stone.

Modern copy from the original, printed by Thomas Berthelet. Subscribed as "Proclaimed in London, 6 Februarii a^o 33, H. 8."

6 Feb. 86. HENRY VIII. TO JAMES V.

Add. MS.
32,647,
f. 15.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 114.

Received his letters of credence by his ambassadors, the bps. of Aberdeen and Orkney and Mr. Thos. Ballenden, and both he and his Council have debated with them not only upon their secret credence but the rest of their commission, as they can relate.

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to the King of Scots, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.

6 Feb. 87. HENRY VIII. TO HIS OFFICERS ON THE BORDERS.

Add. MS.
32,647, f. 17.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 115.

The bp. of Aberdeen and his colleagues, ambassadors lately sent from the King of Scots, desired two things concerning the Borders, viz.:—
1. That Henry would appoint Commissioners to meet others of Scotland upon the Borders and redress all attemptates done since the last truce; which he granted to do after Parliament. 2. That he should write to his officers to prevent attemptates and redress any that chanced; which request, "being also very reasonable," was granted. Commands them to see this promise performed; and, if the Scots do not perform their part, to lie on their guard and send notice of attemptates and refusal or putting over of justice.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "Minute to the three wardens of the Borders foranempst Scotland and the keeper of Tindal and Riddesdal, vj^o Feb. 1541."

6 Feb. 88. THE SCOTTISH AMBASSADORS.

Add. MS.
32,647, f. 4.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 112.

Original draft of the answer made to the Scottish ambassadors, with a few corrections by Wriothesley and many by the King.

Pp. 11. Endd.: The King's Majesty's answer to the articles delivered by the ambassadors of Scotland.

* This note is given by Kaulek, and is not in the transcript.

† This proclamation was repeated in the following year, and is printed in Wilkins III. 867, from Foxe, as "a proclamation . . . made the 9th of February, the xxxiv. year of the reign of the King's Most Royal Majesty."

1542.

R. O.

2. Fair copy of the preceding.

Pp. 4. Endd.: Th'ambassadors of Scotland.

R. O.

3. Copy of § 2, with three passages cancelled and re-written by Wriothesley at the end.

*Pp. 12.*R. O.
St. P., v.
200.

4. Fair copy of § 3, corrected by the King, viz.:—

"Answer to the articles and credence given by our dearest nephew the King of Scots" to the bps. of Aberdeen and Orkney and Mr. Thos. Ballenden, "his ambassadors now resident with us."

1. To the first article, wherein James rejoices to hear, by Mr. Ballenden, of Henry's friendship, &c.; he may be sure that in kindness and friendly dealing Henry can give place to none. 2. Where he says their meeting was deferred for lack of the consent of the States of his realm and the French King, whom he earnestly solicited to consent; when Mr. Ballenden, at Northampton, proposed the meeting, and letters sent to Pomfret and Cawode, both from James and him, showed that James still desired it, Henry did indeed protract his stay there, but, seeing the matter is made so difficile, he is content to pass it over for this time. 3. As to his further "excuse by certain enormities then committed" by the great men of his South Isles; has not heard otherwise of them, but doubtless they are now reduced to obedience by his wisdom and policy. 4. As to his offer to labour further to the French King for his consent to the meeting or else for a meeting between the three Kings, to treat a perpetual league, and his further offer to mediate in controversies between Henry and the French King; if he can remove the difficulties of a meeting between them two near the Borders, Henry will be content. But, as to the joint meeting with the French King, which also James's ambassadors have moved since exhibiting the articles to which this is an answer, cannot understand how the French King could be induced to "take such pains and adventure" as to come to any place near the Borders. And as to James's offer for composition of his controversies with the French King, doubts not but the French King will so remember his past friendship that mediation shall not be needed. Finally, as to the continuance of amity, trusts his nephew will so redubb some things past and proceed hereafter that there shall be no cause to the contrary.

Draft, with corrections in Henry VIII.'s hand, pp. 11. Much injured by damp.

Add. MS.
32,647, f. 12.
B. M.5. Fair copy of § 4 (with two slight verbal differences, which are noted in the Hamiton Papers, Vol. I., No. 113). *Signed at the head.*

Pp. 3. Endd.: "The [true] copy of the King's Majesty's answer to th'articles given by the King of Scots to his ambassadors within named sent to his Majesty: despatched vjo Februarii 1541."

6 Feb.

89. ROBERT OXENBREGG to LORD LAWARE.

R. O.

Has been prevented by long sickness of the fever quartan from waiting upon him. As lord Laware has "the assessment of all the gentlemen of the shire for the Subsidy," certifies that his lands have, for previous subsidies, been assessed at 120*l.* a year, which is their full value. Halle, in Kent, 6 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Memorandum, that Mr. Oxenbrige dwelleth in the rape of Hastings.

1542.

7 Feb. 90. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp., III.
50.

Is returned from Civitavecchia, whither he went to kiss the Pope's feet at his coming within the territory of the legation.* Found his Holiness as benign as usual, and talked with him for two hours before supper of the impending calamities, the more hopeful aspect of English affairs, and Contarini's appointment to the legation.† The Cardinal of St. Cross was present, but Pole had little opportunity of speaking with him that night, and the Pope departed early next morning. Eulogises the promising talent of Cardinal Fernese. Hopes to see Contarini here soon, as the Pope evidently wishes the departure of the legates from Rome. Viterbo, 7 Feb. 1542.

Italian and Latin.

8 Feb. 91. BISHOP of MODENA to CARDINAL FARNESE.

Laemmer,
399.

Describes interview with Duke William of Bavaria, who protested his desire to remain a good Catholic, and wished that some good monks might be sent from Italy to renew religious observances in the monasteries of his country, which were very ill ruled. Spoke to him of the Scottish doctor,‡ as he will write when the latter arrives here. * * Spires, 8 Feb. 1542.

Italian.

9 Feb. 92. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., I., No.
230.

Wrote on the 29th ult of the Queen's condemnation and that of the duchess of Norfolk, her daughter,§ and lady Rochford. Till then the King had never been merry since first hearing of the Queen's misconduct; but he has been so since, especially on the 29th, when he gave a supper and banquet with 26 ladies at his table, besides gentlemen, and 35 at another table close by. The lady for whom he showed the greatest regard was the sister of lord Cobham, whom Wyatt sometime ago repudiated for adultery. She is a pretty young creature, with wit enough to do as badly as the others if she were to try. The King is also said to have a fancy for the daughter of Madame Albart, niece of the Grand Esquire, Master Anthony Brown, and also for a daughter|| (by her first marriage) of the wife of Mons. Lyt, late deputy of Calais—a surmise which rests partly on the fact that after nearly two years' close confinement in the Tower, her father has been liberated, and the King has ordered his arms, which had been removed from their place in the chapel of the Order,¶ to be replaced.**

Two days ago the Comptroller of the King's household†† went to Syon house to break up the Queen's household and dismiss her servants. The Comptroller is then to take the Queen to his own lodging, that is to say, to the Tower, of which he is governor. No final determination has yet been come to about her fate, but in two or three days it will be known.

The French ambassador's man says he has had no letters from Francis for some time, the last merely directing him to continue the same game of trying to cajole and amuse the English to prevent their making a league with the Emperor, and to promise the King the support of the Scots if he will treat with Francis. After receipt of this letter, the ambassador endeavoured to treat with some of the Privy Councillors, but unsuccessfully, and left the Council in disgust, and for three days after could not enjoy

* That is to say, of Pole's government of Viterbo. † The legation of Bologna.

‡ Dr. Robert Wauchop. § Lady Bridgewater. || Anne Basset.

¶ St. George's Chapel, Windsor. ** The text of this letter down to this point has been printed by Gachard in his "Analectes Historiques" (Series I.-IV.), 242-3.

†† Sir John Gage.

1542.

his dinner, being quite angry with the Councillors, especially the lord Privy Seal, whom he abused immensely. He has also sent his cousin to France, expressly to ask for his recall; and his anger has been since much increased by the appointment of the bp. of London—who is looked on as an enemy of France—as ambassador to the Emperor. The bp., as Chapuys wrote, came to dine with him, but he could learn no particulars of his mission. His instructions were only delivered to him yesterday, and he will depart to-morrow.

The Scotch ambassadors left yesterday, with a present of silver plate worth 1,500 ducats. As far as he can hear, they have concluded nothing, the King and his Councillors excusing themselves that they were so occupied with Parliamentary business; but the King has promised, after the dissolution of this Parliament, to discuss their message with the Privy Council. The French ambassador's man has undertaken to inquire the object of the Scotch mission, but has not been able to learn anything as yet. The negotiations, though suspended for a time, were secret. London, 9 Feb. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

93. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Sp. Calendar,
VI. 1., No.
231.

Enclosing copy of his despatch to the Emperor.* Advises that the King be gratified as much as possible in the two points mentioned in preceding despatches, and that the enclosed packet of letters from the King be immediately sent to Grandville. London, 22 Feb. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

9 Feb. 94. SIR WM. EURE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,647, f. 19.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 116.

Sends news, received by a spy on the 8th inst., that the King of Scots, upon receipt of letters and articles from his ambassadors now in England, replied to them not to consent to a part of the said articles, but rather conclude nothing and take leave. Berwick, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1541.

10 Feb. 95. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.,
657.

The French King, leaving the Queen and the rest of the Household here at the Louvre, lies at St. Germain's Dalley,† with only the Privy Council, Privy Chamber, and Privy Band; having ordered the harbingers to lodge no man nearer than Paris, and his Privy Council and Chamber to lodge none but their own servants. It is done either for quietness or to avoid such as haunt the Court to learn proceedings. Feared thereby to be excluded from all intelligence; but has, by credible means, learnt that the Prothonotary St. Poule, brother to the bp. of Montpellier, whom the King sent with another to the Great Turk, in October, is intercepted about Ragusa, and the bp. of Ragusa cannot learn what has become of the vessel they embarked in. The King takes the matter very grievously, and has commanded it to be kept secret. On Candlemas Eve, the Bishop of Rome's ambassador declared to the King that the Emperor had complained to the Bishop that the King was the cause of the Turk's coming in now and at other times before; adding, on his own behalf, that

* We follow the Editor of the Spanish Calendar in placing this letter immediately after the preceding, though the date at the end is later.

† St. Germain's "en Ley," in § 2.

1542.

95. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Piers Strawz,* the King's servant, and son to the great merchant that killed himself in prison in Florence, who came over to England when the French King was last at Abbeville,† did avaunt himself to have caused the surprise of Maran. The King replied that the Emperor would say what he list, although it were not true, and, as for Piers Strawz, he would send for and question him; as he did within two days. His answer is not known, but the King immediately made him one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. The bp. of Rome lately sent briefs to all the Cardinals in France to repair to Rome, but the King has staid them.

All captains and bands about Piedmont are appointed to go to their posts, and musters are made throughout France. All persons, spiritual and lay, who are of the "bande or ariere-bande," that is, hold land of the King "in chief or in meane," were commanded to certify last month the value of their lands; and now, within these two days, command is sent them to be ready within 15 days, to serve in person for two months, or pay for footmen according to the amount of their lands. Whether this is to raise money or to make war is uncertain, but one of the Privy Council has said that the King had never better will to make war, and that "if there be no war, your Majesty is the let."

The Duke of Alva has a safe conduct to pass through France into Flanders, and it is thought his journey is into England. A gentleman is come from King Ferdinand, to desire (as the Emperor's ambassador says) the French King not to support them of Maran, to besiege which Ferdinand has sent 6,000 or 7,000 Italians and Almaines.

The Duke of Ferrara's physician sent me yesterday a letter and a book, to be sent to your Majesty. Knowing Italy to be full of poison, and doubting whether some of these traitors there would have caused me to convey to your Majesty I wist not what, I was bold to unpack it, in presence of your servant Hammes and some of my servants. The book is a comment of physic, and the author seems well minded. What his learning is I remit to your Majesty's most excellent wisdom. Begs pardon if he has offended in opening it. Paris, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1541.

Caius College
MS. 597,
p. 30.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 4.

11 Feb.

96. BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 29.

11 Feb.

97. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek 387.
(Abstract.)

Received his letters of the 5th, by his cousin, the bearer, showing the good and honest words which have been held to him touching the marriage and interview; and agrees that all things which have to be passed at the meeting should be well digested first, so that there may be no need of disputes or difficulties, which the conclusion of the marriage will entirely dispel, and there will be nothing needed but to finish and consummate it. To give no occasion for dissembling for want of powers, sends two, to be used as he sees needful. Until the matter is entered upon, if they demand the original of the said power, he shall

* "Strozzi" in § 2.

† In March, 1540. *See* Vol. XV., No. 306.

1542.

escape by dexterously delivering a copy (but that is left to his discretion), and he must conclude the marriage before entering on other matters. Afterwards he can speak of the interview, for its consummation. As to the difficulties alleged against the King of Scotland's being at the interview; after declaring the great pleasure it is to Francis to know Henry's wish to see him, and the singular desire he (Francis) has to meet the person to whom he bears such perfect and entire friendship, Marillac shall point out that the King of Scotland, because of his youth and good health, can easily take the trouble to come to the meeting place, and his presence will be no hindrance to the conversation, and nothing could more frighten the Pope than to see the meeting of them three. They would not be two against one (*tous, qu. un ?*), for, being Francis's son, the King of Scotland would be Henry's son also. Still, if the English do not like the King of Scotland's being at the interview, at the least, it will be reasonable that some great personage should come on his behalf, with power to treat; and Francis would likewise send a man if there was a subsequent interview made between the Kings of England and Scotland.

The King of the Romans has lately sent a gentleman to complain of the taking of Marran, and tell various false reports which he had had, especially that the taker* of the said town showed Francis's letters patent empowering him to do it, whereas Francis knew sooner of the taking than the enterprise. Made answer in accordance with the truth, which he wrote in his last. *Countersigned: Bayard.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: St. Arnoul, 11 Fevrier 1542.

R. O.

2. Full power given by Francis I. to Charles de Marillac, councillor and master of requests ordinary, to treat and conclude the marriage of lady Mary, eldest and legitimate daughter of the King of England, and the duke of Orleans. Saint Arnoul, 10 Feb. 1541, 28 Fras. I. *Countersigned: Bayard.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: "Double du pouvoir envoyé à M. de Marillac par le Roy (sic, qu. sieur ?) des Formes touchant le mariage."

11 Feb. 98. JOHN, KING OF PORTUGAL, to JAMES V.

Epp. Reg.
Se., II.
147.

Received his letters, by his herald Snaudon, signifying that some of his people were pressing for licence to seize goods of Portuguese merchants, saying that they were so empowered by James's grandfather, because of some merchandise and ships of which their ancestors were despoiled. Expresses surprise at the demand, and, although he could easily prove by letter why it should not be granted, will send a servant to James's court. Lisbon, 11 Feb. 1542.

Latin.

12 Feb. 99. THOMAS MYNTERNUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Some time ago (*ante dies aliquot*) the King commanded him to travel for foreign study, but he is restrained by poverty, which he begs the King to relieve. Aureliis, pridie Idus Feb. 1541.

Latin, p. 1. Add. Endd.: Myntren to the King's Majesty.

* Beltrasmio Sacha?

1542.

13 Feb. 100. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 388.
(Full
abstract.)

The Scottish ambassadors yesterday came to report that they had received this King's answer about the interview; which was in substance what he wrote on the 5th, viz., that this King would willingly grant an interview for two, but not for three. As they are sending the Cardinal of St. Andrews the said answer, which was given them in writing, Marillac could do no less than forward their letters with these; to which there is nothing to add but that Parliament has condemned this Queen and the lady of Rochefort to death. Her execution was expected this week, for last night she was brought from Syon to the Tower, but as she weeps, cries, and torments herself miserably, without ceasing, it is deferred for three or four days, to give her leisure to recover, and "penser au fait de sa conscience." As to the old duchess of Norfolk, some say she shall die, others that she shall keep perpetual prison, like her son lord William and daughter the countess of Brizohwatre. A few days will show. All her goods are already confiscated, and are of marvellous value, 400,000 or 500,000 cr., for ladies in this country succeed for life to the moveables of their deceased husbands. Norfolk is greatly interested, since the greater part came to her through his late father; yet the times are such that he dare not show that the affair touches him, but approves all that is done.

P.S.—13 Feb.: After writing the above, was informed that to-day, Monday, 13th inst., the condemned ladies should be executed; and, indeed, about nine o'clock in the morning, this Queen first, and afterwards the lady of Rochefort, within the Tower, had their heads cut off with an axe, after the manner of the country. The Queen was so weak that she could hardly speak, but confessed in few words that she had merited a hundred deaths for so offending the King who had so graciously treated her. The lady of Rochefort said as much in a long discourse of several faults which she had committed in her life. It is not yet said who will be Queen; but the common voice is that this King will not be long without a wife, for the great desire he has to have further issue.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: Londres, 11 Fevrier.

13 Feb. 101. JAMES V. to O'NEIL.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 135.
B. M.

In favour of the bearers* whom the Pope, for the sake of the Irish church, writes to him to commend in their passage to Ireland. Stirling, id. Feb. 1541.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

13 Feb. 102. JAMES V. to the CHIEFTAINS OF IRELAND.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 135.
B. M.
St. P., v.
202.

With Paschasius Broet, Alphesus Salmeron, and Fras. Capata, received the Pope's brief, showing how solicitous his Holiness is for Ireland and its people, and desiring him to commend them, in their passage to Ireland, to his islanders and to his friends through whose dominions they pass. Begs that they may be received and assisted. Stirling, id. Feb. 1541.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. Begins: Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum Hibernie dominis ac nobilibus, amicis nostris, salutem.

14 Feb. 103. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
305.

Meeting at Westm., 14 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of

* See No. 102.

1542.

Tenths. Business:—Thos. Barnabie, who was imprisoned by Alderman Roche in the Counter, although he had a letter signed by the Council forbidding that he should be troubled while occupied in the King's affairs, was released, and Roche commanded to pay his costs.

14 Feb. 104. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 135 b.
B. M.

Complains of the wickedness of those "*qui pridem Johannes (sic)* Reid Aberdonensis Cancellarii diutino morbo laborantis sic captarunt sacerdotium ut alternis pene diebus id ipsum istic impetraverunt ea vafrie ordinarii hic collationem eludentes." To defeat such tricks, desires a new provision sent at once for dominus Georgius Marcellus to have the chancellorship of Aberdeen, together with his title of provost of Lincolnden, Glasgow dioc., and the treasurership of Aberdeen. Edinburgh, 16 cal. Martiis.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

15 Feb. 105. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
306.
B. M.

Meeting at Westm., 15 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Edm. and Charles Fox and one Calfhill having exhibited a book of heinous articles against the President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, the President appeared and made answer, showing the accusations to be malicious and groundless; and all three were thereupon committed to the Fleet, but, as Edm. and Charles Fox claimed privilege as burgesses of Parliament, they were bound to appear before the Council once a week during Parliament, and afterwards from time to time until dismissed, and Calfhill only sent to the Fleet.

15 Feb. 106. OTTWELL JOHNSON to his Brother, JOHN JOHNSON.*

R. O.

London, 15 Feb. 1541:—Wrote on Sunday last. Describes purchase of wine and herrings for his mother, and some commercial dealings with Wm. Gifford, Adrian of Dunkirke and Bartram de la Salle. From Calais hears nothing of his brother's suit to lord Gray.

"And for news from hence, know ye, that, even according to my writing on Sunday last, I see the Queen and the lady Retcheford suffer within the Tower, the day following; whose souls (I doubt not) be with God, for they made the most godly and Christians' end that ever was heard tell of (I think) since the world's creation, uttering their lively faith in the blood of Christ only, with wonderful patience and constancy to the death, and, with goodly words and steadfast countenance, they desired all Christian people to take regard unto their worthy and just punishment with death, for their offences against God heinously from their youth upward, in breaking of all his commandments, and also against the King's royal majesty very dangerously; wherefor they, being justly condemned (as they said), by the laws of the realm and Parliament, to die, required the people (I say) to take example at them for amendment of their ungodly lives, and gladly obey the King in all things, for whose preservation they did heartily pray, and willed all people so to do, commending their souls to God and earnestly calling for mercy upon Him, whom J

* Extracts from this letter are printed in Ellis's Orig. Letters, 1st ser. ii. 128.

1542.

106. OTTWELL JOHNSON to his Brother, JOHN JOHNSON—*cont.*

beseech to give us grace with such faith, hope, and charity, at our departing out of this miserable world, to come to the fruition of his Godhead in joy everlasting. Amen."

Desires that Mr. and Mrs. Cave and his wife may share this news, which is surely "well worth the knowledge."

Large paper, pp. 2. Add.: merchant of the Staple at Calais. At Tykeford.

15 Feb.

R. O.
Kaulek, 389.
(Abstract.)

107. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Since his last, of the 13th inst., M. de Morvillier, the bearer, on his return from Scotland, passed by this town, where he has sojourned about eight days, waiting for a passport and to know if this King would send any message to Francis by him. He can report both what he has seen and Marillac's opinion of the state of affairs here.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: 15 Feb. 1542.

15 Feb.

108. PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

Parliament of 33 Hen. VIII., 2nd session, at Limerick, 15 Feb. [See Vol. XVI., No. 901.]

Acts:—

Chap. 1. Adjournment of Parliament and choice of Commons. Rot. Parl. C. 2.

Chap. 2. Election of the lord Justice. Rot. Parl. c. 3.

Chap. 3. Misleading and jeoyfailes. Rot. Parl. c. 3 (*sic*).

Chap. 4. Lands given by the King. Rot. Parl. c. 5.

Chap. 5. Suppression of Kilmainham and other religious houses. Rot. Parl. c. 6.

15 Feb.

R. O.
Kaulek, 389.
(Abstract.)

109. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

Although in my last letters by your cousin I explained my intention at length, I wish to repeat that the principal point is that the marriage be concluded, even though there should be no interview. But, if there shall be need of speaking of the interview, the Scottish ambassadors must be informed of my suit for it, and that if there is a refusal it proceeds from the King of England, and that he (the Scottish King) will have to send a man to it, with power to treat and hear all that passes, where there will not be a single point to his disadvantage. *Countersigned: Bayard.*

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Lymours, 15 Feb. 1542.

15 Feb.

Theiner, 613.

110. JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Has read his late brief to the cardinal of St. Andrews, summoning him immediately to Rome. His assistance and counsel at present and in the immediate future seem so necessary that James cannot spare him, and begs the Pope to allow him to stay and to believe that James will not fail in his duty to the Holy See. Edinburgh, 15 Feb. 1541.

Latin.

16 Feb.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
306.

111. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 16 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tents. Recognisance (cited) of Edm. and Chas. Fox,

1542.

17 Feb.

112. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
307.

Meeting at Westm., 17 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. No business recorded.

17 Feb.

113. COUNCIL OF CALAIS to LORD MALTRAVERS.

R. O.

Hearing that Margaret Torres, wife of John Torres, man-at-arms here, although Maltravers commanded her not to repair into France, had ridden with one of her husband's servants to Ardre, examined them and send their confessions. Were about to send her and the confessions to him when her husband arrived from England; to whom they declared how strange it was for her so to transgress and be the occasion of another's offence, supposing her, for that and for being suspect to live with him in adultery, no meet person to dwell here. He answered that he was sorry she had done anything impertinent; but, of her repairing into France and their conversation together, he had spoken with the King, who marvelled that she was impeached of going into France, and, as for their living together, thought not meet that they should be "assundered, no man making to her any claim or challenge"; and that the King would in both matters confer with Maltravers. To boult out the truth further, objected to her that her servant confessed that she spoke with the captain of Ardre more than half an hour, alone, and that the Captain defrayed her charges. She granted that she communed with the Captain, and showed writings touching the matter she went about, and afterwards, in sport, told her servant that the Captain had defrayed her charges. The servant afterwards confessed that he saw her pay her own charges, but a man came from the Captain to her lodging at her departing. She said that was one Seintclere, a Frenchman, who came about her said affairs. Refer it to his discretion to reveal this to the King's Council. Calais, 17 Feb. 1541. *Signed*: Edwarde Wotton, deputie in thabsence of yor Lordship: Edward Bray: Edward Ryngeley: Antony Knyvet: Will'm Sympson.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

ii. Examination taken, 13 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., before Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer of Calais and deputy general in the absence of the Lord Deputy, and Sir Edw. Ryngeley, comptroller there:—Lewes Aprichardes, born in Cleymorganshire in Wales, aged 30, says that, 30 Jan. last, Margaret Torres, saying she would go into the country to fetch certain money due for a horse, rode forth with him to Guisnes, and, seeing the castle gate shut, rode on straight to Ardre and took her lodging at the sign of St. John, next the Captain's lodging. Soon after, two soldiers of the town came and drank with her, and went and reported her coming to the Captain, who sent two gentlemen to bring her to his lodging, where she talked privately with him in the parlour window for half an hour, and then supped at his table, and the foresaid two gentlemen conducted her back to her lodging. Next morning she departed about 8 a.m. and would have paid for her expenses, but the Captain sent money to the hostess and defrayed her charges, as she said.

Pp. 2.

iii. Examination taken, 15 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., before Wotton and Ryngeley, and also Sir Edw. Bray, lieutenant of Calais castle, Sir Ant. Knevet, high porter, and Wm. Simpson, under-marshal:—Margaret Torres, aged about 38 years, confesses, briefly, as in the preceding. She went to ask money due from one Fortescue, Frenchman, for a horse, and paid 2s. 6d. at Ardre for her lodging, horse meat and drinking.

P. 1.

1542.

18 Feb. 114. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
307.

Meeting at Westm., 18 Feb. Present: Abp. of Canterbury, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. Business:—Warrant to Thos. Derbye to take up labourers to forward "his intent touching the making of wode." Licence to the Staplers for shipping of wools for one year. Recognisances (cited) of John Brereton, clk., Ralph Kinaston, and Edw. Jonys of Iskeyd, co. Flint, to attend the Council. Upon a complaint of English merchants wronged by the town of Danske, the merchants of the Steelyard were summoned and alleged that the information was untrue and that none of them were inhabitants of Danske; but, as being of the same body, they were commanded to write effectually in this behalf and make a direct answer before Whitsuntide.

18 Feb. 115. JOHN CAREWE to JOHN GATES.

R. O.

The bearer Ric. Austeyn and I have arranged about my comptrolership of Pole. I beg your favour to him when the bill comes to be signed by the King. Your 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for your butlerage I will send next term. Meanwhile you have "the prayer of a poor cripple." Ockley, 18 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "one the (*sic*) gentlemen attending the King's Highness in his Grace's Privy Chamber."

18 Feb. 116. ——— to ———.

R. O.

Of late I received a certificate from you of the parks, forests and chaces within your office; with which the King is not fully satisfied, and has commanded me to require you to make certificate "of all honors, castles, manors, mansions, sites of houses, forests, parks, chaces, and lodges within your office," with names and fees of the keepers, yearly allowance for repairs, &c., showing what might be gained by selling unnecessary houses and disparking and letting to farm some of the parks. "Written, etc., the xvijth. ["xxvijth." *cancelled*] of Februarie 1541."

Draft, p. 1.

19 Feb. 117. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
309.

Meeting at Westm., 19 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. Business:—Letters of appearance devised for Thos. Vaughan, farmer of Whethamstede parsonage, at Peter Vannes's suit.

20 Feb. 118. EXETER and DARTMOUTH.

Add. Ch.
11, 202.
B. M.

Appointment of Thos. Heydon and John Sergiaunt as searchers in the ports of Exeter and Dertmouth. Westm., 20 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.
Lat. Parchment. Copy.

22 Feb. 119. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
310.

Note that, at Westm., 20 and 21 Feb., being Shrove Monday and Tuesday, the Council sat not.

Meeting at Westm., 22 Feb. Present: Suffolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. No business recorded.

1542.

Another meeting the same day, at which, in addition to the above-named, were present Norfolk, Gt. Chamb., and Treasurer. Business:—Letters devised to Sir Ric. Sowthwell to deliver to Sir Jas. Boulloyn lady Rochefort's stuff at Blikling, at his (Sowthwell's) valuation. Letter under stamp to ——— (blank) to admit Eliz. Bassett to the first room of a sister that should fall void; and meanwhile receive her, partly at the King's cost, by way of charity. Letter to John Norton, in Hampshire, to deliver to Antony James, Spaniard, the raiment, &c., of his servant who was murdered in that county, and help to speedy justice on the murderer. Order for appearance of parties and witnesses (named) in an accusation of treason by John Simpson, parson of Farley, against John Hownsted, sergeant of the ——— (blank).

22 Feb. 120. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 390.
(The whole).

In the *memoire* which Marillao delivered to M. de Morvillier when he passed this way on his return from Scotland, was an article about Robert Val, who, at the road of Camaret, on the Brittany coast, forcibly borrows merchandise (which he afterwards sells) from passing ships, both French and foreign (and has recently taken from some Englishmen 600 quintals of iron and 400 Marocco skins, on pretext that they were laden in Spain and belonged to Spaniards, and he must deal with them as the Emperor did with French ships), delivering however a certificate of what he takes as his own proper debt. The lords of this Council have prayed him to write to Francis (as, he thinks, this King also does) to take early order for what has happened and may be expected. The English ambassador will have the original or copy of Robert Val's certificate and will explain the matter to Francis's Council.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 2. Headed: "Lettre particuliere au Roy touchant Robert Val, envoyée par ung des Angloys le xxije de Fevrier audit an" (1542).

23 Feb. 121. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
311.

Meeting at Westm., 23 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley. Business:—Upon complaint of Peter Vannes, Latin secretary, letters of appearance were devised for Thos. Vaughan, sewer of the Chamber.

24 Feb. 122. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
312.

Meeting at Westm., 24 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Mr. of Horse, Comptroller, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Sir Edm. Knevett to appear. Thos. Vaughan appeared. Sir Thos. Hanmer, accused of high treason, appeared to have acted in ignorance and before the general pardon and "was, after a good exhortation, discharged."

25 Feb. 123. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
312.

Meeting at Westm., 25 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Mr. of Horse, Comptroller, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton touching David Simple, etc.

1542.

25 Feb. 124. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i. No. 232.

His efforts to induce Henry to enter a closer alliance. Just after the bp. of London's departure, sent three different messages to the lord Privy Seal and the lord Admiral to ask interviews, under different pretexts, to see if the bp.'s mission had this in view. The Privy Seal said both he and the Admiral were ready to use good offices. Believes the Council are all in favour of it, but as long as there is a chance of war between the Emperor and Francis the King will make difficulties. As he dislikes expense, he raises his terms when sought after. He should be gained over, however, to forestall the French, who, according to Chapuys' usual informant, now almost offer the English *carte blanche* for an alliance. His informant may be wrong, but the [French] King's letter to his ambassador (of which more hereafter) rather confirms this. Will take care to keep the man at our devotion. Gave him 50 cr. of his pension yesterday. Lately he sent me word that Morvilliers had returned from Scotland and intended to cross to France without calling on this King. He expects to have more news when the ambassador's cousin* returns from France.

Sees no great appearance of this King taking back the Duke of Cleves's sister. Two or three days before the Queen was lodged in the Tower he sent some of his Privy Councillors to her to get back a ring, "*que la dite Roynie luy avoit deu envoyager ou en present ou pour enseigne*"; which ring, according to the Duke's ambassador here, is only worth 3 gold cr. unless the stone, as is said, has some virtue against spasms. The Duke's ambassador has many letters from German princes to the King, to persuade him to take back Anne; which, however, he has been persuaded by the French ambassador not to present unless King Francis approves.

† Forgot, when writing on the 10th, of the Queen's trial and condemnation, to mention that after the condemnation passed against her in Parliament, the King, wishing to proceed with moderation, had sent to her certain Councillors and others of the said Parliament, to offer her to come and defend her own case in the Parliament. This she declined, submitting entirely to the King's mercy and owning that she deserved death. Some days later, on the afternoon of the 10th, she was, with some resistance, conveyed by river to the Tower. The lord Privy Seal, with a number of Privy Councillors and servants went first in a great barge; then came the Queen with three or four men and as many ladies, in a small covered barge; then the Duke of Suffolk, in a great barge, with a company of his men. On their arrival at the Tower, the lords landed first; then the Queen, in black velvet, and they paid her as much honour as when she was reigning. On Sunday the 12th, towards evening, she was told to prepare for death, for she was to die next day. That evening she asked to have the block brought in to her, that she might know how to place herself; which was done, and she made trial of it. Next morning, about 7, those of the Council except Suffolk, who was ill, and Norfolk, were at the Tower, accompanied by various lords and gentlemen, such as Surrey (Norfolk's son and the Queen's cousin), and she was beheaded in the same spot where Anne Boleyn had been executed. Her body was then covered [with a black cloak†], and her ladies took it away. Then Lady Rochford was brought, who had shown symptoms of madness till they told her she must die. Neither she nor the Queen spoke much on the scaffold; they only confessed their guilt and prayed for the King's welfare.

* Mons. de Formes. † This paragraph is printed by Gachard in his "*Analectes Historiques*" (Series I.-IV.), pp. 244-5.

‡ These words are not in the 18th century copy printed by Gachard.

1542.

The King has been in better spirits since the execution, and during the last three days before Lent there has been much feasting. Sunday was given up to the lords of his Council and Court; Monday to the men of law, and Tuesday to the ladies, who all slept at the Court. He himself in the morning did nothing but go from room to room to order lodgings to be prepared for these ladies, and he made them great and hearty cheer, without showing particular affection to any one. Indeed, unless Parliament prays him to take another wife, he will not, I think, be in a hurry to marry; besides, few, if any, ladies now at Court would aspire to such an honour, for a law has just been passed that should any King henceforth wish to marry a subject, the lady will be bound, on pain of death, to declare if any charges of misconduct can be brought against her, and all who know or suspect anything of the kind against her are bound to reveal it within 20 days, on pain of confiscation of goods and imprisonment for life. Hears of no other ordinance passed by this Parliament, except the condemnation and prohibition of the Bible which Cromwell got translated into English.

Since writing the above, his man has brought him from the French embassy the enclosed copy of a letter in cipher from Francis to his ambassador here; from which Chapuys infers that the interview was first proposed by Henry, though he assured Chapuys it came from Francis. As to the language held to the said Ambassador, as mentioned in the letter, it could not have been by the King, with whom he has not spoken since Christmas, nor by any other than the Duke of Norfolk, who ventures occasionally "d'enricher les affaires." Learns from the same source that the Ambassador will soon go to France to report on the business in question. Yet his man is to meet Chapuys's servant in two or three days, to communicate such information as he may be able to collect respecting his master's actual negotiations with these people. He will see meanwhile if he can lay hold of other letters of the French King or his Ministers, and a copy of the cipher key. He wants money beforehand, which shall be supplied, though Chapuys is in great need and presses for payment of arrears, as the Emperor promised before he left Bruges. London, 25 Feb. 1542.

ii. Decipher of the French King's letter to his Ambassador, 11 Feb. (See No. 97.)

From the Vienna Archives.

25 Feb. 125. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. 1., No. 233

Has delayed answering his letter of 30 Dec. awaiting news of the return of the ambassadors* who were here to England. Has since received his letters of the 10th and 29th January and of the 9th inst. Has also received letters of Grantvelle, who was obliged again to put up at Gennes, as appears by his letter to Marvol (copy enclosed). As to news of these parts, the French are intriguing everywhere to take us by surprise, but we hope they will not be able to raise so many men in Germany as they expect. The King of the Romans is still at Spire, to collect the money aid against the Turk granted by the Diet of Regensburg, whither the King of France has sent four ambassadors. One of these, the Chancellor of Alençon, made a long speech, declaring his master's willingness to aid in the defence of Hungary, and urging general union against such a formidable enemy as the Turk; that Francis had lately sent to Constantinople Cesare Fragoso and Rincon, to persuade him not to attack Germany, but that they had been arrested in the

* Carne and Vaughan.

1542.

125. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

Emperor's dominions, against the truce of Nice; and that the Germans ought not to make an offensive war against the Turk. Thus much have the French ambassadors at the Diet done and said in public; but, secretly, they are soliciting the Germans not to aid the Hungarians, trying to persuade them that the Turk will make no attempt this year, and offering to mediate between the Infidel and the German States. Meanwhile, Hungary is preparing for defence, and King Ferdinand's affairs are more prosperous than ever. Brussels, 25 Feb. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

25 Feb. 126. PAGET to the COUNCIL.

Cains College,
MS. 597,
p. 42.

According to the King's commandment declared by your several letters, I have spoken with the French King concerning the book made in the lady Anne of Cleves' name; as you shall perceive by my letters to the King. I also set forth, both to the King and the Admiral, the merchants' suit, and, attending an answer, have deferred despatch of these letters two or three days. Upon the first overture the Admiral promised expedition next day. Next day I sent my clerk before dinner and went myself after dinner, but the Admiral would only answer that they had no leisure, but next day, without fail, I should be despatched. Sent my clerk to him, and he sent him (the clerk) to the Chancellor, who said he knew nothing of the matter. I then went to Court, but could not see the Admiral. This day I went again and "spake with him somewhat roundly; and when he promised me again to dispatch me to-morrow, I prayed him to make me an answer the next day, for I did perceive I was not lucky to-morrow." He gave me fair words (as before), and I then told the King of these delays, who answered that he would speak with his Council in it. I think this is all they will do "till they see what hope they shall have at your hands of greater things." If I may catch Norfolk and have liberty to send him over I will do my *devoir*. Paris, 25 Feb. 1541.

Letter-book copy, in the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 2. Headed: To the Council.

26 Feb. 127. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
313.

Meeting at Westm., 26 Feb. Present: Abp. of Cant., Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Upon advertisement of musters in Picardy, &c., letters were sent to Wallop, captain of Guisnes, to provide against surprise. The lord Deputy, Sir Thos. Poyninges, marshal of Calais, and Sir Geo. Carrew, lieutenant of Risebanke, to repair to their charges with diligence. Upon information of the Comptroller of Calais that Wotton, the High Treasurer, kept not his number of men, order was given to the lord Deputy speak with him. Recognisance (cited) of John Grevell to appear *quindena Trinitatis*. Letters sent to Sir Ric. Lister, Mr. Porte and ——— (blank) for justice on — Bodenham, in Fisssherton gaol for robbery.

26 Feb. 128. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., VIII.,
660.

Has received two letters from the Council, one touching the French book* he lately sent, and also touching Norfolk† and the traitor Blanche Rose, the other appointing him to solicit

* The book about Anne of Cleves. See No. 55.

† Norfolk herald.

1542.

earnestly the cause of certain English merchants now repairing hither. Deferred going to Court until he knew the author of the book; and then, on Wednesday last, went to the Admiral's chamber and, after dinner, entered the merchants' suit, saying there were sundry English merchants who had process here, some four, some ten, some eighteen or twenty years, and, although they had sentence in their favour, were delayed from court to court by appellations and such frustratory delays; whose despatch he was commanded to solicit, and therefore commended their suit to him, knowing his authority with his master and the King's (Henry's) good opinion of him; and so delivered the letters from the French ambassador. After a long preamble of his desire to serve the King and promote the amity, he said he would know his master's pleasure that night, and give reasonable answer on the morrow. Said he would be glad to speak with the King his master. He replied, With a right good will; and led the way, by a secret stair, to the King's privy chamber, "whereas he sat at dinner accompanied only with the gentlemen of his privy chamber, because he did eat no fish." After reverence made, the Admiral entertained the writer by saying how like their masters were, "not only in personage, but also in wisdom and affection, delighting both in hunting, in hawking, in building, in apparel, in stones, in jewels, and of like affection one to another," which would last always, although, of late days, evil ministers had gone about to dissolve it. And he went on to hope there "might yet be knit by blood and flesh a perpetual knot to their posterity," adding that, at the Emperor's being here, when he saw that some men drew the way that was not to his master's honour or profit, he drew the other.

Then, the King having dined, the Admiral went and declared the merchants' suits. The King came to Paget and asked how Henry did, and what news out of England. Answered that he had no news out of England, but in France he had learnt some; he had heard that there was a book made in the lady Anne of Cleves' name which very slanderously seemed to touch his master's honor, and asked Francis to take order for calling it in. "What book is it? (quod the King). Who made it? Is it printed?" "A very foolish book, Sir (quod I), made by Mons^r Gyvry,* Count Bryan's† brother, but I am in doubt whether it be printed or no." He promised to stay the printing, and recover the copies that were out, saying that, surely, the Duke of Cleves knew not of it, for it were folly, "especially now at this time; for men's affections do alter, and the lady Anne is yet of age to bear children, and albeit the wind hath been contrary it may fortune to turn." Paget answered that he knew nothing of things to come, but, in the things that were past therein, he was sure his master had acted with God's law, man's law, reason and honesty. The King said his good brother's wisdom and experience were such that he knew what to do in these things, and that he himself would have their amity even greater than it was, and had set forward by his ambassador something that would turn to both their honours. Paget offered his services to promote it, whatever it was; and the King then turned to the merchants' matters, saying he would confer with his Council. And so Paget took leave.

Then made an errand to see the Queen of Navarre, saying he heard she had been sick (as she had) and thought it his part to visit her. She was glad to hear the King was well; saying, "for I must needs love that Prince, for sundry causes; I should have been once his father's wife, and I should have been his wife, and he and I be both of one opinion in

* "Dyvry" in § 2, which is right: he was abbot of Ivry.

† "Bryennes" in § 2.

1542.

128. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

religion, for neither of us loveth the Pope; and I think he would be glad to see both our destructions, for the which purpose he practiseth with th'Emperor, that is to say, with hypocrisy; for the Emperor is hypocrisy and the Pope the Devil. But (quod she) if I might once see these two Kings knit together by some knot of blood, as they be by friendship, I should see the greatest benefit that ever came to Christendom." Details further conversation, in which he said he saw no greater Popery anywhere than in France, where, "the last day," ten or twelve honest persons, for saying that the Pope deceived the world, were had to prison and in danger of death. She said it was the practise of the "maskers in red caps"* who were of her brother's Council; but she reckoned of the Council, that the Admiral, the cardinals of Belley and Tournon and Mons. de Langey were good Christians; and so was Mons. d'Orleans, who was as far in love with the King's (Henry's) daughter as his brother that is dead was, who once told her he would give one of his hands to have her. She advised Paget to get his master's leave to speak with Mons. d'Orleans, and told him, secretly, that she thought her brother had broached the subject of his marriage. Said he would be glad to do service, but loved not to counsel of a thing until called, and also he had heard that heretofore things were not handled here as directly as the amity deserved. She said it was the Constable's doing, as she told my lord of Norfolk at his being here,† but now all her brother's Council were the King's servants, and Madame d'Estampes and she his handmaids, although the Queen worked against them, and would fain that Orleans should have her daughter. Said he "would all things were for the best." "I trust it shall, quod she, and to the glory of God's word"; and here she made a discourse of religion an hour long, which Paget interrupted by asking which way the King would make his progress. She said, towards Sens in Bourgoyne. Said he heard it was to Picardy, and that there was muttering of war. "War, quod she, will be none, unless this amity go forward, and if this amity go forward, quod she, there will be war and war, car l'Empereur a offence mon frere jusques au sang." Asked about the prothonotary of St. Pol, of whom he wrote before. She answered (praying that it might be kept secret), that he was despatched. Said he heard that Orleans went into Piedmont. She said he did, and "would fain be doing," and that the duke of Cleves was ready and "tarried but a good hour."

Has given as well as he can remember all his conversation with these personages, and asks pardon if he has not answered wisely, for he is inexperienced and was taken by surprise.

The occurrences of this Court are as follows:—The King is "cross sailed to war, but he saith your Majesty holdeth the helm in your hand." The duke of Cleves has ready 4,000 horse and 16,000 foot. Mons. de Langey, to-morrow or next day, returns to Piedmont, and Mons. d'Orleans follows soon after. They are much afraid in Franche Comté. The bp. of Rome travails much for peace, his ambassador being in Court daily, and he offering to come to a conference at Avignon. Grandvela embarked at Genoa, for Spain, and sent forward a brigantine to scour the seas, which was chased back by galleys of Marseilles; whereupon, Grandvela sent to the French King for a safe conduct, but the Admiral replied that none was necessary. Encloses copy of edicts which Grandvela made at Senes. The French King has sent Piers Strotz to Maran, nominally to entreat "or two months' respite before the town is delivered to the Turk, but really to aid it against King Ferdinand, who has begun the siege and sent the bp. of Trent to expostulate with the Venetians for consenting to the

* The Cardinals.

† In February, 1540.

1542.

surprise. One Beltramo, a merchant, in whose vessels and by whose device Turchetto and Germanico took the town, has been expelled from it. The Admiral's process shall be revoked and rased out of the rolls as if it had never been. Madame Miolana and two other Spanish ladies are banished out of the Court,—for speaking ill of Madame d'Estampes, the common saying is, but really for intelligence with the Emperor's ambassador. The card of Turnon is restored to favour by Madame d'Estampes and the queen of Navarre, who lately played a farce before him, in which the players were the King's daughter, Madame d'Estampes, Madame de Nevers, Madame Montpensier, and Madame Belley. Paris, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add. Endd.:* 1541.

Caius Collego,
MS. 597,
p. 33.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 10.

27 Feb. 129. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
314.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gt. Admiral, Treasurer, Comptroller, Mr. of Horse, Vicechamb., Wriothesley, Sadler, Chanc. of Tenths. Business:—Licence to Deputy and Council, Mayor, and Mayor of the Staple at Calais to replace their old store of grain with new. Letter to Paget to set forward the matter of Wm. Wylford and other merchants. Minute of indentures between the King and the Staplers for one year from 1 March, with condition of paying the retinue at Calais on 6 April and 6 Oct., approved. Letter written to Lee, surveyor at Guisnes, touching conveyance of a water through St. Peter's, opening a drain, &c.

27 Feb. 130. HENRY VIII. to the TOWN OF HULL.

R. O.

Out of favour for the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, purposes to build certain notable fortresses for its defence, and has appointed Sir Richard Long to be captain of the said town and fortresses, and Mich. Stanop, esq., to be lieutenant, commissioning them to levy, if need be, "all you th'inhabitants." Intends this not to abridge their liberties, but rather for their benefit, and desires them lovingly and obediently to advance the purpose.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. *Endd.:* Minute to the mayor, etc., of Hull, xxvijo Feb. 1541.

28 Feb. 131. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
315.

Meeting at Westm., 28 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker. Business:—Letters sent from Paget read. Barth. Brereton sworn and committed to be examined by the clerk of the Council touching John Brereton, clk.

28 Feb. 132. MISPRISION touching KATHARINE HOWARD'S CASE.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 68.

28 Feb. 133. CANTERBURY.

Add. MS.
32,311, f. 191.
B. M.

Coroner's inquest taken at the hospital of St. John Baptist in Canterbury, the last day of Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., on the body of one of

1542.

133. CANTERBURY—*cont.*

the brethren, Gregory Pers, a blind man, who was accidentally drowned in the well the same day.

Parchment. Indented.

Ib. f. 368.

2. Modern copy of the preceding. P. 1.

28 Feb.

134. THOMAS LORD LAWARE, to the LORD CHIEF BARON.

R. O.

There is a gentleman of the east country in the rape of Hastings, named Robt. Oxenbrige, who has been long sick; so that we, the commissioners, could not speak with him to 'sess him for the subsidy. He has sent me a letter declaring the value of his lands at 120*l.*, and I am in doubt whether my cousin Sir Wm. Gorynge has certified him, or whether he be certified in Hastings rape. I beg you to see his name entered in the books of Hastings rape when the collectors come. At my poor house, last day of Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in his absence, to "the barons there."

135. QUEENS' LANDS.

R. O.

Declaration of the accounts of receivers general of lands assigned to divers queens by way of dower. Giving total receipts and expenditure by Geo. Tayllour, receiver for two years in the time of the lady Anne Bulleyne; Wymond Carew, receiver for 4½ years in the time of Queen Jane, the vacancy, and lady Anne of Cleves; and John Smyth, receiver for 1½ years in the time of lady Katharine, late queen.

Large paper, p. 1. Endd.: A brief declaration of the Queens' lands.

136. CROWN LANDS.

R. O.

A bundle of fiats for the issue of privy seals commanding the appearance* of persons named before the General Surveyors at (or about) Easter next in the Prince's Council Chamber at Westminster. *Each signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle, or one of them.*

They are:—

1. For David Lloid Griffith ap Rees, Meredith Vaughan, and five others (named). P. 1.

2. Walt. ap Robertes, keeper of the chace of Wye, Monm., the vicar of Bissam, Berks., Ric. Mere, and John South of Binfeldes, Berks., to desist from spoiling woods and to appear; also Hamo Sutton, bailey of Branston, Linc., and the parson there to account for wood sales *in anno xxxij.* These to appear before lord St. John. *Signed*: William Seint John. P. 1.

3. Twenty-one debtors (mostly vicars or farmers of rectories) of Ric. Pate, late archdeacon of Lincoln, attainted; to pay. Pp. 2.

4. Walter Woodward, George a Lye, Wm. Bendall, John Parker, and Ric. Woodward. P. 1.

5. Ant. Weston and Roland Collyngwood of Lenton. P. 1.

6. Hen. Fossebroke, of Nottingham. P. 1.

7. Four bailiffs, named, to pay debts to the receiver of the lordships of Montgomery, Kery and Kiddewen. P. 1.

8. John Fulwood, jun., and Ric. Steven. P. 1.

* In the case of debtors the alternative of paying is allowed.

1542.

9. Ric. Penpons. *P.* 1.

10. Wm. Williams *alias* Wylkyns, John Edwardes of Chilton Folley, and Wm. Wren of Hungerford, Wilts.; also Thos. Blakegrove and four others of Lambourne, Berks. *P.* 1.

11. Geo. Mathew of Redryth, co. Glam., to pay 43*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* to John Hull, deputy of Sir Fras. Bryan, chief butler of England, in the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth. *P.* 1.

12. The sheriff of Lancashire to produce the body of Edm. Dewarst of Blackburn to answer for a contempt. *P.* 1.

13. Seven persons named who have been portreeves of the borough of Wilton in the years 19, 25, 27, 26, 29, 30 and 31 Hen. VIII. *P.* 1.

14. Sir Edw. Crofte, to permit Nic. Bristowe to enjoy a farm in Stockton, Heref. *P.* 1.

15. Nine debtors (of Colchester) of the King's bailiff of the town of St. Osithe; to pay. *P.* 1.

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1542.

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1. Ant. Denny, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Grant in fee of the reversion and rent of 15*l.* 6*s.* reserved upon a 21 years' lease, by pat. 18 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII., to John Cary, a page of the Privy Chamber, of demesne lands, including a croft called Signors Downe parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Halifeld Hall. Also grant of the said lands and of the manor of Halifeld Hall, with appurtenances in Halifeld Hall and Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, which belonged to Thos. Crumwell, earl of Essex, attainted. Greenwich, 10 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 4, m. 29.

2. Ric. Ingram. Licence to alienate the manor of Clanveld, Oxon., with appurtenances in Clanveld and Alscott, Oxon., which belonged to Southwyke priory, Hants.; to Will. Reynolds. Westm., 1 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 45.

3. Ric. Rownde. Pardon for having acquired, without licence, to himself and his heirs for ever from Rob. Southwell and Margaret his wife, by fine in the Common Pleas on the morrow of Trinity last past, certain pastures and rent in Horley and Charlewood, Surrey. Westm., 1 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 25.

4. Thos. Audeley, K.G., Id. Audeley of Walden and Chancellor of England, lord of the manor of Cornebury, Herts., and the tenants of the said manor and inhabitants of the town of Buntynghford, Herts. Licence to hold a market on Monday in every week, and two fairs at Buntynghford yearly, viz., the first on the day and morrow of SS. Peter and Paul, viz., the 29th and 30th of June, and the second on the day and morrow of St. Andrew, viz., the 30th Nov. and the 1st Dec. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat.* p. 9, m. 37.

5. Margery Fyrthe, widow of Edw. Fyrthe. Custody of a chief messuage and lands in Raiferke, Yorks., which belonged to the said Edward; during the minority of Thos. Fyrthe, s. and h. of the said Edward; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 25 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 3, m. 18.

6. Chr. Bothe, one of the King's footmen. To be clerk of the crown and of the peace in co. Berks. Westm. Palace, 18 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 9, m. 36.

7. Sir Thos. Darcy. Custody of the manor of Sutton Mallet, Somers., which belonged to Thos. Mallet, dec., during the minority of Ric. Mallet, bro. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 31 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 4, m. 10.

8. John Reynoldys, one of the yeomen of the Guard. To be clerk of the peace and of the crown in cos. Merioneth and Anglesey, N. Wales. Westm. Palace, 24 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 4, m. 29.

9. Will. Musgrave. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Thos. Musgrave, viz., of possessions of the said Thomas and interest in the lands whereof Elizabeth, widow of the said Thomas is seised for life. Westm. Palace, 30 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 1, m. 29.

10. Will. Gery. Livery of lands as bro. and h. of Rob. Gery, s. and h. of Ric. Gery. Westm. Palace, 30 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Feb.—*P.S. Pat.* p. 1, m. 31.

11. Will. Rede, mercer, London, and Anne his wife. Grant, in fee to the

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1542—*cont.*

said Wm., of the manor and lordship of Beccles, Suff. and Norf., which belonged to the late monastery of Bury St. Edmund's; the advowson of the church of Beccles, Suff.; the close called Hollionge, in tenure of Will. Rede, in the parish of Beccles; and all those stalls, shops, &c., fairs and markets, tolls, passages, &c., in the town, waters, and manor of Beccles, which belonged to the said monastery; and all lands in Beccles, Cove, Wurlingham, Gillingham, and Barsham, Suff. and Norf., belonging to the said manor.

Also the site and house of the late priory of Carmelite or White Friars, Blakeney, Norf.; with the tenements lately leased to Chr. Calthrop and Eleanor his wife within the said site, and divers closes in Blakeney and Wiston, which belonged to the priory. Westm. Palace, 25 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 4.*

12. John Borowe. Grant of three tenements in Calais, in the parish of St. Michael in Castell strete, now in occupation severally of Will. Saerret, Will. Dyer, and Bowin Armerer, which came to the King by the attainder of Margaret countess of Salisbury. Okyng, 11 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 8.*

13. Rob. Nicolas. Annuity of 7*l.* in reversion to issue from lands in Lydiard Milsaunt, Wilts., which shall or may come to the King's hands by the minority of Thos. Chaterton, now under age and the King's ward, after the death of Joan Loder, grandmother of the said Thomas, or of Anne, mother of the said Thomas, or of either of them now living. To hold during the minority of the said Thomas, or of his heirs male; with wardship and marriage. Westm. Palace, 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 30.*

14. Humph. Orme. Lease of the manor of Rocke cum Snede, Worc., parcel of the lands late of the earl of Warwick, for 21 years from the expiration of a 21 years' lease to Sir Humph. Conyngesby; at the rent of 7*l.* 20*d.* Westm. Palace, 4 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 9; also p. 5, m. 26.*

15. Dorothy Saunders, widow of Will. Saunders. Annuity of 10*l.* from the manor of Briksworth, Northt., which belonged to the said William; during the minority of Clement Saunders, s. and h. of the said William; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 4 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 18.*

16. John Monslowe. Licence to alienate the manor of Coughley, Salop, to Thos. Rydley and Thos. Couper and their heirs to the use of the said John and Mary his wife and the heirs of the said John for ever. Westm., 7 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 8.

17. Brandon Ferrey, Suff. Charter granting to the inhabitants of the bp. of Ely's town of Brandon Ferrey a market on Wednesday in every week and three fairs every year, viz., one on the eve, day and morrow of St. Barnabas, another on the eve, day and morrow of St. Martin the Bishop, and the third on the eve, day and morrow of St. Valentine; subject to a yearly rent of 1*d.* Greenwich, 28 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 29.*

18. Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of the court of Augmentation. Licence to alienate Westhowse manor, Essex, with lands in Magna and Parva Bursteld, Essex, and Buckwynes manor, Essex, with lands in Buttesbury, Essex; to Walter Farre and Frediswide Slefield, daughter of John Slefield, of Slefield, Surrey, dec., in survivorship. Westm., 8 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 45.

19. Reginald Wolff, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm. Palace, 7 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 26.*

20. John Wadham. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Nic. Wadham, viz., of all the possessions of the said Sir Nicholas in England, Wales, and Calais; and reversionary interest in the jointure lands of Joan Wadham, widow of the said Sir Nicholas. Westm. Palace, 26 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 31.*

21. Bartholomew Bowdocke, S.T.B. Presentation to the parish church of St. Martin, Sandgate, Marches of Calais, Canterbury dioc. Westm. Palace, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 37.*

22. Charles, duke of Suffolk. Grant, in fee (in consideration of certain jewels of the value of 4,000*l.* and in recompense for 500*l.* due by the King to the said duke for the reversion of the manor of Myton and other lands in cos. York and Kingston-upon-Hull, sold by him to the Crown, and for 389*l.* 17*s.*), of the reversion and rent of 23*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* reserved upon a 21 years' lease, 16 Nov. 32 Hen. VIII., to Edw. Id. Clynton and Saye, of the manor or late preceptory of Rybston, Yorks., and its demesne lands in Hunsingower, Yorks. Also grant of the premises and lands in

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Ribston, Walsheford and Hunsyngower, Yorks., parcel of the said preceptory; the manor and commandry of Maltby, Linc., and wood called Maltby Wood; the manor and late hospital of St. John the Baptist in Skyrbeke, Linc.; the lordship and manor of Kettby, in the isle of Axholme, Linc.; the rectories and advowsons of vicarages of Gyldeburgh and Ravynsthorpp, Northt.; tithes in Tekyn, Holwell, Coton, and Northtofte, Northt., and the manor of Northtofte, Northt.; the lordship and manor of Assyngton, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Assyngton, Notts., parcel of the late preceptory of Newland, Linc. (*sic.*); the site and chief messuage of the late preceptory of Temple Bruer and of the manor of Temple Bruer, Linc., with lands in Temple Bruer, Welyngore, Welburn, and Assheby; and the pasture called Flefurth, *alias* Flanforth, in the parish of — (blank), Linc., parcel of the late preceptory of the Egle. All which premises belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem.

Also lands (specified) in Thripland, Crakehowe and Appultrewyke, which belonged to Marton priory, Yorks.; and in Asshoo and Staverton, Warw., which belonged to Stoneley mon., and the lordship and manor of Oldbury, Warw., which belonged to Pollesworth mon., Warw. Westm. Palace, 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 48.

23. John Storthes or Shorthes, of Shyttyllyngton, Yorks. Licence to alienate lands in Thurstonland, Yorks., which belonged to Roche mon., Yorks., in tenure of Hen. Gyllott; to the said Hen. Gyllot and Edw. Gyllot.

ii. Likewise lands there in tenure of John Walker, sen.; to John Walker, jun., and John Walker, jun. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

24. Thos. Bayly. Licence to alienate a messuage with a curtilage adjoining in Stowford, *alias* Stonord, in the manor of Wyngfeld, Wilts.; and 4 fulling-mills under one roof opposite the said messuage in Wynfeld; with fishery in Frome water, and lands (specified), parcel of the manor of Wynfeld or Wyngfeld; to Chr. Bayly, son of the said Thomas, and the heirs male of the body of the said Christopher; with remainder to the said Thos. Bayly and his heirs for ever. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 46.

25. John Smyth of Blakemour, Essex. Licence to alienate land in Shenfeld, Essex; to Will. Wykelsworth, of Shenfeld, husbandman. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 8.

26. Will. Ellys, vicar of the parish church of Chesterton, Linc. dioc.

Licence of non-residence. Westm. Palace, 7 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 28.

27. Phillippe Carpenter, born in Normandy. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 10 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Fiats for letters of denization for the following persons, viz.:—

"Jamys Alexander, shomaker, borne in Normandy."

"Rafe White, joyner, borne in Normandye."

"Martin Tony, shyppe carpenter, borne in France."

"Alen Hamlyng, taylor, borne in Brettayne."

"Richarde Wylson, shomaker, borne in Gilderland."

"Rob. Ploweraugh, borne in Brettayne."

"Peter Gawen, smyth, borne in France."

"Stephen Ducye, born in Normandye."

"John Bretayne, born in France."

"John Sister, born in France."

"Arnolde Sheresson, taylor, born in Dochealand."

"Methewe Warner, borne in Dochealand."

"John Piers, Maryner, the son of Ric. Piers, Englyssheman."

Westm., 10 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 44.

28. Rob. Sergeant, of Kyngesnorton, Worc., "wheler," and Thos. Sergeant of the same, "wheler." Reversal of outlawry on an action of trespass commenced against them by Humphrey Sergeant, in the King's Bench; the said Robert and Thomas having surrendered to the Flete prison. Westm., 10 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 2.

29. The bishopric of Bangor. Restitution of temporalities, on the election of Arthur Buikeley as bishop. Westm., 11 Feb. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 18. Rym. XIV. 744.

ii. Fiat (in English) for the above. Westm. Palace, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S.

30. Chr. Langholme. Livery of lands as bro. and h. of Humph. Langholme, dec., s. and h. of John Langholme, dec. Westm. Palace, 25 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 28.

31. Edm. Knight. Grant of a seven years' lease of the rectory of Orpyngton, Kent, from Lady Day, A.D. 1542, at 26l. 6s. 8d. rent, which Wm. Warham, rector of Orpyngton, made to Kath. countess of Bridgewater, now attainted. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Endd.*: "A grant to Edmond Knight of the lease of the parsonage of Orpyngton, being in your

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1542—*cont.*

Highness' disposition by the attainer of the lady Bridgewater." *Signed* ; Nicolaus Roff.)

32. Sir Nic. Poyntz. Licence to alienate Calcott grange and lands in Goldenewenton, Glouc., to Hen. Brayne. 13 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 42.*

33. Edm. Powell. Licence to alienate lands in Wynterhed, in the parish of Shepham, Waterlepe in the parish of Dultyng, the moor of Combe, and Torneyate in the parish of Milbourne Porte, Somers.; to Will. Hannam and Elizabeth his wife. Westm., 13 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 45.*

34. Charles duke of Suffolk. Licence to alienate Oldebury manor, in the parish of Mauncetor, Warw.; to Rob. Grene. Westm., 13 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 46.*

35. Nic. Megges. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Thos. Megges, dec. Waltham, 11 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 13 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 3, m. 20.*

36. John Rede. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Will. Reede, dec., and kinsman and next heir of Sir Bartholomew Reede, viz., son of the said William, son of John, bro. and h. of the said Bartholomew. Ampthill, 9 July 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 13 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 5, m. 30.*

37. Suffolk. Hen. Doyle, Chr. Goldingham, and Lionel Talmache, jun. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Roger Coggeshall, dec. Westm., 13 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 1d.*

38. John Clayton, of Shepcroft, Chesh. Grant, in fee, of lands in Thellwall, in Dearisbury parish, Chesh., lately leased to Ric. Thomasson, which belonged to the late monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, near Shrewsbury, Salop; lands called Ollerwarpe, lately leased to Will. Hall, in Thellwall; and pasture called Willgreves and the water and fishery thereto adjoining, lately leased to the said Ric. Thomasson in the parish of Warrington, Lanc. Rent, 12s. Westm. Palace, 7 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 14 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 3, m. 19.*

39. Sir John Gifford. Licence to alienate Mylwyche rectory, Staff., which belonged to Stone priory, and lands in Grymayll and Coton, which belonged to Routon priory; with the advowson of Mylwyche vicarage, which belonged to Stone; to Sir Edw. Aston. Westm., 14 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 8.*

40. John Molle, of Northampton. Licence to alienate the house and lands of the late Augustine Friars in Northampton; to Francis Morgan, of Northampton, and Anne his wife; and the heirs of their bodies; with contingent remainders to the said Francis and the heirs of his body; and to his right heirs. Westm., 14 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 45.*

41. Ric. Walker, jun., Thos. Nordens, Thos. Wykham, and Will. Aykett, of Cottingham, Yorks. Lease of a pasture called Stanchousegeinge, in the lordship of Cottingham, Yorks., parcel of lands of Margaret late countess of Salisbury; for 21 years; at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent and 10*s.* increase. Waltham, 10 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 14 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 11.*

42. Chr. Eyre. Lease of a messuage called Parks and other parcels (named) of the lands of the lordship of Upton Skidmour, Wilts., now in the King's hands by the attainer of Walter Id. Hungerford; for 21 years; at 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. Westm. Palace, 8 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 14 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 4, m. 15.*

43. Will. Pynnock, general receiver of Warwick's lands. Lease of the coneywarren of Warwick, with the pasture and lodge therein, within the lordship of Warwick, parcel of the lands late of the earl of Warwick; for 21 years; at rents of 20*s.* for the warren, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the pasture and lodge, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm., 14 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 5, m. 27.*

44. Sir Nic. Hare. Licence to alienate Southreppes manor and lands in Southreppes, Northreppes, Crowmer, Thorp, and Systrond, Norf., to Sir John Gresham, Thos. Gresham, clk., Will. Hardyng, mercer, and Thos. Rowe, merchant tailor, of London. Westm., 15 Feb. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 47.*

45. Rob. Longe. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Longe, dec., viz., of all the possessions of his said father in England, Wales, and Calais, and of his interest in those possessions in England whereof Joan Longe, widow of the said Richard, is seised for life, and whereof Geo. de la Lynde and Mary his wife are seised in their lordship as of freehold in right of the said Mary, which are of the inheritance of the said Robert. Waltham, 9 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 3, m. 19.*

46. Rob. Lutton. Lease of the rectory of Fyneley, Yorks., parcel of the lands of Bridlington mon., in the King's hands by the attainer of William, the late prior; for 21 years; at 20*l.* rent

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and 20s. extra. Waltham, 11 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 14.*

47. Will. Warde. Lease of the site of the manor of Cheverell Parva, Wilts., with a grange thereon; a close of pasture adjoining called the Courte close; 2 other closes newly enclosed, and 160 acres of arable land and sheep pasture in the common fields there belonging to the said manor; and a cottage with 1 virgate of land and an enclosure near the "Copise," Wilts.; parcel of the lands late of Walter Id. Hungerforde, attained; for 21 years; at 14*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* rent and 10*s.* of increase. *Westm. Palace*, 8 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 14.*

48. John Hykeling, a yeoman of the Guard. Lease of a cottage and divers closes, called "Challocke," late in tenure of Rob. Monings, in the parish of Abthorp, near Towcester, parcel of the lands of Ric. Fermor, attained; for 21 years; at 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. Waltham, 10 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 15.*

49. Jacobo de Bassyano of Venice, and Anthony his brother, servants of the King. Licence to import 300 tuns of Gascon wine. *Westm. Palace*, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 15 Feb. —(year not given).—P.S.

50. Thos. Watson, of Chestre, in the bishopric of Durham, cutler, born under the dominion of the King of Scots. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

51. *Denbigh*: Edw. Almer, of Le Holt, Griffin Ap Llewennun, and John Owen of Deserth. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Hugh Conwayne. *Westm.*, 16 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., *p. 4, m. 1d.*

52. John Cressener. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Cressener, viz., of the lordship or manors of Cles in Alhamston, alias Almeston, Ferrors in Buers, Netherhall in Otley, and Mortymers in Preston, Essex and Suff., and the advowson of the rectory or church of — (blank), which belonged to the said Sir John, or whereof he or Helen his wife, who held the same after his death as dower, were seised. Waltham, 12 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 32.*

53. Edm. Conquest. Livery of lands as bro. and h. of Ric. Conquest, viz., all possessions which came or should come to the King's hands on the death of the said Richard or any ancestor of the said Edmund or of Eliz. Beston, wife of Thos. Beston, and late wife of the said Richard. Waltham, 12 Feb. 33 Hen.

VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

54. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's principal secretaries. Licence to build walls and towers around and within the late abbey of Tychefeld, Hants., and the site and grounds, &c., thereof, and to embattle and fortify the said walls. Also pardon to the said Sir Thomas for having, without licence, transformed the said late abbey and the manor-house of Tychefeld, &c., into a chief messuage of the manor, or great and solemn place, and decorated it with towers and battlements; and licence to hold the same to him and his heirs and assigns for ever. Waltham, 11 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 34.*

55. Owen Sandes, A.M. Presentation to the vicarage of the parish church of Eversham, Westmor., which belonged to the late monastery of St. Mary, York, vice Edm. Whalley, dec. *Westm. Palace*, 19 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 20 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 10.*

56. Will. Hill, LL.B. Presentation to the parish church of Swepestyn. Leic., void by death. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 9, m. 35.*

57. Charles, duke of Suffolk. Licence to alienate a water-mill called a corn-mill, in Asshoo, Warw., a grange called Burycote graunge, in Asshoo, and lands in Stamerton, Warw.; to Matthew Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, Staff. *Westm.*, 22 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., *p. 4, m. 47.*

58. Thos. Davys. Licence to alienate a third part of the manors of Oversudyngton and Nethersudyngton, and Chesterton, in the parish of Cirecestre, Glouc.; to John, George, and Will. Compton and their heirs, to the use of the said Thomas and Joan his wife and the heirs of the said Thomas for ever. *Westm.*, 22 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., *p. 5, m. 8.*

59. Philip Parrys. Annuity of 20 marks, issuing from a ninth part of the possessions in Sutton, Tharstrop, Conys-holme, Combreworth, Burnethorp, Skendelby, Manby, Wythern, Bradley, Graynesby, and Wylton, Linc.; which ninth part belonged to Sir Edw. Boleyn, dec.; during the minority of Edw. Boleyn, s. and h. of the said Sir Edward; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Westm. Palace*, 18 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 14.*

60. Sir Hen. Knyvet, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be keeper of the chief house or messuage and gardens of the manor of Westhorseleg, Surrey,

1542.

Feb.

GRANTS.

137.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1542—*cont.*

in the King's hands by the attainder of Hen. late marquis of Exeter; with 2*d.* a day as keeper of the house and 2*d.* a day as keeper of the gardens. Westm. Palace, 7 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 41.

61. John Waldegrave. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Helen, late wife of Geo. Babyngton, dec., viz., son of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of John Cheyney, dec., father of Joan, another of the daughters of the said John Cheyney, and mother of Elizabeth, mother of the said Helen. Westm. Palace, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 18.

62. John Maynarde, of London, mercer. Another enrolment of his grant of Stapleford Abbots, in the year 32 Hen. VIII. See Vol. XVI., No. 580 (100). *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 14.

63. John Smyth. Lease of lands now in his tenure in the lordship or manor of Lachelade, Glouc., late in the hands of Queen Jane, dec.; for 21 years; at stated rents, and 5*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 26 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 14.

64. Edw. Hungate. Annuity of 10*l.* from lands in Kelfield, Yorks., which belonged to John Stillington, dec., during the minority of Thos. Stillington, s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Waltham, 11 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 3.

65. Edm. Sture. Custody of the possessions in Yernecombe, Loperige, Corffild, Modbery, Addecliffe, Stone,

and Marige, Devon, late of John Hert, dec.; during the minority of John Hert, s. and h. of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Waltham, 11 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 35.

66. Edw. Erlyngton. Licence to alienate the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Ruddyswell, Essex; to Reginald Baynbryk, clk. Westm., 28 Feb. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 47.

67. Will., earl of Southampton. Confirmation of his right and estate in the manor of Hoton Panell, Yorks., which was granted *inter alia* by pat. 3 May 11 Hen. VIII., to the said earl, by the name of Sir Will. FitzWilliam and Mabel his wife, in survivorship, with remainder to their eldest son during his life. The said manor now to be held by the said earl, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Westm. Palace, 26 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 12.

68. Pardons of misprision of treason committed before 14 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., to:—

Anne wife of Hen. Howarde, Alice wife of Ant. Restwold, Joan wife of Wm. Bulmer, Malena Tylney, widow, and Wm. Asseby, all of Lambeth, Surr. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 32.

Also to:—

Margaret wife of lord William Howard, Kath. Tylney, Marg. wife of John Benet, and Edw. Waldegrave. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 24.

Privy seals for each of the above persons, dated Westm., 25 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 28 Feb.

1 March. 138. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
315.

Meeting at Westm., 1 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—The clerk of the Council examined witnesses of words surmised to have been spoken by Serjeant Ownsted.

[*.* Next entry is 3 March.]

1 March. 139. WILLIAM ALDCROFT.

Harl. MS.
2,067, f. 124.
B. M.

Will of Will. Aldcroft, of the parish of Thornton, dioc. Chester, made 1 March 1541.

Modern copy, p. 1.

1 Mar. 140. FORTIFICATION OF HULL.

R. O.

Instructions given by the King to Sir Rio. Long, captain of his town of Hull, and Mich. Stanop, his Highness' lieutenant there, whom his Majesty now sends to Hull.

1542.

Having appointed Long to be captain of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull and of such fortresses as he intends to make there with all diligence, the King wishes him to prepare men to attend him as in a schedule signed by the King and delivered to him, and, with Stanop, to go with speed to Hull. For surety of the town, to which there is great "recourse and confluence of people" (although the King minds not to abridge any of the present liberties) until the fortresses are made, the gates of the town, viz., Hasell Gate, the Water Gate and the Brickgate towards Holderness, shall be locked nightly, and the keys brought to the captain, or, in his absence, to the lieutenant; and all the other "gates and posterne" shall be closed up and dammed, according to the device made at the King's being there. The soldiers, porters, and gunners appointed to the garrison shall be set to ward daily at the gates. Doubtless the mayor, burgesses and inhabitants will follow the King's pleasure and Long's or Stanop's advice. Long and his retinue shall meanwhile lie in the King's house at Hull, and Stanop and his in the most convenient house adjoining the tower at the Watergate, and shall furnish the gatehouse or tower of the King's house and the tower at the Watergate with ordnance. Their retinues and those of the chief constable and chief porter, the two chaplains except, shall, when outside their lodgings, carry their halberts as at Calais. The great ordnance is to be bent upon the haven, and six persons at least to watch nightly. Long, or in his absence Stannop, may, if need be, levy the King's people in Hull and in all the rules committed to Sir Ric. Long, viz., Holderness, the lordship of Cottingham, the lands lately belonging to the earl of Northumberland, the lordship of Beverley and the lands late of Sir Robt. Constable. The King has given his commission under the Great Seal to Long, and has signified his pleasure to the mayor, burgesses and inhabitants.

Long and Stanop shall oversee the King's works, and assist John Rogers, surveyor there; and Long shall keep the King's treasure, pay monthly the wages of himself and Stanop and their retinues, and deliver money for the payment of the works according to the "ordnance" delivered to Rogers. If Long chance to depart thence, by the King's licence, he shall take with him no more than twelve of his men, and shall charge the rest to obey Stanop; and if Stanop goes he shall take no more than four, leaving the rest to attend the captain.

Draft, corrected in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 15. Endd.: "depeched primo Martii apud Westm. 1541."

R. O.

2. List of writings for the despatch of Sir Ric. Long and Michael Stanhope, viz.:—

"Th'instructions. The commission. The letter to Hull. The copy of the same letter. The schedule of wages, signed. The bill of Sir R. Ellerker's offices, &c. The bill of Sir R. Page's offices.

"To Mr. Stanop:—A copy of the commission. A copy of the letter to Hull. A copy of the schedule."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: The note of Mr. Long and Mr. Stannop's despatch.

R. O.

3. Articles devised by the King for an order among his servants and workmen at Hull and for the advancement of his fortifications there.

First, since he has appointed Sir Ric. Long captain of the town and fortresses to be made there "and in certain other places and rules thereabout,"* John Rogers, comptroller and chief surveyor of works there, and all engaged in the works there, shall obey the said Sir Richard, and,

* The words quoted are inserted in Henry VIII.'s hand.

1542.

140. FORTIFICATION OF HULL—*cont.*

in his absence, Michael Stannoppe, lieutenant there. 2. Sir Richard shall have custody "and charge"* of all treasure sent thither for the garrison and works; out of which he shall monthly pay the wages of himself, the lieutenant, and the gunners and soldiers in a schedule signed by the King which shall be (*altered from "is"*) delivered to him, and also, against each pay for the works, deliver to Thos. Alrede (*altered from "— [blank] Aldridge"*), paymaster of works there, the money required according to an estimate to be made by Rogers, the master mason and master carpenter. Within a fortnight after each pay, the paymaster shall make two books signed by Rogers, "the said Aldrige" whom the King appoints one of the constables of the said fortress, the master mason and master carpenter, or two of them of whom Rogers must be one, of the particulars of the pay. One of these books shall be delivered to Long, and the other remain with the paymaster. Rogers, the master mason and the master carpenter, "if they be not sick," shall sit with the paymaster at every pay. Rogers shall have 18*d.* a day for himself and 6*d.* a day for a clerk, and 4*d.* a day extra for every day he shall ride forth for provision of necessities. The paymaster shall have 8*d.* a day as one of the constables, and 6*d.* a day for a clerk "to help to write his book." The master mason and master carpenter to have 12*d.* a day each. Rogers and all others shall observe the order contained in a schedule signed by the King and entitled, "Instructions and rules for the true surveying and setting forth of his Majesty's works"; and Rogers shall, with advice of the master mason and master carpenter and aid of Sir Ric. Long, see those who infringe it corrected "and punished."*

The paymaster shall at every month's end send up an abridgment of the charges of the month past, signed by Rogers, the master mason and the master carpenter. And as the King, at his late being at Hull, left in the hands of Mr. Eylande, Mr. Knolles, and others, 1,000*l.* to be employed in preparation against this spring; and, by an account brought by Rogers, before Christmas, a good sum of it is yet unpaid, that residue is to be first paid out in wages and provisions by those who have the disbursing of it.

Draft, pp. 11. With corrections in Henry VIII.'s own hand, and the last paragraph added in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.

R. O.

4. Offices that Sir Ralph Ellerkar has of the King for life, viz. :— Stewardships of Holderness, with 20*l.* fee; of Cottyngnam, with 40*s.*; of Rys, with 40*s.*; of Sir Robert Constable's lands, with 5*l.* Bailiwick of Holderness, with 6*l.* Also "I" have 100 mks. a year for waiting on the Council of the North Parts, besides my own diet and 4 servants'.

P. 1.

R. O.

5. Ordinances for the garrison of Hull, setting out (with the punishments for disobedience) the periods and conditions under which the governor, the lieutenant and captain, the deputies and the porters may be absent from their posts; the ward to be kept by day and watch by night; the times for opening and shutting the gates; that no stranger born, nor more persons than half the garrison be suffered within any hold; that no bribes or exactions be taken of the country or of ships; that none of the garrison hunt, hawk, course, or otherwise take, deer, hares, or coney without warrant, or "hawk or otherwise destroy, or take with any kind of gin, snare, or other trinket, nor shoot with crossbow or gun at any hawks, pheasants, partridges, herons, or shovelers"; that every man

* The words quoted are inserted in Henry VIII.'s hand.

1542.

furnish himself with harness and weapons before Midsummer; that no gunner shall shoot ordnance or "halse" any ship without command, nor is the captain to waste the King's powder, to the danger of those that pass by. Every pay day proclamation shall be made, and the garrison shall pay all debts they have incurred. Not more than two soldiers or gunners to be absent at once, or more than three days in a month. The "allowance of powder for exercise and halsing of ships" to be at the governor's discretion. The munitions to be viewed at the taking of the musters. Death of any of the garrison to be certified to the King. None to make frays at the gate, or upon the walls, or at night. Each man to observe his oath, as follows, viz., to be true to King Henry VIII., king of England, France, and Ireland, &c., and his heirs according to the statute of succession, to reveal to the Privy Council anything he learns that is prejudicial to the King, realm or safety of the fortress, do his duty and detect those who neglect theirs, abstain from quarrelling and obey his officers.

Draft, pp. 19. Endd.: "Ordonnance for Hull."

2 March. 141. AUDELEY, NORFOLK, and SOUTHAMPTON to LORD COBHAM.

Harl. MS.
283. f. 144.
B. M.
Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
358.

Requiring him to certify them, as assessors of the subsidy granted by the last Parliament, the full yearly value of the lands, &c., which he holds "by reason of wardship, or by execution, or for years, by copy of court roll, or at will, or else after the rate of all your goods, catells, ready money, plate, jewels, debts owing you and all other your moveable substance." London, 2 March. *Signed:* T. Audeley, Chauncellour: T. Norfolk: W. Southampton.

P. 1. Add.

3 March. 142. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
316.

Meeting at Westm., 3 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—John Ownstede of Oxstede, accused by Sympson, parson of Farley, and other witnesses (named), sent to the Tower, and his brother John Ownstede of Sawnderstede bound in a recognisance (cited) to appear. Recognisances (cited) of Domingo Erice, Barth. Campeigne, Barth. Fortigui, and Maredito Neretti for payment of Ant. Guidotti's debt to the King.

3 March. 143. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., VIII.
668.

The King has received his of the 26th ult., and commands them to instruct him how the French ambassador has proceeded in the matter of alliance. Before last progress, he made an overture to "me, the duke of Norfolk," for a straiter amity, by marriage or otherwise. The Duke answered that, considering their slackness in the observance of existing leagues and payment of the pension, he durst not move such a thing unless the King were first satisfied in the matter of the pension. Then, at Grimesthof[er], upon new letters from France, the ambassador made a special overture to the Duke for a marriage between the duke of Orleans and the lady Elizabeth, and, upon discussion of her age and other circumstances, descended to the lady Mary. Here again he was asked about the pension and whether he had power to treat. He had no power, and was told that the King would not communicate of such a matter without it. Then, at York, and now of late, he has entertained the same purpose; and, at the ambassadors of Scotland being here, declared that his master would send commission for

1542.

143. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

it, but had heard of overtures for a meeting between the King and the King of Scots, and offered to make a third. It was answered that if such a commission was sent, the King would lovingly and friendly listen to the purpose, and that, such was his desire to see the French king, although well stricken in years, he would agree to such a meeting, well arranged beforehand, but thought it not meet that the King of Scots should be there, both for the danger and expense of the passage, the hindrance to conclusions, and the inconvenience of leaving the broken men upon the Borders without control.

Now lately the French king sent commission for the marriage. The King, on his part, gave commission to "us the duke of Norfolk, the lord Privy Seal, the bishops of Durham and Winchester and Sir Thomas Wriothesley," who, upon the view of the commissions, found that of France to contain one intolerable fault, and to be too meagre, extending only to the marriage and not to the increase of amity, as theirs did. The fault was that it runs "for a marriage to be concluded between his cousin, the lady Mary, eldest daughter of England and legityme, and his son the duke of Orleans." Said they could not accept such a commission without incurring the danger of treason and that it would prejudice the King to grant indirectly what ought to depend upon the other conditions, and that unless he would put the word "legitime" out of his commission, or promise to have it amended and so send for a new commission, they could not proceed. He said he dare not put out a word and could not promise the amendment, but would write; and that unless the King would legityme her they could talk no further. Required him not to despatch until they had referred to the King. Next day told him they could not tell what the King might do upon the conditions of the marriage, but to have it inserted, and as it were determined beforehand, was too much injury. In reasoning the matter he went so far from "faire legityme" and stuck so fast to "tenir legityme" that they again referred to the King. Had a third meeting, in which they said they had declared to the King their communications of the day before, who was well affectioned to anything that might increase the amity and, as to the marriage, if a new commission were sent, without the word "legitime," and giving power to conclude other matter for the increase of the amity, he would give his daughter as lawful heir to the Crown in default of all other lawful heirs, male and female, had or to be had. Added that there was, perchance, as great a prince as Orleans that would take her thus; and that, thus set forth, she was rather to be embraced for the duke of Orleans than the bp. of Rome's niece for the Dolphin. He answered that he believed it, but that it was more honorable for the son of France to marry the poorest gentlewoman, being legityme, than a dame of the noblest parentage, being illegitime.

As the matter has been talked of to Paget, and may be renewed upon the arrival of the French ambassador's letters, the King desires him to know the whole truth, that he may declare it, if spoken to by the French king, Queen of Navarre, Admiral, or any of the Privy Council, together with the King's affection to the French king, which is such that if the matter take no effect the lack must rest with them.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 18. Endorsement pasted on: Minute to Mr. Paget, iij^o Marcii 1541: from Westm.

4 March. 144. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
317,

Meeting at lord Russell's house, 4 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester,

1542.

Russell, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Ant. Guidotti, who had been long prisoner in the Fleet, discharged on surety of four men mentioned in the acts of the day before and his own recognisance (cited). The Fish-mongers Adventurers exhibited complaints against Hamburg and Bresmen.

4 March. 145. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 390.
(The whole.)

As soon as this King learnt that Marillac had express power to treat and conclude the marriage, he deputed Norfolk, the lord Privy Seal, the bps. of Durham and Winchester and the Chief Secretary to negotiate; to whom Marillac read the power, and they, without asking for original or copy, produced similar and more ample letters of credence for themselves. Nothing was done the first day except that, with most gracious words, they discoursed of the benefits of this alliance, the desire of the Kings for it, the good fortune of being the ministers of it, and the like, so that, but for long knowing how prodigal the English are of such language, Marillac might have been lulled to sleep by it. But, seeing all their words were only general, Marillac replied in the same strain by specifying nothing; and it was well he did, for when they came to close quarters their language was quite different. The second day of their meeting, after some difficulties about procedure, which were arranged, they required the word in Marillac's power which mentions Madame Marie as legitimate to be struck out, as, by Act of Parliament, it was treason for them to confess her legitimate; but, when the word was erased, they would settle the conditions of marriage and then speak of the legitimacy. Otherwise they could not proceed, unless, perhaps, Marillac had another power in which the word was omitted. Replied that, besides the danger of falsifying Francis's letters, this quality of *legitime* had always been premised when the matter was opened with Norfolk in the North and was the foundation of the whole edifice, and this doubt ought to be cleared at the outset, lest after long meetings it should in the end mar all. The conclusion was that they would refer to their King, and declare his resolution on the morrow.

The third day they said that, for his affection to this treaty and to save delay, their King was content to proceed as if the word *legitime* was omitted, and, when the rest was agreed, would declare his intention upon this, and would do much for Francis as the personage of all the world to whom he had most affection; adding, as of themselves, that they thought their King would deliver the lady as legitimate. However, seeing Marillac obstinate on this point, and that without this quality of legitimacy he did not demand any marriage (*party*), they condescended to the lady being delivered as legitimate, provided the other conditions were settled, saying, still, that they had no authority for this, but expected the King would grant it. Not to lose time, it was thought best to enter upon the other conditions; but then, in place of speaking of the *parti* they would give, putting the waggon before the oxen, they demanded what dower would be assigned, in order that they might deliberate what *dot* to give. Answered that they ought first to declare what *dot* they would give, and thereupon discuss its increase and the assignment of the dower; for it would be strange to speak of the dower, which was but an accessory, before deciding the *dot*, which was the principal. This, in the end, they almost admitted, but, as the hour was past, remitted the matter to the morrow.

The fourth day, when only the conditions remained to be debated, the difficulty about legitimization being settled, instead of resuming the last discussion, they took up their first proposition, the alteration of Marillac's

1542.

145. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

power; and, as to legitimacy, disguising the quality of *legitimate* and able to succeed, they said that in default of other heirs she should succeed, and, on Marillac's asking what heirs, replied that they had no charge to speak further; and they would not specify whether she should precede all daughters according to the law of primogeniture, but only that, in default of legitimate heirs, she would have the right to succeed; alleging that if they would have delivered her in such a quality to others, she would have already found a husband as great as Mons. d'Orleans.

Such is their resolution. If Francis will treat, the word *legitimate* should be omitted from Marillac's power, and a clause added authorising him to treat, not only the marriage, but all other things in debate between the Kings, as in the power which they produced. Infers that they are not so very anxious for this affair to succeed, and their pressing for the correction of the power may be that they may boast that they were asked to deliver to a son of France an illegitimate daughter of England. In one of these meetings a word escaped them, viz., that it was not in their King's power to make his daughter legitimate, but to leave her the inheritance, which word they next day laughingly denied speaking; which was tacitly to confess it. Still, as the marriage of Queen Katharine, her mother, is approved by the Church, if they would, as they promised, legitimise her as to the succession before all other daughters, Francis's reputation would be preserved. Whether Francis wishes to temporise, and keep them from joining the Emperor until he sees how his affairs succeed, or to break off altogether, no harm is done, for the discussion has been sweet and gracious. Nothing has been said of the interview; indeed it was fitting to first clear up the affair of this marriage. The English have asked him to forward with this a letter to their ambassador; presumably enquiring how Francis takes this.

As for occurrences; since the departure of Morvillier, lord William's wife is released from prison, and her husband will shortly be set at liberty. Lord Lisle, formerly deputy of Calais, being out of trouble and his Order,* honour and goods restored, died a few days afterwards. Parliament will not end till near Easter. *Marked as sent by Jehan de Bollogne.†*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 8. Headed: Londres, 4^e Mars 1542.

4 March. 146. MACWILLIAM.

R. O.
St. P., III.
359.

Petition of the lord FitzWilliam Bourke to the lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, at Limerick, 4 March 33 Hen. VIII.; in which he desires the King's pardon and to have the fee farm, &c., of Galway, and of divers towns (named, including Sligo, which is claimed by O'Donell) and to be grand captain of his country, as the earls of Ormond and Desmond are in theirs, by letters patent, and to have some name of honour. He will renounce the name of McWilliam, the Brehon laws, &c.

Memorandum, that the lord Deputy and Council granted the above until the King's pleasure were further known, and with certain conditions as to Sligo and other places. McWilliam has given his son, Ric. Bourke, as pledge. *Signed at the head by St. Leger, and at the foot by Ormond, Desmond, Abp. Browne, Edm. abp. of Cashell, Edw. bp. of Meath, J. F. baron of Slane, Brabason, Aylmer, Travers, Justice Houth, Cusake, Jenico viscount of Gormanstown, Patrick Barnewall lord of Trimletiston, and Oliver Plunket baron of Louth.*

A long slip of parchment, indented at the top.

* Of the Garter.

† This note, given by Kaulek, is not in the transcript.

1542.

5 March. 147. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
318.

Meeting at Westm., 5 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Sir Geo. Lawson [sent] an estimate for works at Berwick. Warrant to Martin Bowes, &c.

5 March. 148. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. I., No. 234.

The French ambassador, after frequent communication with the Privy Councillors here, despatched a messenger to his King for fuller instructions; for those he had, besides being too general, did not state the sum Francis would demand as the dower of the Princess, besides the extinction of debts, &c., due to Henry. The ambassador further said that it would be very difficult, or impossible, to get the English to consent to extinction of the debt by way of dowry, as the arrears of pension alone amount to nearly one million of gold. In asking for fuller instructions, he says he thinks the English would prefer the dowry to be charged on the Duchy of Milan, which Francis gives in appanage to the Duke of Orleans, if the Dauphin, after renouncing it in his favour, would bind himself to help in its conquest whenever required. And the ambassador fully expects to be able to negotiate on these terms. He also presses for a copy of the treaty of 1527, to which the English continually refer.

Thinks, for all these intrigues, that the marriage will never take place; but it would be wise to prevent any chance of these people agreeing with the French. Thinks that during the last day or two there has been more business transacted between this King's Councillors and the French ambassador than during the last four months; but they have done it only to excite the Emperor's jealousy; and they have taken care to let Chapuys know, by a third hand, viz., by a physician whom they use as a spy upon him and the French ambassador, that the latter has had these long and frequent interviews, and that he must be negotiating great things.

In conference with the French ambassador, Norfolk desired him to send his commendations to Mme. d'Allebrecht, whom he called his mistress, telling her he would at any time furnish 10,000 cr., and even borrow 10,000 more if he knew where, for the recovery of her kingdom of Navarre, besides devoting his own person to it; but Chapuys does not believe he would spend one tournois therein. This information comes from the ambassador's man, who would like a pension on the receipt of Artois for his mother. He has also asked indirectly for a larger sum of money. Has not hesitated to supply his wants. Begs that his own case be remembered. London, 5 March 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

5 March. 149. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. I., No. 235.

Received this morning a message from the Privy Councillors respecting the seizure of a horse bought by Mr. Wallop, the governor of Guisnes, in Flanders, when he was attempting to cross the frontier. This was done by the bailly of Dunkirk, in spite of a licence from the Queen, which it is true was made out in the name of Dr. Carne, but he had transferred it to Wallop. Recommends the release of the animal, as Wallop has always been a friend of the Emperor. London, 5 March 1542.

P.S.—Has just received, very opportunely, her letter of the 25th ult., which he will answer by the first courier.

From the Vienna Archives.

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6 March. 150. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
318.

Meeting at Westm., 6 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters received from Mr. Steven, master of works at Carlisle, to the King, of receipt of munitions and delivery of artillery to Sir Thos. Wharton by Sir Thos. Wentworth. Letters received from Wallop, Rows and Lee, with an estimate of monthly charges at Guisnes.

6 March. 151. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc., II.
383.

Held at Edinburgh, 6 March 1541, by Gawen, abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, and ten other commissioners (named). Case of the widow and children of Robt. Lesly deferred. Prorogued to 4 May.

7 March. 152. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
319.

Meeting at Westm., 7 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters of 26 Feb. received from Sir Thos. Wharton of attempts by Scots, his meeting with Maxwell and Maxwell's communication with an Englishman at that time. Passport for Paskall to depart by 25 March, with 40 cr. and a horse. The indenture with the Staplers exhibited, and the one part left in custody of the lord Privy Seal.

8 March. 153. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
320.

Meeting at Westm., 8 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

8 March. 154. HENRY VIII. to SIR RIC. LONG and MICH. STANHOPE.

R. O.

Gave them a schedule, signed, of the number of persons appointed to the garrison of Hull, with their wages. Has since thought it necessary to add a master gunner to oversee, under them, the gunners; and has named to that office Thos. King, now master gunner at Hull, whom they are to admit and pay 8*d.* a day for himself and 4*d.* for a man under him.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Long and Mr. Stannop, vij^{to} Martii 1541.

9 March. 155. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
320.

Meeting at Westm., 9 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters devised and sent to the mayor and aldermen of Hull to set reasonable prices on victuals, that the King's workmen sent thither might live on their wages. Geo. Browne, master of the ordnance at Calais, presented books of the munition and artillery now there and the necessary pieces lacking. Letters to Deputy and Council in Calais for setting at liberty lady Lisle and her daughters and ministers and restoring their apparel and jewels. Warrant to Pollard to deliver to Harry Simpson, clk., for lady Lisle, 100*l.* for payment of her debts, transporting, &c.

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10 March. 156. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
321.

Meeting at Westm., 10 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Order (detailed) taken upon the petition of Joan Bulmer, sister of — Acworth, of Lewton, against her husband, — Bulmer.

10 March. 157. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. r., No. 236.

Encloses copy of the letter to the Queen Regent (No. 149†). Since then nothing has occurred worth mentioning. London, 10 March 1542.
From the Vienna Archives.

158. LIMERICK.

Add MS.
19,865, f. 68v.
B. M.

Inquisition taken before the King's Commissioners at Limerick on "Tuusday next after Shrofte Tuisday which was the xxij (*sic* for xxxij?)* year of our sovereign lord King Henry the Eighth," of the possessions of the Castle of Limerick, of the taking of certain jewels, &c., of churches there by Edmund Abp. of Cashell and Walter Cowley, the King's solicitor, "taking upon them to be the King's Commissioners" in 30 Hen. VIII., of the possessions and church ornaments of the Franciscan monastery there, and of their disposal, of extortions by officers there, &c. Prefaced by the Commissioners' writ for return of a jury on the Friday before St. Patrick's Day, dated 8 March 33 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 9.

11 March. 159. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
322.

Meeting at Westm., 11 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Order (detailed) in the dispute between John Aprice, secretary to the Welsh Council, and Edm. and Charles Fox, clerks to the same, about the keeping of the signet, and the fees. Certain men of Hampton declared the indigence of their town, whereby they were unable to pay the fee farm; and the Council promised to be earnest suitors on their behalf. Petition of the mayor and commons of Reading for incorporation, being sent to the Council by the King, was thought allowable, and delivered to Mr. Dakers and the King's attorney to peruse and report upon.

12 March. 160. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
323.

Meeting at Westm., 12 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter sent under stamp to the President and Council in the North, to give Sir Ric. Long his oath.

12 March. 161. HENRY VIII. to the COUNCIL in the NORTH.

R. O.

Having appointed Sir Ric. Long, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, to be captain of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull and the fortresses to be

* The 23d year, of course, is wrong. But Tuesday next after Shrove Tuesday was the 28th February in the 33d year (1542), and as one of the dates of the extortions mentioned in this inquisition is 4 March, 33 Hen. VIII., it is plain that there is some further error. In 1542 St. Patrick's Day fell on a Friday, so that the Friday before it, for which day the jury was summoned, would be the 10th.

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161. HENRY VIII. to the COUNCIL in the NORTH—*cont.*

made there, the President of the Council there is to swear and admit him of the Council.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the President and Council in the North, xij^o Marcii, 1541.

12 March. 162. THE BIBLE.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 45.

12 March. 163. SIR JOHN DUDLEY, VISCOUNT LISLE.

Creation. See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 46.

Add MS.
6,113, f. 89.
B. M.

2. "The order for the creation of Viscount Lysley, John Dudley, having the King's letters patents," Sunday, 12 March 33 Hen. VIII., at Westminster Palace, "by the right of his mother, Lady Elizabeth, sister and heir to Sir John Grey, Viscount Lisle, who was late wife to Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, deceased."*

After the sacring of the King's mass, he went to the Pages' chamber, nigh to the King's Great Chamber, and "did on his surecote and hooode," and was led between the earl of Hertford, in habit of estate, and the lord Admiral, in his Parliament Robe; "and his habit called the mantell having ij barres and a halfe of lectues" was borne by lord Delaware, and Garter, principal king of arms, bore his patent. Describes the order in which they proceeded to the King, in his Privy Chamber, accompanied by all his Council, to whom the lord Great Chamberlain delivered the patent, which Secretary Wriothesley read with a high voice. The Viscount afterwards dined, in the lord Great Chamberlain's chamber, with the earl of Huntingdon, lord Cobham, and others, the Viscount "having the pre-eminence as a bride during his dinner time." At the second course the styles of the King and the Viscount were proclaimed. Recital of these styles, the Viscount's being "du noble et puissant Mons^r John Duddelley, Visconte Lysley, baron de Malpas, seigneur de Basset de Draton et de Tiasse."

Largess and rewards given by the King and viscount to the officers and attendants.

Pp. 3.

12 March. 164. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

B. O.
Kaulek, 394.
(The whole.)

Has received his letters of the 4th, and thinks they cannot refuse, if they wish this marriage, to declare lady Mary of England legitimate; and if they wish so to diminish her right as not to put her in the rank of succession due to her primogeniture it will be well to let it pass, and that, in consideration of this loss, they acquit in favour of this marriage all that the King of England pretends to be due to him of the pensions, both principal and arrears; and a large dowry shall be assigned her for life, to the perpetual extinction of the pensions and arrears. Marillac shall lead up to this as graciously as possible, and report frequently how the affair is going.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Du Bois de Vincennes, 12 Mars 1542.

* The name "John Dudley" and the words "by the right," etc., are insertions in another hand.

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13 March. 165. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
324.

Meeting at Westm., 13 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognition (cited) of John Calton, turner and seal maker, to appear upon warning.

13 March. 166. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., VIII.
672.

The Admiral put off from day to day his answer touching the merchants' suit, until the 3rd inst., when Paget sent to ask audience with him about it. He sent back answer that he had spoken with his master, who said that French merchants in England were in like case for 30,000 fr., and when they were satisfied these English merchants should be so likewise. Doubting, by the strangeness of this answer, that his servant had misunderstood the Admiral, went to him personally the next day. He said his master had ordered him to say that these merchants should be despatched according to the treaties, and to desire that the French merchants in England might have like despatch. Told him that answer seemed reasonable, and that if all men kept their promises as well as the King did, it would be "a heavenly world." He said the matter was not of such importance that Paget should come himself. Yesterday, sent Hammes, the King's servant, to him, with the merchant that sues the cause, and a letter (copy enclosed). He said, without looking at the letter, "'Tell th'ambassador that when we be advertised out of England that our merchants that have had like suits there these ten or twelve years be satisfied, we shall then see these merchants satisfied here'; and so turned his back and went his way, and tare my letter."

Captain Polino, who was sent to the Turk upon the death of Fregosa and Rincon, returned on the 8th, who reports the Turk and his master to be sworn brethren, and has brought the King, from the Turk, a Turkey dagger and sword set with rubies and diamonds, a Turkey horse, with apparel, and a great diamond, the whole commonly esteemed at 300,000 crs., and even valued by men of good judgment at 100,000 crs. He was escorted from Ragusa to Venice by four brigantines, and from Venice, through the Grisons and Switzerland by 400 horsemen. At Venice the Emperor's ambassador required the Senate to arrest him as a common traitor to Christendom; whereupon Polino said that neither the ambassador nor his master sought the weal of Christendom as the French king did, and threatened him so that the ambassador durst not come out of his lodging. He reports this himself, and also that the Turk (or Grand Signior, as he calls him) bade him tell his master he would chastise his enemies for him, and was coming with 400 sail and 200,000 men, and other brags, at which the French king and his Council seemed much elated. Besides the marriage with England (the bruit whereof begins to slake), the French king labours for the daughter of Portugal, saying it is the Queen's desire to have her daughter with her. A servant of the Queen lately brought her "figure." Cannot gather from the ambassadors of the Emperor and Portugal any likelihood of amity that way; and here is as hot talking of war as it should begin to-morrow. Besides the ordinary bands, 300 men of arms and 6,000 foot are sent into Piedmont. Mons. Dawbeney's band, that was at Avignon, is gone into Picardy, where Mons. de Vandosme and Marshal Hannyball have been and have appointed 6,000 foot, besides the ordinary horse bands there, to see to the victualling of Gwy, a new castle near St. Quentin's, which hitherto the Imperials will not suffer to be victualled. Signor John Paulo has come from Rome, and has the conduct of 100 men of arms. Counts Petilyan and Mirandula have their

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166. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

pensions paid. Upon their asking when they should be in readiness, the Admiral, Hannyball and Langey each answered that the King would have war, but it was the Council's part to know when, the servant's to be always ready.

Signor Dominico Ferrarensis is sent to defend Maran, the surprise of which the Emperor (as his ambassador says) takes to have been wrought by the French ambassador.* The Emperor's ambassador at Venice has induced the Signory to beat down a bulwark which those within Maran had built at the mouth of their haven. The Venetian ambassador's excuse, that it was built on Venetian ground, is here "but indifferently taken." The Spaniards at Avignon are not delivered, as he wrote (for the Emperor's ambassador told him the French king swore, to him and the bp. of Rome's ambassador, that they were), but taken to Marseilles, and kept straiter than ever; as also is the bp. of Valence, one of whose servants is here arrested, on a charge of conveying letters.

The Emperor's ambassador tells him that the Emperor has the bp. of Rome's brief to receive half the revenues of the Church within all his dominions for one year, and that Castile and Arragon have granted a benevolence, which seems incredible, of three million and one million of gold respectively. The Emperor has sent 6,000 Spaniards to Livorno. The marquis of Guasto has levied men and money everywhere. In Flanders they fortify in every place.

The ambassadors of the Emperor and bp. of Rome have sued for audience these eight days, and cannot have it. The King says he knows their errand, viz., the Bishop's to move the marriage of the duke of Savoy and Signora Victoria (to which the Emperor has agreed, and Monte Pulciano is returned to Rome), and the Emperor's for a safe-conduct for Granvela, who is still at Genes, and mistrusts the French king's safe-conduct, for the Emperor's grand esquire and captain of the archers of his guard have safe-conducts to pass into Flanders, and dare not use them. The bp. of Rome is thought to be Imperial. He has sent a second brief for the French cardinals to repair to Rome, but the King restrains them. Signor Horatio's pension is delayed, and stranger countenance made to all the papists here. Paris, 11 March. *Signed.*

P.S.—Had this ready to send off when he received letters from Henry's Council, the one declaring the whole course of the French ambassador's overtures for a straiter amity, the other commending certain London merchants lately spoiled by Robert Vall, a pirate, with a letter to the French king from his ambassador there. Delivered that letter yesterday. The King said he was doing what he could to apprehend Vall, who had deceived him, for he promised to conquer the land of Canados, and for that purpose had received ships and furniture and as many prisoners as he would choose out of the prisons, for peopling the said country, and now left the enterprise, and lay upon the coast of Brittany, robbing all that came in his way. He should be hanged, and his lands converted to pay those whom he had robbed; but there were French merchants in England whom the King hoped his good brother would likewise consider. Further conversation detailed, in which the French king said all his ministers now were good Englishmen, and that he would never love prince as he did Henry, who surely would not have him marry his son Orleans to a bastard. Paget described the determination of the matter of the Princess Dowager, and the consequent state of the King's daughter, and thought that the word "*legitimée*" would not have been put in the commission if Francis had reflected how much it touched the King's honour,

* At Venice.

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which commission, too, only contained authority to treat of marriages. Francis said he could enlarge the commission, and send greater personages, but asked whether Paget thought it meet that Orleans should marry a bastard. Told him that he put the cart before the horse; that all that was required in the commission was to desire to have the lady Mary, and her legitimation could be treated with the other conditions. The King asked if, she being legitimated and yet put to one of the furthest degrees of inheritance, the conditions would include the release of some part of the pension and interest claimed here. Said he had nothing to do with the conditions, but was sure his master would be reasonable, and would not be in fault if the practice failed, and also that the lady Mary was sought by as great personages as Orleans. He answered that both the Emperor and the Pope would be glad to talk with him for the marriage of his son, Orleans, but he would not listen to them till Henry had denied him, and he would despatch forthwith to his ambassador.

He then called the Chancellor, Admiral, and Marshall Hannibal, and conferred with them. In all this discourse with the French king Paget's mark was Henry's honor and profit, and, as they here sometimes take advantage of men's words, he spoke only as of himself. Paris, 13 March, 5 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 13. *Add. Endd.:* 1541.

Cains College,
MS. 597,
p. 43.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 12.

13 March. 167. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 394.
(Abstract.)

Since his last letters, has devised this more ample instruction. Of the two, Marillac shall use whichever seems most expedient.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Du Bois de Vincennes, 13 Mars 1542.

2. Instruction for Marillac as to what to say to the King of England, in accordance with the language used by the King (Francis) to the English ambassador.

That the King will take the daughter [of England] as legitimate without requiring the annulling of Acts of Parliament to the contrary, as he does not wish to dispute the validity or invalidity of what Henry has done. (*Marillac's note:* It was granted that the lady should be delivered as legitimate, but whether simply or by grace of her father, and in what rank for succession, was remitted until settlement of the conditions. They have half declared, especially Norfolk—by saying she would precede Madam Isabeau—that if the King should have other daughters, they would be preferred to her.) And that the persons whom the King of England shall name may succeed before her, notwithstanding her right of primogeniture, provided that, in compensation, the King of England will make her and Mons. d'Orleans some good and great advantages; and especially assist Orleans to recover the duchy of Milan, by giving him 500,000 cr. or the pay of 10,000 footmen for ten years. (*Marillac's note:* It is to be noted that all Marillac's instructions heretofore, by which he dealt with Norfolk in the North, only mentioned acquittance of arrears and principal of the pensions, which they will nowise grant, far less condescend to this additional article, which, however, could be mentioned when they spoke of depriving the lady of her right of primogeniture.) And also that the King of England shall acquit Francis of all pensions and arrears which might be due, although there is just pretence that nothing is due since Henry has contravened the treaties, as is contained more fully in instruc-

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167. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC—*cont.*

tions sent to Marillac in November last. And yet, for the said acquittance, the King will assign Orleans, besides his appanage, a large sum of rent in France, to him and his future wife in survivorship, and to the heirs male of the marriage, as is the nature of the appanages of children of the house of France. (*Marillac's note*: Marillac desires the amount of this annual rent specified.) And Marillac shall dexterously point out how the Emperor seeks the marriage of his daughter and Orleans, offering to deliver him the Low Countries, the counties of Bourgogne and Charolloys and other advantages; (*Marillac's note*: This has been done, but the English think that the Emperor would sooner render Milan)—and has lastly made the Pope his intercessor, who has assured Francis that Orleans shall be at once put over the said Low Countries, Burgogne and Charolloys, *unconditionally*; but Francis would not listen, because of his desire for the marriage and confirmation of amity with England, which, to show that he preferred England to the Emperor, he would never ask for as long as the Emperor's affairs prospered; and he desires this marriage settled before time alters the state of affairs. Bois de Vincennes, 13 March 1542.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 4. Headed: 12 (sic) Mars.

14 March. 168. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
325.

Meeting at Westm., 15* (*sic*) March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters received from the lord Deputy, that captains and others in Boulogne and Picardy were charged to be ready at an hour's warning. Letters received from Wallop, reporting bruit in France that the duke of Najara should come ambassador from the Emperor to the French king. Warrant to Sir Ric. Gresham to deliver 300 ducats to Thos. Chawmberlayne now sent to Portugal for the trial of persons suspected to be Jews,† whose goods are meanwhile in Gresham's custody.

14 March. 169. THE MINT.

R. O.

Commission to Sir Martin Bowes, master of the Mint, to take up artificers, labourers, and requisites for the mint in the Tower of London or elsewhere, and to enforce obedience in his subordinates. Westm., 14 March 33 Hen. VIII. *In English.*

Later copy, pp. 3.

14 March. 170. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. I., No. 237.

Has received his letters of 30 Dec. and 11 Feb., with copies of his despatches of the same date to the Queen of Hungary. He is to thank the King for his good will and for having informed him of the French king's intrigues with Cleves and the German princes; also for his sympathy on the ill-success of the Algiers expedition. Reciprocates his desire for a closer alliance, and would have sent Chapuys power and instructions, but for the danger of sending through France. Will send them by sea to Guisnes (*sic, qu. Genoa?*), by a discreet person, who will throw the papers into the sea if they are in danger of falling into the enemy's hands.

* There is a previous heading for a sitting of 14 March, without any record of business; but there are two sittings recorded as on the 15th, of which this, the first, probably took place on the 14th, as the heading to the second speaks of the first as of "the day before." The date "15th" in both these sittings is underlined in the original MS.

† See Nos. 64, 82.

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They are to go first to the Queen Dowager, who will forward them. They should arrive soon after this, but, that Chapuys may begin to treat at once, writes, by this post, to his sister to send her powers, as regent of the Low Countries, promising that the Emperor will ratify all that Chapuys may do. Valladolid, 14 March 1541.

From the Vienna Archives.

14 March. 171. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Ib., No. 238.

Chapuys will understand that his other letter of the same date, in answer to his despatches of 30 Dec. and 11 March,* was written to show the King or his Councillors; but he must not let it out of his hands or give a copy of it to anyone, for fear the English turn it to their own profit, or the French say the Emperor was the first to break the truce,—especially as Chapuys believes the French ambassador has not really received powers to treat with Henry. As Granvelle has not yet returned from his mission (though he has doubtless informed Chapuys how, through fear of French galleys, he had been obliged to touch at the island of Hieres, and thence go back to Genoa) the Emperor has sent the powers and instructions for Chapuys by sea to Genoa, to be thence forwarded through Germany to the Queen Regent in Flanders. Has also written to her to send similar powers and instructions, if she think fit, in the Emperor's name to save time; on receipt of which, Chapuys shall enter on negotiations at once, with a view to ascertain the King's real intentions, aided by the old treaties, which he can confirm and add to at discretion, and negotiate so as to defeat French intrigues. Has detained M. de Courrieres, who wished to return home through France, till he hears how the negotiation entrusted to Chapuys proceeds. If well, he may be sent straight to England by sea, with letters for the King and his Council. Valladolid, 14 March 1542.

P.S.—Since writing, has received Chapuys's despatch of the 9th Feb., referring to a previous one of the 29th Jan. The latter has not come to hand; it may have been sent through Italy, to the care of Granvelle. Is glad of the French ambassador's discontent with the King's ministers, and desires Chapuys to enter negotiations at once, to keep the King and his ministers at the Emperor's devotion as long as possible. Would be glad to know something of the bp. of London's message before he comes. Has nothing to say about the Queen's condemnation, except that he would like to know if Henry is inclined to marry again, and in what quarter. Chapuys must try and prevent his taking back Anne of Cleves. Valladolid, 14† March 1542.

From a draft in the Vienna Archives, endorsed; "14 March 1541, before Easter."

15 March. 172. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
325.

Meeting at Westm., 15 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters devised and signed by the Council, certifying to the Welsh Council the order taken with John Aprice and Edm. and Chas. Fox.

* Apparently the 11th of February is meant, as in No. 170; yet there is no letter of Chapuys of that date, only one of the 9th (No. 92, acknowledged in the P.S.). It is clear, however, that neither "11 Feb." nor "11 March" is a right date, though the true date intended may be a question. It will be seen that Chapuys wrote a letter to the Emperor on the 10th January (No. 17), which is not acknowledged here.

† 14th, which is the date *before* the P.S., is probably here an error for 15th. See Chapuys's letter of 16 April following.

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15 March. 173. VENICE.

Venetian
Calendar,
v. 112.

Motion passed, 15 March 1542, in the Council of Venice, for a licence to Sigismund Harvel, ambassador of England, for 13 of his servants to wear arms, viz., Raphael Vith (White †), John Deni, John Hobbi, Englishmen, and ten others.

16 March. 174. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
326.

Meeting at Westm., 16 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Ralph Kinaston to appear *in mense Pasche*. Letter devised to John Daniel, to produce all writings touching his late wife's lands now pertaining to Joan Bulmer. Certain men of York sued for the repeal of the King's proclamation in Hull "touching forayn bought and forayn sold,"* as "noyfull" to the whole country.

17 March. 175. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
327.

Meeting at Westm., 17 March. Present: Suffolk, Southampton, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker. Business:—Upon suit of certain French merchants, whose ship was broken on the coast of Sandwich, alleging, "as no man therein miscarried" it was no wreck, letters were written to the lord Warden to assist them in the recovery of the goods.

17 March. 176. CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

Wilkins, III.
860.
(From
registers and
Heylin's ex-
tracts.)

An account of the proceedings in the Convocation.

In the second session (27 Jan.), Ric. Gwent was confirmed prolocutor, and the Abp. notified to both Houses the King's desire that they should consult for the establishment of religion, that in the English Bible many things needed reformation, and that a collection should be made of the canons and other laws against simony. In the third session (3 Feb.), the Abp. asked whether, without scandal, the Great Bible in English might be retained. The majority thought it might not, unless first corrected with the Bible which is commonly read in the Church of England. The Prolocutor showed a constitution against simoniacs.

In the fourth session (10 Feb.) nothing was done. In the fifth (13 Feb.), the company selected to examine the Bibles committed the New Testament to the bps. of Durham, Winchester, Hereford, Rochester and Westminster, with doctors Wotton, Day, Coren, Wilson, Leighton, May and others of the inferior house; and the Old Testament to the abp. of York and bp. of Ely, with Redman, Taylor, Haynes, Robertson, Cooks, &c., men skilled in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English. The Abp. gave warning of certain statutes to be made against adulterers, perjurers and blasphemers, and required their opinions in writing on Friday next. On which day (17 Feb.), the statute against simony presented by the prolocutor was committed to the bps. of Worcester, Westminster and Winchester. After some discussion about teaching the people the Lord's Prayer, &c., Convocation was prorogued; but, before it dispersed, the bp. of Winchester read aloud the Latin words† in the Bible which he wished either to be retained as they were or else fittingly turned into English.

In the seventh session (14‡ Feb.), the bp. of Winchester was appointed to prepare a decree about not letting benefices to farm beyond the term of 20 years. The Abp. then moved the abolishing of the candles before

* See Vol. XVI., No. 1232(4).

† The words are here quoted by Wilkins from Fuller's Church History.

‡ Sic. Doubtless an error for "24 Feb.," as all these sessions, except that of 13 Feb., were held on Fridays.

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images, and more diligent erasing of the names of the bps. of Rome and Thomas Becket, and about vestments, the Lord's Prayer, &c. The bps. advised a petition to the King, to correct the public plays and comedies which are acted in London, to the contempt of God's Word. The Prolocutor introduced certain decrees against blasphemers, perjurers and swearers by God and His name, upon which the Abp. and fathers decided to counsel the King to make a statute. In the 8th session (3 March) was decreed the observance of the Use of Sarum throughout the province. In next session (10 March), the Abp. announced that it was the King's wish that the two Testaments should be examined by both Universities; but (except himself, Ely and St. David's) all dissented and asserted that it was more suitable for the Synod than for the Universities. A question was raised whether a Christian should say "The Lord save thee," or "Our Lord save thee." The Abp., Ely and St. David's alone held for the form "The Lord." A bill was read that came from the Lord Chancellor, that chancellors might be married men, and have power to excommunicate, &c., as priests do, and they and their registers to hold office for life. The bishops judged it not worthy nor convenient to be read in Parliament, and that the Lord Chancellor should silence it. The Prolocutor exhibited a book in parchment for the incorporation of the Stationers, to be referred to the King. Doctors Wotton and Leighton exhibited to Winchester a version they had made of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians.

In the 10th session (17 March) three bills were read, viz.:—About unlawfully contracted matrimony, the appointment of perpetual vicars, and simony.

From 24 March, Convocation was prorogued to the 28th of that month in the year 1542.

Wilkins, III.
862.
Cranmer's
Wks., 491.

ii. Constitution of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop, and his brethren, in 1541, limiting the number of dishes which the clergy may have on their tables according to their rank.

177. THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

R. O.

Proclamation against the Bible and other books, in English.

Under pretence of expounding the truth, lewd and evil disposed persons have sown abroad, by books printed in English, sundry detestable heresies; by reason whereof "certain men of late" have attempted arrogantly to impugn the truth and trouble the "godly religion united and established under the King's Majesty in this his realm." To prevent this, "being the books increased to an infinite number and unknown diversities of titles and names, whereby specially to revoke, annul, or condemn the same, the King's Majesty is enforced to use his general prohibition, commandment, and proclamation as follows":—

That after 31 Aug. next no one shall receive or keep the text of Tyndalle's or Coverdale's translation of the New Testament, "nor any other than is permitted by the Act of Parliament made" [*substituted for* "nor any other," except the Bible of the great volume finished in November anno xvcl, printed by Richard Grafton," which is to be used by such persons and in such reverent sort as by his injunctions and laws is appointed]. That after the said day no person keep any book set forth in the names of Frythe, Tyndale, Wiclif, Joye, Roye, Basyle, Beale, Barnes, Coverdale, Turnour or Tracy, or of any other, containing matter contrary to the doctrine set forth and established by Parliament holden at Westminster the ——— (*blank*) year of the King's reign. That all persons having such books printed or written in English as aforesaid, shall (if he be a servant), before 31 Aug. next, deliver them to the master of his house; and masters of houses shall deliver them to the mayor, bailiff, or chief

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177. THE ENGLISH BIBLE—*cont.*

constable of their town, to be delivered openly within 40 days to the sheriff of the shire or the bp.'s chancellor or commissary of the diocese, to be openly burnt, and the fact certified to the King's Council before 1 Oct. next. That none shall mistrust the danger of the penal statutes for keeping the books, the King pardons that offence for the time here limited for delivery of the books, "and commandeth that no bishop, chancellor, commissary, mayor, bailiff, sheriff or constable shall be curious to mark who bringeth forth such books, but only order and burn them openly." If any man after 31 Aug. be proved before four of the King's [Privy]* Council to have hidden or used any part of such books, he shall be imprisoned at the King's pleasure, and make such fine and ransom as the said Privy Council shall determine. That henceforth no printer print any English book, ballad or play without putting in his name and the name of the author and day of the print; and the printer shall present the first copy to the mayor of the town where he dwells two days before allowing any other copy to leave his hands. From the day of this proclamation no person shall bring into the realm any English book printed beyond sea concerning Christian religion, nor shall sell any English book printed beyond sea without the King's special licence.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 20. Endorsement pasted on:
 "Copie. Proclamacion for bokes."

17 March. 178. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
 Kaulek, 397.
 (Almost the
 whole text.)

The long Councils here, which have been and are held from morning to night, made him presume that some resolution of Parliament, which was to end at Mid-Lent, would give him an argument for writing; but now, seeing that all continues until Easter, he cannot delay so long. Affairs here at present incline to complete peace and surety, since there is no talk at this season of arming ships and reinforcing garrisons as in the past three years, which shows that they have no suspicion of their neighbours, for small doubt would put them on their guard, as was seen last year. Although it was lately said that this King would visit Dover and his ports nearest France, the journey is either deferred till after Easter or dashed. Still, this tranquillity may not last long, seeing that they continue the fortifications already commenced, designing new fortifications, and considering all schemes to secure their frontiers. Besides, they are making a marvellous quantity of artillery, and, since Marillac has been here, scarcely a week has passed but they have made new pieces in four or five places appointed for founding. Of saltpetre, bullets, and other necessities they have great provision, which they spare nothing to increase when they have opportunity to import them. Although they have few war horses, besides the Acts made for every lord to keep a number in proportion to his rents, all the nobles are now making studs, for which they have great commodity in their great parks and good ground, which is mostly untilled and left in grass. This King has two stables of 100, which Marillac has seen, and can draw 150 yearly from his studs towards Wales and in Nottinghamshire. With these preparations and the treasure they have accumulated, when their frontiers are secured, they will be able to do something, especially if they should see a conflagration which may be to their advantage. Judging by this King's disposition, thinks he inclines rather to keep his estates than to try his fortune in increasing them; for he is already very stout and daily growing heavier, much resembling his maternal grandfather, King Edward, being about

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his age, in loving rest and fleeing trouble. He seems very old and grey since the mishap (*malheur*) of this last Queen, and will not yet hear of taking another, although he is ordinarily in company of ladies, and his ministers beg and urge him to marry again.

Of news there is nothing to add, save the calumnies of the Imperialists about Francis's intelligence with the Grand Seigneur to the prejudice of Christendom. Is often shown letters from Flanders, Venice, and Spain full of such lies, and, since every petty merchant dares to write at random, they must be instigated to it. Francis's enemies can contrive no invention but this to hide the infamy they incurred by the death of Fregoze and Rincon.

P.S.—17 March :—Yesterday, at closing this packet, received Francis's letter from Bois de Vincennes, in answer to his of the 4th, and, accordingly, has taken pains to conduct the affair as graciously as possible, and has found these deputies more open and practical (*disposé*), at least apparently so. They agreed to proceed without the correction of Marillac's power, on his pointing out that the principal effect of the power was for the conclusion, which could not be without the lady's being declared legitimate, and consented to deliver her as legitimate if the conditions were agreed, among which will be discussed the meaning of legitimate with regard to the succession. It remains only to go into the matter and see if they will grant all that Marillac's instructions import; and, as they seem to wish a brief conclusion, he desires to know as soon as possible what sum the dower will amount to, and where it will be assigned, and whether Francis will demand her as legitimate simply or legitimate by the grace of the King her father in the way that Francis sometimes legitimises those who are not so. *Marked as sent by Henry.**

French. Modern transcript, pp. 5; also another modern transcript of the postscript, pp. 2. Headed: Londres, 16^e Mars 1542.

18 March.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 23.

179. TIRLOUGH McO'BRIEN.

Submission of Terence Mac O'Bryen, captain of Sonaughe, made by indenture with Sir Ant. Sentleger, deputy, and the Council, 18 March ——— (blank) Hen. VIII.† To pay rent and assist at hostings.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. See Carew Calendar, No. 162.

180. O'BRIEN to HENRY VIII.

Makes humble submission. Although he has made like submission to the Deputy and received pardon under the Great Seal of Ireland, he is not satisfied until he has done it to the King, whom now in his old age he is most desirous to see. Begs pardon for himself and his, and promises allegiance, in proof of which he has set his hand and seal to this.

Begins: "Most excellent, mighty, replete with all virtues and grace," &c., "I, your most bound, obedient subject, Maurus Obreyne, do only come," &c.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd. by Wriothesley: Copy of the submissions of Irishmen.

19 March.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., III.
328.

181. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Note that, at Westm., 18 March, the Council sat not.

Meeting at Westm., 19 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche. Business:—Letters received from Edm. Harvell, ambassador at Venice, of the Venetians' request that their galleys might repair to England. Letter devised to the bailiffs of Yarmouth to send up one

* This is not noticed in the transcript. † Styled Supreme Head, and King of Ireland.
6. P

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181. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

Rix, charged with seditious words. Letter devised to mayor and sheriffs of Norwich, who had imprisoned Wm. Reede, clk., because a bull of the bp. of Rome was found in his coffer, to dismiss him with a warning to beware of like follies, since it appeared that he had offended unwittingly.

[** Another heading for 19 March, with the words, "present as the day before" follows.]

19 March. 182. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.
680.

The King has received his of the 13th, and takes them in good part, both touching the merchants, &c., and the marriage. Soon after their receipt, the French ambassador intimated that he had letters, and desired to speak with those who were before commissioned for that purpose. This being readily granted, he said he had letters from his master, which showed his master's affection for the King to be such that it would not be his fault if things did not proceed; his master was content to let the matter of "faire legittime" or "tenir legittime" stand over until the other conditions were agreed upon, provided ever that she should be at the last declared "legittime." Answered that the King's towardness was equal to the French king's, and it only remained to descend to specialties; but first they would ask whether his commission was amended with regard to the word "legittime." He said he had no new commission, but that they might friendly commune of the conditions, and, if they grew to any accord, a new commission might be sent. Made courtesy who should begin, and told him, when he pressed them first to "set forth the woman with her dote," that he who demanded her ought first to present the personage. Finally, to show frankness, they put the woman in the wooer's place, and said the King would give his daughter 100,000 crs., provided she was assured of 20,000 crs. a year in dower, or more in that proportion. To that he said that he would "roundly propose another overture, 'and that is,' quod he, 'this: there is a pension which was granted upon the renunciation of such title as you pretended in France, the treaty whereof is conditional, and the conditions hath not on your part been observed; but will you be content, to avoid all quarrels and to establish this perfect amity, to give with your daughter all th'arrearages of that pension, and also clearly to remit for ever the whole pension? And we shall make her such an estate as you shall have cause to be contented withal.'" Answered, that the King had by no treaty renounced his title, nor broken the conditions of any treaty, and they marvelled at such an unreasonable motion; the dote of the late French queen, the King's sister, was but 300,000 crs., and that of the late Queen of Scots 100,000 crs., and they pressed him (knowing he could not do it) to tell where any woman in Christendom was ever advanced with a million, whereas this demand included a debt of two millions in arrears, the release of 100,000 crs. a year during the King's life, and 50,000 crs. for ever after, besides the salt money payable during the King's life. Told him to ask reason, and doubtless the King would listen, and did their best to persuade him; but he remained firm, and they parted for that day.

Referred to the King, by whose command they had another conference with the Ambassador, in which they declared that the King marvelled at the strangeness of his discourse, as contrary to Paget's report of his conference with the French king, who, considering that she should be made legittime and placed in one of the furthest degrees of inheritance, desired only that some part of the pension and interest there should be released. And now he (the Ambassador) demanded what no amity could

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require, and interlaced with it matters touching the King's honor, as breach of covenants (affirming the lack of aid when the Emperor invaded Provence) and renunciation of titles. The King could not think that such a demand proceeded from his good brother, and, without further ground than a bare marriage, would never grant it. As to titles, showed him the treaties, remembering also what suit was made at the being here of the Admiral, and after, at the meeting of the Admiral, the Chancellor of France that now is, and others with "me the duke of Norfolk, me the lord Privy Seal and others," at Calais, for those matters of titles, and the French king's offer to conquer and deliver lands in the Low Parts for them. And, as to breach of conditions, told him that, upon the Emperor's invasion, the King offered the aid in men limited in the treaty, and was asked, in lieu of them, to grant surceance of payment of the pension during the time of war; which he did, and it was with "great gramerces" accepted.

He answered that their declaration contained two points, the greatness of the demand and certain words touching the King's honor; but he thought the demand not great, for divers considerations (whereof he expressed none worth noting), and for the rest he thought the treaties bare the matter of the titles, and there might be some appearance of the other. He began to reckon how the debt of two millions arose, and was referred to the account, looked at the treaty of perpetual peace, and promised to write home. And so, "after a very friendly sort," they departed.

As soon as he can, after receipt of this, Paget shall repair to the French king and say that the King, perceiving by his (Paget's) letters, the French king's desire to have their amity established by this marriage, and his trust that, considering she should be legitimated and thereby put to one of the furthest places of inheritance, Henry would release some part of his pensions and interest there, now signifies that the French ambassador has made such an unreasonable and unfriendly demand, in asking the whole pension and arrears and interlacing other things with it, that Henry cannot but think those who sent the Ambassador's instructions have mistaken Francis's mind. In reasonable things he will be found a perfect friend, but upon unreasonable demands he must make a stay, and even think that Francis desires rather unreasonable gain than inviolable amity. If he will send his Ambassador convenient instructions and sufficient commission, or rather join some other with him, he shall find Henry loving, friendly, and reasonable.

Hereupon, if he agree not with what Paget wrote, or seem to defend his Ambassador, Paget may reverently remind him of the one and inform him of the whole (or part) of the discourses above written.

The King is informed that a gentleman,* an Italian or Spaniard, coming to him in post with six or seven horses, is stopped at Monstrell or Abbeville. Bearer is instructed to enquire the truth of this; and, if it be found true, Paget shall signify it to the French king, declaring how far such an attempt varies from the appearance of amity between them, and requiring his release.

Draft, pp. 36. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xix^o Martii 1541.

20 March. 183. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
329.

Meeting at Westm., 20 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

* Count Ludovico de Rangone.

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[20] March. 184. SIR THOMAS POPE.

R. O.

Receipt (?) by Sir Thos. Pope from Mr. Treasurer of the Augmentations, [20] of March 33 Hen. VIII., of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for instalments of annuities out of the late monasteries of Wolvescroft, Shene, and Bermondsey. Also of a half-year's annuity out of Byssham, "due at the same feast, which annuity was granted to me and to Dame Margaret, my late wife, and to Ralph Dodmer, her youngest son," 4*l.*

Hol., p. 1. *About a quarter torn off.*

21 March. 185. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulck, 399.
(Almost the
whole text.)

Since his last of the 17th, showing that the difficulties about the sufficiency of the power and the quality of the legitimization were amicably settled, has received the letters and instructions of the 13th; which almost came too late, for they were already assembled and engaged on the matter of the arrears and principal of the pensions, which Marillac, in accordance with previous instructions, demanded for the lady's *dot*. This last [instruction] added 500,000 cr. or the pay of 10,000 foot for the recovery of Milan, which might be demanded if they wished to deprive the lady of her right of primogeniture; but judging by the language they have held, far from granting this, they will scarcely hear of the first, viz., acquittance of the arrears and principal, insisting that, of the 2,000,000 of gold promised by the treaty of 1525, only 1,000,000 has been paid, that between 700,000 and 800,000 is already due, and that the term for full payment ends in two years, after which, by the same treaty, there is another bond for 100,000 cr. during this King's life. Moreover, by the treaty of perpetual peace of 1527, there is a pension payable to this King and his successors of 50,000 cr., apart from the salt money (*le brusage du sel*). Concluding that for the marriage of a lady of such high station, beauty, and good parts, with a second son of France, the demand of such a gift is excessive, seeing that King Louis XII. had but 300,000 cr., and the Dauphin, then duke of Orleans, when this marriage was concluded for him, but 330,000 cr.

Replied, as modestly as possible, so as not to irritate them, reminding them that the promise of the 2,000,000 was principally for old debts and disputes, and that the last treaty mentioning the perpetual pension of 50,000 cr., besides other reasons for its nullity, was never ratified by their Parliament, as expressly required; and the whole of the pensions might be brought in doubt, because the contracts had not been fully kept, namely, the mutual defence in which they knew whether they had acquitted themselves when the Emperor, with all his forces leaving the frontiers, assailed France; but it would be best to make an ill cut coat of it, and cede the whole to the lady as *dot*, to obtain her an honourable dower for life. Even if all they claimed was due beyond question and the marriage portions in the past were not so great, they must consider the advantage of marrying their daughter so high without disbursing ready money, but only giving up an old and doubtful debt, which, however, would be accepted rather than other offers (mentioning that of the Emperor) which would be preferable, but that Francis cared less for profit than for the preservation of their amity.

With such language, held in accordance with his instructions, Marillac could not, with all his dexterity and moderation, prevent them insisting, before all things, that the pensions are loyally due and they have fulfilled the treaties; maintaining that Francis was satisfied with their forbearing to demand the pensions during the Emperor's invasion, and the men they offered would have come too late, for Francis was on the point of leaving Lyons to go to Avignon. They insisted that such demands were so

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excessive that they knew not what to say, and, that their ambassador had written that Francis had expressed himself content with part of the pensions. And when Marillac insisted on the whole, they believed either that the ambassador had misunderstood Francis, or that Marillac's instructions had not been drawn in accordance with Francis's intention. Reiterating that to demand so advantageous a *parti* argued that the marriage was not really intended, they said only that they would give a reasonable *dot* in proportion to the dowry, but first would write to their ambassador to remind Francis of the language he had held, and how far Marillac's varied from it.

Thinks the said ambassador may have misunderstood; for last instruction of the 13th implies that, if Madame Marie is not to enjoy her right of primogeniture, Marillac is to demand 500,000 cr. or the pay of 10,000 foot for the recovery of Milan, and the ambassador has written (and they showed Marillac the letter) that Francis demands in recompense for this only a part of the pensions, which is unlikely, seeing that Francis writes that he has held to the said ambassador language similar to the said instruction. Seeing that they refer again to their ambassador, Marillac does the like, and returns herewith the copy of all the instructions he has had, with the substance of their answer to each article in the margin,* that Francis may thereupon send precise instructions what to conclude and how much dowry shall be assigned. Asks for copies of all the treaties, beginning with that of Ardres in 1518, for he has only those which mention the surety and entertainment of the subjects of the two realms. Begg him to consider that it would be an impossibility to make the English disburse money besides the pensions, but, as to the pensions, it seems reasonable to remit the million above-mentioned and all that might fall due during this King's life, leaving those who come after him to dispute whether the pension of 50,000 cr. is justly due and the treaty properly ratified. If they can come near any agreement here, Marillac will make a little extract of what is settled, so that thereupon Francis may send men of the authority requisite to capitulate the treaty. *Marked as sent by M. des Formes.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 7. Headed: London, 21 Mars 1542.

186. MARILLAC to L'ESLEU BAYART.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. 1., No. 249.

As, in order to go on with the negociation for this marriage, certain documents are wanted, has dispatched his cousin, the bearer,† to France to bring them. Need scarcely say that the Councillors who still insist on our reducing our demands for the dower the King is to give his daughter will not proceed without an examination of old treaties. Begg for an ample answer from Bayart to the dispatch he now sends the King, if he wishes the negociation to go on, though, for his own part, thinks there would be no great danger in delay. London, ———. *Signed.*

Excuses for the brevity of his letter (the chief cause of which the bearer will explain), and for not writing to the Cardinal (Admiral †). *Signed.*

From the Vienna Archives.

22 March. 187. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
329.

Note that at Westm., 21 March, "the Council sat not, for that they sat both forenoon and afternoon at the Parliament."

Meeting at Westm., 22 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Order given to Winchester to dismiss

* See Vol. XVI., No. 1351 (2), and also No. 167 (2) of this volume. † M. de Formes.

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187. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

Tavernour's brother, who had been long prisoner in his house. Letter written "to Fowke Grivell and Andrew Flammerke for th'enquire off certayne parsounes that wer accused for inordinate hunting in the Kinges harraces, to the grete hindrance off the race?"

22 March. 188. HENRY VIII. to SOUTHAMPTON.

R. O.

Commands him to deliver writings under the Privy Seal to Sir Thos. Wriothisley and Sir Ralph Sadlier, principal secretaries, "or the tone of them," by indenture (to be again by indenture delivered to Edm. Pekham and other receivers of "a loan to be now with all convenient speed advanced unto us") according to the tenor ensuing, viz., "Where our, &c., the ——— (*blank*) year of our reign." These letters under the King's Signet and the indentures of the said secretaries, specifying the numbers of the said writings, to be his authority. Palace of Westminster, 22 March 33 Hen. VIII.

ii. Form of the privy seals required, viz. :—

By the King :—Where our Councillor A. B. has, upon great and urgent considerations, &c., advanced to us in prest the sum of N. sterling, we promise to repay it within two years. "The M. day of H., the M. year of our reign."

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.

22 March. 189. HENRY VIII. to EDMOND PEKHAM.

R. O.

Commission to "E. P., esquire, cofferer of our Household," to receive the loan which certain of the King's Council and other noblemen and faithful subjects have "of their own free wills and full consents" condescended to advance, as shown in certain books of the particulars thereof. He is to receive plate and jewels in payment, at the following rates : fine gold 45s. the oz., gilt plate 4s. 2d., and parcel gilt and fine silver 3s. 8d., and deliver to Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, such plate as is meet to be broken and converted into bullion. In return, he shall deliver to the lenders privy seals testifying the amount, and promising repayment within two years.

For himself he shall take of the said loan 10s. a day, beginning the 20th inst., so long as he is occupied with the receipt of the same. Westm., 22 March 33 Hen. VIII.

Draft, with corrections and last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.

23 March. 190. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Indenture made 23 March 33 Hen. VIII., between the earl of Southampton, lord Privy Seal, and Wriothesley and Sadler, principal secretaries, witnessing delivery, to the said secretaries, of privy seals to be given in receipt for the loan, viz. :—

On the above day, delivered by John Burne, Southampton's servant, 30 for abps. and bps., 16 for dukes, marquises, and earls, 88 for lords, barons, and councillors, 100 for the King's chaplains, 100 for the King's servants, and 213 for other subjects.

On 26 April 34 Hen. VIII. (to Wriothesley), 6 for countesses, and 394 for "common persons."

The same day (to W.), 400 more, delivered by John Burne.

On 28 April (to W.), by John Burne, 1,000l.

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On 2 May (to W.), by John Burne, 500.

On 10 May (to W.), by John Burne, 1,100.

On 16 May (to W.), by John Burne, 100.

On 1 June (to W.), by John Burne, 600.

On 7 June (to Sadler), by John Burne, 305.

On 26 June (to W.), by John Burne, 280. *Each entry signed: W. Southampton.*

Parchment, written on both sides.

R. O.

2. Indenture made 23 March 33 Hen. VIII., between Wriothesley and Sadler on the one part, and Pekham, cofferer of the Household, on the other, of the delivery, to the said Pekham, of privy seals to be given as receipts for the loan, viz.:—

On the above day, 44 privy seals. *Signed: Edmund Pekham.*

On 29 March a^o 33^o, 503 privy seals. *Signed: Edmund Pekham.*

On 27 May "anno ut supra," 290 privy seals. *Signed: Edmund Pekham.*

Parchment. The last two entries in Pekham's hand, as well as signed by him.

191. HENRY VIII. to ———.

R. O.

Appoints him principal commissioner for the practising of the loan in the county of N., joining him with his (the King's) servants named in the enclosed schedule. Has also rated him to contribute at this loan the sum of ——— (*blank*), which doubtless he will gladly send hither with diligence. In his proceedings, the instructions herewith are to be followed.

Draft, corrected in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to a principal commissioner.

192. HENRY VIII. to ———.

R. O.

Has appointed him principal commissioner for practising the loan within the county of ——— (*blank*), and for his assistance appointed others named in a schedule enclosed. Sends instructions. As he may desire other notable persons of the county to be also assistants, letters having been sent to all the assistants named in the schedule, sends herewith two letters, without endorsement, to be directed to such as he thinks meet. Sends also a schedule of noble personages and others of the county, who are taxed to contribute the sums totted upon their heads, with letters to them to repair to him. He shall persuade them, according to the said instructions, either to pay the money there or here at London, to Edm. Pekham, cofferer of the Household, before Midsummer next.

Copy, pp. 2. Begins: "Right trusty and right well beloved cousin."

193. [HENRY VIII. to HIS OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.]

R. O.

By advice of our Council, for furniture of the treasure requisite at this time, we have "determined to practise a benevolent loan" with such as have "notable substance of goods"; intending to repay the loan within two years at the furthest, "according to, our letters of privy seal delivered to such as have and shall lend unto us is contained (*sic*)."

Having special respect to the merchants of London, who partly have (and we trust the rest will) showed themselves true and most benevolent subjects, our pleasure is that, from the 1st day of April in the 34th year of our reign, such merchants as advance money, whose names shall be from time to time signified to you, with the amounts they lend, shall abate the sum in payment of customs, subsidies, and other duties. Gives directions for the acceptance of merchants' bills in lieu of payment, to the extent of the

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193. [HENRY VIII. to HIS OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS]—*cont.*

said amounts. The customs of wool and fell shipped to Calais, which are assigned for payment of the garrisons of Calais and Guisnes and other charges, are excepted; and the merchants of the Staple are not to abate upon them unless so much is shipped that the customs exceed the amount required for the garrisons and other duties, in which case they shall abate upon the excess.

Draft, in Gardiner's hand, pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Fair copy of the preceding, with corrections in Gardiner's hand. Pp. 9. *Endd.*: "Minute touching abatements of customs in contentation of the loan in cases, etc."

194. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Instructions given by the King to Sir George Throgmerton and Roger Wigston, whom he "now sendeth into his county of Warwick for the purposes ensuing":—

The King has, by advice of his Council, resolved to levy a loan of such of his subjects as "may and will gladly strain themselves to bear with him for a time;" and has appointed them, with certain assistants, to practise it in the county of Warwick. They shall take the letters, instructions and writings prepared for their despatch, and with speed repair to such place as they think meet, send for their assistants, and deliver the King's letters of credence. They shall then declare how the King has been at great charges in erecting and repairing castles and fortresses here and at Calais and Guisnes, in making his haven at Dover, and in maintaining a great garrison to reduce Ireland "to the knowledge of God and good civility"; and, although he has received a Subsidy from 20*l.* upwards and a grant of his spirituality, yet he has disbursed far more than he shall receive, and the fortifications remain so imperfect that 100,000*l.* would scantily suffice to expend upon them this year; and if the King should, of his own treasure, disburse the necessary sum, he might be disurnished against any sudden event "either by outward parts or otherwise," and, considering the daily preparations made by his neighbours, the Emperor and the French king, and the motions threatened by the Turk, the realm would be in great danger. The King therefore desires his nobles and others, who may strain themselves, to advance to him money, by way of loan, to be repaid within two years next ensuing, for the repayment whereof they shall receive privy seals binding the King, his heirs and successors. Throgmerton and Wigston shall then express to the said personages joined with them the King's trust in them before many others, get them first liberally to assess themselves, and then to consider the whole shire, with reference to a book to be received herewith of the names of such as are thought meet to contribute and the rate at which they were taxed for the Subsidy, dismissing some or taking in others at discretion. They shall appoint persons to receive the money growing of the loan and pay it over to Edm. Peckham, esquire, cofferer of the Household, who shall allow 1½*d.* in the pound for collection and portage to London; and they shall deliver to the receivers, by indenture, privy seals, to be given for loans, and shall, likewise, receive back unused privy seals. They shall press no man to contribute unless he can spend in lands and offices 50*l.* a year, or is worth in goods 100*l.* at least. The least rate that can conveniently be levied of the hundred is 10*l.* from lands or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from goods. If any person shows himself "stiff in condescending to the same, upon allegation of poverty or other pretence" which seems insufficient, they shall use what persuasion they can, and, if all will not "draw him to some reason and

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honest consideration of his duty," they shall charge him to keep secret what they have said, note his name and command him to return to his house, "and so pass him over in such a silence as he be no empeachment or evil example to the rest."

They shall travail with all spiritual persons for like contribution.

Pp. 7.

MS. of the
Duke of Port-
land.

2. Instructions by the King (apparently similar to the above) to the Earl of Bath and the Bishop of Bath, for Somersetshire. *See Hist. MSS. Com. 1892, II. 6.*

MS. of the
Duke of Rut-
land.

3. Similar instructions to the Earl of Rutland for Nottinghamshire. *See Rutland Papers (Hist. MSS. Com.), I. 27.*

Pp. 3.

R. O.

195. THE LOAN.

Form of privy seal witnessing receipt of money for the loan, to be repaid within two years. *Not signed, seal gone.*

Parchment, with blank spaces for names, amounts, and dates. Begins: "Where our trusty and well beloved."

23 March.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
330.

196. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 23 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Certain merchants of Guernsey complained "touching their liberties," by old charters, to convey from England leather, wood, tallow, &c.

(Next entry noted under 27 March.)

25 March.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i. No. 239.

197. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Since his last, on the 5th, the French ambassador, in consequence of a letter from his master, has had two interviews with the Privy Council and one with the Duke of Norfolk alone. Has not hitherto been able to learn what he is about, but has just received from his informant with the embassy a number of papers and letters in cipher, with one from the Ambassador himself to Francis, which he has not yet had time to decipher. Will send them by next post to the Queen of Hungary, though probably they are of small importance. Parliament will be prorogued two or three days hence till All Souls Day. Nothing has yet been made public as to their deliberations, though it is said they are going to raise the value of coin, as has been done in France. The Princess has been somewhat indisposed, but is now better. The King has sent people to inquire after her health, and put his physicians at her service, as he has also done to lady Anne of Cleves, who is ill of tertian fever at Richmond. The wife of lord William and other ladies implicated with the late Queen were set free soon after her execution; and, if it be true, as reported, that the King has given a gracious audience to lady William, her husband and the duchess of Norfolk will probably soon recover their liberty.

About a week ago Count Claude Rangone and another young count, with a captain named Camille, arrived in this town. They must have left France rather discontented, for they have not called on the French ambassador, and mean to return to Italy through Flanders and Germany. Hears that, to ingratiate themselves with this King, they give out that they are on bad terms with the Pope, but they will not get much reward for this if they do not offer to murder Cardinal Pole. London, 25 March 1542.

From the Vienna Archives. The original endorsed: Received at Valladolid, 12 April.

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198. MONKS' PENSIONS TAXED for the LOAN.

Harl. MS.
604, f 108.
B. M.

Acknowledgement by John Carleton, King's receiver in Berks., Bucks., and Oxon., of the receipt, "by way of loan" to the King, of the quarter of the pensions of all the late religious persons in these counties having over 20*l.* a year, in the payment of their half-year's pensions due at the Annunciation of Our Lady 33 Henry VIII.

Abingdon: Ric. Evesham late prior, annual pension 22*l.*; Ric. Bartlet late monk, annual pension 20*l.* Notley, Ric. Rydge abbot, 100*l.* Eynsham, Ant. Kytchyn abbot, 200 mks. Dorchester, John Marche abbot, 22*l.* Byssetor, Wm. Broune abbot, 24*l.* Ruley, Nich. Austen abbot, 22*l.* Bruern, Ric. Kyng abbot, 22*l.* Myssenden, John Otewell abbot, 50*l.* Assherudge, Thos. Waterhouse rector, 100*l.* *Signed by Carleton and by Gregory Richardson, deputy to Wm. Cavendish, auditor.*

P. 1.

25 March. 199. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

In his last, of 21 March, certified receipt of theirs of the 19th, and how he sent his secretary, Nicholas, to Abbeville to know whether any such gentleman as they wrote of had been stayed, and his name. Nicholas returned to-day. Not passing by Boulogne, he could get no knowledge of the personage till he came to Abbeville, where he learnt that the gentleman was stayed by Mons. de Egincourt, captain of the castle, upon the order that no Burgundians, Italians, or Spaniards should pass until Maréchal de Bies was advertised. The captain sent a post to De Bies at Mustroll; who wrote that the gentleman should depart next day. Nicholas learnt there that he was le counte Darago[ne], sent by the Emperor to England, and that, upon speaking with him, De Bies had him conducted to Boulogne, where he took shipping, as Wallop wrote in his last. Thinks the cause of his stay was the enterprise of Mons. de Vandosme for the castle of Bapham where it is bruited the Dolphin was. Has learnt, otherwise, that the gentleman's name is Signior Fregoize, brother to Sesar Fregoize, who was slain in Italy, with Captain Ryncolne, by the Imperials, and that he repairs to England to lament his brother's death. If it is known that he came from the Emperor, the French will take it ill, for they fear the Emperor is seeking to marry the lady Mary, as is bruited both in France and Flanders, "and great wagers offered daily upon the same." The French king will lie about Paris until the Admiral's process is reviewed. The Dolphyn shall go to Torny in Piedmont, and the king of Navarre, who has lain long upon the frontiers of Navarre, return to Court. Guisnes, 25 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: 1541.

25 March. 200. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.,
685.

On Wednesday last, at 10 p.m., received letters from the Council, containing the discourse with the French ambassador, and instructions. Went on Thursday from Paris to Chawlme, 10 leagues off, where (for the chase) the French king lies, with his privy chamber and privy band. Yesterday, through the Admiral, obtained audience with the King. Reminded him that in speaking of the marriage now in treaty, where he seemed at first to grate upon the term bastard, after hearing Paget's opinion, he said that she, being but legitimated, should be set in one of the furthest degrees of inheritance, and therefore Henry must "have consideration of some part of the pension and interest here." He said they, indeed, had such a communication at Boy de Vincenne. Details further conversation, in which Paget said he had written so to his master, who

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was now surprised by an unreasonable demand made by the French ambassador, and could not but think that the ambassador had mistaken his instructions. Francis said he had always meant to proceed roundly and reasonably; his aim was to secure quietness between them and their posterity, and so he had willed his ambassador to declare to Norfolk at the beginning. Paget said the ambassador had demanded the whole pension and arrears, which was a dower almost inestimable, as there was more than a million of actual debt in arrears, whereas Paget never thought that more than 100,000 or 140,000 cr., at most, of the arrears would be demanded; and so he had written. He replied that Paget might think as he liked, but his own meaning was to remove all cause of contention about this pension by granting it, with the interest upon the arrears, to his son and Henry's daughter in survivorship, and after them to their issue for ever. Said the ambassador had spoken more piquantly than Francis intended, for he mentioned renunciation of titles and breach of treaties. Francis interposed, saying, "If he desired any renunciation of titles, he did more than he had commission; for I desire none other than I have already; and if the King, my brother, will make claim of title, I have his acquittance in writing to show." Replied that the writing was to the effect that, keeping his covenants, Francis should quietly enjoy his possessions; as the Admiral well knew. Francis said he would not dispute about titles, for he sought friendship, and, however Paget may have taken his words, his meaning was to bestow the pension as he said. Paget thought it would be hard to bring his master to such an unreasonable thing. Francis said he spoke as if the matter were clear; but there were knots in it; when the Emperor invaded France,* Henry was bound to furnish certain ships, which he did not. Answered that, in lieu of the aid at that time, Henry forebore the pension. Francis said, "The King my brother never forbore it at my demand; but I required Monsr de Winchesterre, being then ambassador here, of the bounden aid, and he answered me expressly that the King my brother was a common friend to us both, and would remain neuter; which answer my lord of Norfolk, at his being here last†, did confess unto me, praying God to forgive them‡ that were the cause of it, and saying that my good brother, of himself, was well willing." Replied that his master was "observantissimus" of his treaties, and those Francis named were great wise men, and, therefore, he could not think that such an answer had been made. "Je me rapporte a vous (quod he) mais il est vray." Prayed him to consider that the King had never practised sinisterly with him, whatever others might have done, at Nice or Agamortis, or in passages through his realm. He protested his love to Henry; to make this marriage, he would come to Calais and show what a good brother he would be, "without respect of Pope or any man else." Told him that then he must slacken his straitness and go roundly to work and send full instructions and commission, or else join some one with the ambassador. He said he liked the device, and would send one at once. "Sir (quod I), I will be glad that the King's Majesty, my master, shall perceive his report, whom you intend to send, and my writing to agree." "Ne vous en soucies," quod he; and departed.

Took the more note of his terms as, like others before, he has found him to vary; and got him, upon pretence of ignorance of the French tongue, to repeat his tale twice.

The Admiral then came up. Details conversation with him, upon Paget's saying that his master thought the ambassador had mistaken his instructions, but, it now appeared, that was not so. Told him about the renunciation of titles, which had been one of the chief points of discussion when

* In the year 1536. † In February 1540. ‡ Hinting at Cromwell.

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200. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

he was in England* and with Norfolk and others at Calais.† He said he remembered that, at Henry's desire, he was sent to England, and Henry moved that both together should make war in the Nether Countries, and, upon a marriage then treated for the Lady Elizabeth, 50,000 of the pension should be converted into a duchy, to be bestowed as dote, and for the other 50,000 Henry would take Mons. de Vandosme's lands in Flanders, supplemented, if necessary, by other conquered lands. That purpose stayed because they could not agree about Henry's other demands, viz., that Francis should not consent to a General Council, nor treat with the Emperor without his consent, and a third which he had forgotten. Afterwards, at the meeting at Calais, the same matters were moved, and also Henry demanded that they should renounce the Pope; which at that time could not be, although he (the Admiral) had conveyed out of the way two of the rankest cardinals,‡ for there was a Councillor|| that wrought the contrary at home. Reminded him that he desired renunciation of titles. He said he did not remember it. "I doubt not (quod I) but there be tokens to put you in remembrance; and as touching the rest of that discourse for the marriage, albeit the dowry (take it as you speak it) had been wondrous great, yet was it nothing to this that you demand now." He said it was so long ago that he had forgotten, but the breach at that time was for the Pope's cause; for then they had two or three cardinals that looked each to be Pope, but now they had only good fellows that cared for nothing but to make good cheer. Told him that, with his wisdom and experience, he knew the treachery of the bp. of Rome and sincerity of the King; and asked him to get one sent into England for this matter that was a man of reason, and fully instructed. He said (and just before, talking with Paget and the Cardinal of Paris, in a great presence, he spoke most honorably of Henry and shamefully of the bp. of Rome) Henry was one of the "gentlest and truest gentlemen," and of the best nature that ever he knew, and if he had not the master he had he would sue to be his servant. He asked if renunciation of the bp. of Rome's obedience would be demanded, saying the clergy was "vengeable great here." Replied that that was no matter; it would be easier for them to serve one master than two; and the person sent to England should be largely instructed. He said no notable personage must be sent, for the thing must be privily done. Finally, he begged Paget not to talk with the cardinal of Belley or the queen of Navarre about these proceedings, for no man knew of them but the King and himself. Reminded him that then, if the thing came not to good effect, great fault would be found in him. "All shall be well, I trust," quod he, and went his way.

Apologies for his insufficiency. Is abashed to speak in such weighty matters, when he sees the French king "charge men of so great wit and experience," and the Admiral vary in that matter of title, "wherein your Majesty, I think, had conference with him yourself."

Occurrents are that the bp. of Rome labours to join the Emperor and the King and "save himself upright," but his ambassador is ill heard, both by the King and Admiral. The king of Portugal, because the bp. of Rome has made cardinal a traitor of his who was his ambassador at Venice,§ has revoked his ambassador from Rome; and the bp. has none in Portugal. Polino is returned to Constantinople, to signify (it is muttered) when the French king will break with the Emperor. The Turk has sent to Venice

* In November, 1534.

† In June, 1535.

‡ One of these, no doubt, was Du Prat, Cardinal of Sens. Who the other was is uncertain.

|| Montmorency.

§ Michael da Silva.

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for leave to send horsemen through Friola, and the Venetians are much perplexed. The king of the Romans labours, through the Emperor's ambassador here, for the surrender of Maran. The French king gives the ambassador fair words, and sends supplies to them of the town. Within these two days, 30 cannons have gone from Paris to fortify Arde and Guy, *alias* Chatelet. The Emperor's grand esquire is coming through France. If he comes to Court (as the Emperor's ambassador says he will, to thank the King for his safe-conduct), Paget will note whether he has any other mission. The practise with Liege is spied, and the doctor* that passed this way imprisoned by the queen of Hungary.

Thanks for grant, certified to him by Mr. Wriothsesley, of 10s. a day above his diets. Paris, 25 March, 6 p.m. *Signed*.

Pp. 15. Add. Endd.: 1541.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 13.

Caius College,
MS. 537,
p. 54.

27 March. 201. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
330.

Meeting at Westm., 24 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothsesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

On the 25th, the Council "sat at the Parliament." The register for the 26th is only a heading "At Westm. the xxvjth. of March."

Meeting on the 27th. Present as above. No business recorded.

27 March. 202. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i., No.
240.

Encloses copy of his despatch to the Emperor, dated 5 (*sic*) March, showing late occurrences and the information he has gained of the secret doings of the French. London, 27 March, 1542.

From a holograph in French, in the Vienna Archives.

27 March. 203. RIC. BRYCE to his Master, JOHN GATES.

R. O.

I have told Mr. Morton's tenant to warn his landlord to be before you at Hatfield, next Court day, with the evidences of his lands in Hatfield. Divers old men in Hatfield say the land is the King's, and I write to remind you of this; as the tenant said he would wait on you in London with his evidences. Hatffylde, Monday, 27 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 March. 204. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
331.

Meeting at Westm., 28 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothsesley, Sadler. Business:—Upon information by the Mayor and Sheriffs against Jheronimo, a stranger dwelling within the house of the late Grey Friars, of misbehaviour and resisting the King's officers' attempt to search his house, order was taken that he should appear before the Council on Tuesday next.

29 March. 205. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
331.

Meeting at Westm., 29 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothsesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

* Dr. Johannes Jacobinus. See Vol. XVI., No. 1427.

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29 March. 206. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO PAGET.

R. O.

The King has received his of the 25th. As the Admiral has shown himself very toward, and a special and secret worker in the matters now in communication, the King thinks well to "taste him" with "a second assay," before the arrival of the gentleman Paget writes of, whose instructions may then, if necessary, be amended. Paget shall at once repair to the Admiral, and say he has written his conferences, both with the French king and him, to the King, who thanks him for his good will, and, having always reputed him a loyal servant to his master, is glad to see him in that place and authority, trusting that the King his brother's affairs will now be better mayned than they have been; and, because he is a special minister in this matter, would have him know that the French king cannot be better affected than the King is, and therefore, if the gentleman who comes hither shows that this motion proceeds from desire of amity and not of lucre, the King will grant any reasonable demand, but nothing will be won by the use of "piquant and indirect matter." Therefore, if they indeed mind this amity and marriage, let them weigh what reason and friendship may demand; and, in respect of the marriage, ask things meet to be granted, and, for the rest, devise a "reciproque." These things must be weighed in the instructions given to him that is to come hither, and they, offering a reasonable reciproque, may be assured to find the English "more than reasonable."

Praying him to keep this declaration secret, as the King opens to him the bottom of his heart, that he may the rather frame things for the speedy conclusion of these matters.

Draft, pp. 14. Corrected by Wriothesley. Endd.: "The minute of the letter of the lords and others of the K.'s Maties Privy Council to Mr. Paget, dated 29 Marcii a^o 1542, at Westm."

29 March. 207. MARY OF HUNGARY TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In favour of the widow and heirs of the late Cornille Pels against John Hoesthoen, an English subject, in a process before Henry's Admiral, for which also she writes to Eustace Chapuys, the Emperor's ambassador. Brussels, 29 March 1541, "avant Pasques." *Signed and countersigned.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.: La Roynne Douariere d'Hongrie a la Majeste du Roy le xxix^e de Mars xxxij^e.

29 March. 208. FRANCIS I. TO MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 401.
(Abstract.)

Has received his letters* by his cousin, the bearer, and seen the instructions, showing what ought to be modified (*ce qui se devoit desduire*) in the matter of which he has charge. To declare his intention, sends a little remembrance (*memoire*) with an extract of the treaties. He shall see if some aid can be obtained for Milan, calling to mind the offer which Norfolk formerly made to Francis at Doullens, but shall not stay upon that. His cousin is fully instructed. *Countersigned:* Baiard.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Nogent sur Seine, 29 Mars 1542.

R. O.
Kaulek, 402.
(The whole.)

2. Nogent sur Seine, 29 March:—Response to Marillac upon his last despatch of 21 March, 1541.

If he cannot get remission of the pension of 50,000 cr. which they pretend to be perpetual, he shall take the acquittance of the two millions and the life pension, of the treaty of 1525, with all the rest of that treaty. In return, lands shall be delivered in this realm of 50,000, or even 100,000

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livres of rent, and the dowry of the daughter to be 25,000 or 30,000 *livres* of rent, but as small as possible, considering that she brings nothing but a simple acquittance of a disputed debt, and the dowry of the queens of France is but 50,000 or 60,000 *livres* of rent. The lands to be delivered shall be named later. Francis does not wish the daughter legitimated, but only delivered as legitimate. If they will grant nothing for the conquest of Milan, he shall leave that, provided that they remit the whole treaty, of October 1525, for the remainder of the two millions and the life pension, and demand no approbation of the perpetual pension; but, in case they insist on that approval, more ample reasons, together with the copy of the treaties from which they are taken, are sent, showing the said pension to be nowise due; for, above all things, Francis will not have it approved, but, at the worst, let things remain as they are. The lands delivered shall be to Orleans and the lady and their heirs male, and shall be re-purchasable to this Crown for 600,000 cr., or the whole sum acquitted if it cannot be done otherwise. If Orleans or his wife die before the King of England, the life pension of 100,000 cr. shall be paid. The acquittances shall be sent to show how much of the two millions has been paid. *Countersigned*: Bayard.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3.

30 March. 209. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
331.

Meeting at Westm., 30 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to Cheyney, warden of Cinque Ports, to assemble Frenchmen's goods taken at Sandwich on pretence of wreck.

30 March. 210. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF CALAIS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

At the late being here of the Commissioners for reformation of the Marches, divers subjects asked whether they should expel the aliens that had their lands to farm, and were told to await the King's resolution. Now, perceiving divers of their neighbours touched by an old information by Thos. Acourt, laid in the Exchequer here and now commanded to be executed, they have renewed their suit. Many of these strangers have lived long there soberly, have married English subjects, and repute themselves denizens "by reason of the oaths and bills given to them by the late Lord Lisle." Beg him to set order in this. Calais, penult. March 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: H. Mawtravers: Thomas Ponynges: Edward Bray: Edward Wotton: G. Carow: Edward Ryngley: Antony Knyvet: Will'm Sympton.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

30 March. 211. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 136.
B. M.

Certain merchants of Aberdeen complain that, on the 3rd March, their ship, the *Martin*, upon her voyage to Dieppe in Normandy, was driven upon the shore betwixt Scairbur⁴ and Fylabriggis, where she was broken by tempest, and all in her perished except three men. Henry's subjects of the coast there have taken all the fish, cloth and wool and the merchants' money, extending to 600*l.* Scots, and refuse redress. No reason can be alleged to refuse redress of goods saved, not being wreck, where certain persons are yet alive. Begg him to provide that the goods may be restored. Edinburgh, 30 March, 29 James V.

Copy, pp. 2.

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30 March. 212. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.,
634.

Whereas the French king, at Boy de Vincenne, offered to send greater personages into England to treat the matter now in hand, and, in his last conference with Paget, promised to join with his ambassador there another personage fully instructed, he will not now observe his promise; as appears by the Admiral's letter, enclosed, written in reply to one from Paget asking the name of the personage. "Whereby I perceive that every other king is not (*absit adulatio verbis*) as your Majesty is, master of his word; whom I have noted so well advised, before you do determine, that your Majesty hath no cause after to change your determination." The French king, Chancellor, Admiral and Marshal Hannyball have done nothing else these two days but consider the treaties with England; and the treasurers have been at Court with accounts of payments and arrears.

Has, upon a letter from the Council, advanced the matter of the men of Newcastle to the Chancellor, who says that, upon written request to the King's Council, order will be taken. Thos. Anderson, who solicits the matter, is therefore decided, by experience of the costs and delays, to give up the matter and return to England; as others have done, wishing that order might be taken that Englishmen's suits here might be passed summarily as Frenchmen's suits mostly are there.

A merchant of Rowen, called John de la Rook, and a Scot of Dieppe, last year, conveyed out of the south of England over 50 horses, and say they have licence for like number for three years to come. Within these three weeks, another Scot shipped 10 geldings at Dover and brought them to Boulogne. He says he has licence to convey over that number as often as he list during the next year. Writes this as he is told that one with horses was lately stayed at Calais, and his horses forfeited.

The Bishop of Rome's ambassador, in a long conference yesterday with the Chancellor, urged peace with the Emperor upon the same terms as Secretary Hardingel did before Christmas, viz., the marriage of the Emperor with the King's daughter, and of Orleans with the Emperor's daughter. The Queen of Hungary has sent the French king, through his Queen, a present of two wild boars. The King thanked the Queen, his wife, saying he knew "he had not had them but for her." The Chancellor of Alençon is coming home out of Almayn. The Queen of Navarre is gone to Orleans to meet her husband.

The bruit is that ambassadors from the Sophy have been with the Emperor. The Emperor's ambassador says it is but a slander of the Frenchmen, and that the truth is, a Venetian and two Persians, who pretended to be all Persians, came lately to the Emperor with a commission under the Sophy's seal, which was found to be counterfeit, and the Emperor dismissed them with a "sharp taunt" and 50 ducats apiece. Thinks Henry will know the truth from his ambassadors there.

Paris, 30 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1541.

Cains College,
MS. 597,
p. 67.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 3.

31 March. 213. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
332.

Meeting at Westm., 31 March. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

1542.

31 March. 214. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR THOS. CHEYNEY.

R. O.

Have received his letters dated 28 March, with others from Sandwich, about a wreck on the Sands of Goodwin. Intend to ask the advice of the King's learned Council as to whom the goods saved ought to appertain, and send him word. Desire him to take care that a ship laden with part of the said goods, and coming to London, is so looked after that nothing is diminished, and that the rest is forthcoming; and to take the names of those who sell any part. Send a copy of a letter just received from the French ambassador. Need not instruct him "what reprisalls do importe"; and desire him to see to the "redubbe of this complaint." The King's Palace at Westminster, last day of March. *Signed*:—T. Cantuarien—T. Audeley, Chauncelour—T. Norfolk—Charlys Soffolke—W. Southampton—Rob't Sussex—E. Hertford—J. Russell—Cuth. Duresme—Ste. Winton.

P. 1. *Add.*: To our very loving friend Sir Thomas Cheny, knight, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

31 March. 215. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
362.

Repaired to Limerick, 15 Feb., and there continued Parliament to the 10th (*sic*) inst., whereunto came Obrien, McWilliam, and other Irish captains. Passed such acts as the King required to be passed, and took "tolerance" with the Obriens, as appears by a schedule enclosed. Explain why they have granted so much to the Obriens, as done in return for the release of lands called Onnaghe and certain "black rent," which the Obriens had on this side the Shenon, which were an excuse for them to waste all the country between Lymerike and Cassell, which is 24 miles or more.

In answer to the King's letter, requiring that such as submit should grant some large rent or subsidy, or else some portion of their lands, explain that the country is so destitute of money, and the people so ignorant, that they would rather provide galloglas that would cost them 40*l.* or 50*l.* in victuals than pay 5*l.* rent, and lands taken of them would cost more than their value to keep. Such as were bound by the late lord Leonard, by indentures, to bear rent and galloglas, say they were compelled to make the indentures, and cannot bear so great a burden. Give particulars of such yearly subsidies as they have obtained promise of, viz., out of the counties of Limerick, 20 mks.; Tipperary, 60 m.; Kilkenny, 40*l.* Irish; Waterford, 20*l.* st.; out of Onaughe, 10*l.* st.; from McWilliam, 10*l.*; and from McYbrynarie, Tirlagh McYbrien, Okennydie, McEgge, Omulrian, and Odwyre, small rents and promise of galloglas. It is as much as they can bear, and grows partly by the putting of the Obriens over Shenon. The Obriens have the greatest power in the West, and, but for the example of Oneil, Obrien would not have submitted.

Go now to peruse the Kevanaghcs, Ochonor, the Omores, and Oraylie. There is lack of a learned man to administer justice about Limerick. Mr. Sentlowe, seneschal of Wexford, is going over to declare himself of certain malicious indictments of murder and felony, for which he has stood to his trial here and been honestly acquitted. Caterlaghe Castle, 31 March, 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Ormond, Brabazon, Travers, and Cusake.

Pp. 5. *Add. Endd.*

1542.

31 March. 216. MARY OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Credence for Eustace Chapuys, the Emperor's ambassador. Brussels, 31 March 1541, "avant Pasques." *Signed and countersigned.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.: "La Roynne Douariere d'Hongrie a la Majeste du Roy, le dernier de Mars xxxiiije."

31 March. 217. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i., No. 241.

Has just received letters from the Emperor, with two for Chapuys, which she encloses. Sends full powers accordingly (pending the arrival of powers from the Emperor, which are on their way by Italy) to negotiate with the King's ministers for an alliance; which powers he may exhibit when he thinks convenient, but not give a copy of them without orders from the Emperor. Sends credentials instead of instructions, for she could not give fuller ones than those in the Emperor's second letter to him (No. 171), and he may assure the King of her continual desire to promote a friendship which has been much more constant than that of some of England's neighbours, and which is now more necessary than ever when Christendom is so disturbed. If the King of England complain of the recent restrictions of trade with the Low Countries (from which, however, the Flemings suffer more than the English), he may say that she proposes to prevent further alterations by a fresh treaty of commerce, which will give the English greater privileges in the Low Countries than she ever thought of claiming for the Flemings in England. If the King speak of confirmation of old treaties with the Low Countries, he shall enquire which treaties, in order to let the Queen know, and say she will have no objection to confirm any of them but the treaty of 1506, which would be the utter ruin of Flanders. The others, especially that of 1520, which is only a confirmation of previous ones, might be observed for a time, if the proposed alliance turn out profitable, if the King's ministers would only forbear their constant attacks upon that treaty. Brussels, 31 March 1541, before Easter.

From the Vienna Archives.

218. MELANCTHON to ALESIIUS.*

Corpus
Reform., iv.
793.

Consolation in exile. I have commanded this Scot to go to you both to hear your disputation and to tell you of your own country. I expect letters from you about the Synod and yourself. "Maccabeus† candidissimus praedicat ingenium, mores, pietatem hujus Jacobi; quare eum propter amici et boni viri testimonium complectamur."

Latin. Add.: Clarissimo viro, eruditione et pietate praestanti, D. Alexandro Alesio, doctori Theologiae.

219. THE COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.

St. P., v.
203.

Have been together, according to his commandment, and considered the letter sent from Sir Thos. Wharton; which contains two points, (1) a matter touching John Heron, and (2) an overture touching the King of Scots.

As to the first, considering that the accusation rests on one person, a thief whose father has been punished by the Carnabyes, and considering the malice between the Carnabyes and Heron, and favour between the Carnabyes and Wharton, it may be that Carleton, being brother to one

* The Editor of the Corpus Reformatorum assigns this letter to March, 1542.

† John MacAlpine or MacCabe. See Dict. Nat. Biog.

1542.

of the outlaws for Roger Fenwyk's death, has thrown out this bone to please the Warden* and procure restitution of the outlaw. Think, therefore, that Heron should not be sent for yet; for, supposing him guilty, if Dod should be taken, he would think his treason discovered, and fly and put all rules in danger of revolt, as Tyvidale heretofore did; and, supposing him not guilty, if he were sent for and troubled, he could never serve after, and it would be hard to find a man to take charge of his rules. A letter should be written to Wharton secretly to investigate the matter, and a like letter to the ambassadors of Scotland "that were late here," from two or three of the Council, requiring them, upon their own sayings here of the matter of Halton, to advertise the truth. As to his being advertised "from above, that in case such a thing were attempted, war should follow"; it is impossible, since there was no such determination. If he spake so, it may have been upon the letters sent to him and others from York, whereby he hoped that such matter would follow, and to encourage the other to proceed in his device against his enemy. This Wharton should also investigate.

The second matter touching, as it does, the taking of a king in his own realm, by subjects of his uncle, "not being in enmity with him, but resting upon his answer and the sending of commissioners," is of such importance that they would not dare to discuss it without express command. Find in it many difficulties. First, the castle to which he resorts is ——— (blank) miles within Scotland. The country between it and England is so well inhabited that the conveying of men to the place where he should be intercepted would be discovered. Doon Frese, one of the best towns in Scotland, is in that quarter, and the country so inhabited that it would be hard to bring him thence alive. Then, if discovered, what slander and deadly feud would ensue! Likewise what slander if the "party" should be apprehended or the King slain! Cannot advise it; and think Wharton (who, they think, meant it well) should "surcease and make no living creature privy to any such ma[tter]," unless upon some future command from the King.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Discourse touching the Bordures.

220.

GRANTS in MARCH 1542.

March.
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GRANTS.

1. John de Veer, earl of Oxford, viscount Bulbek and lord Badlesmere. Licence to alienate the manors of Magna Okeley and Dodynghurst, Essex, to Sir Will. Pyrton and Rob. Rochester, their heirs and assigns, to the use of Dorothy, wife of the said earl, during her life, and after her decease to the use of the said earl, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Westm., 1 March. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 47.*

2. Sir Hen. Knevet, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be keeper of the "Mote parke" in Windesour forest, with herbage and pannage. Westm. Palace, 7 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 1 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 43.*

3. Alard Plumier, the King's jeweller. Several licences to import 400 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine, and to export 400 tuns of beer. Westm. Palace, 25 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 1 March.—P.S. (two, one in English).*

4. John Greynfeld, or Graynefelde, a serjeant-at-arms. To be particular receiver of the crown lands in cos. Devon and Cornw., and of the manor of Stokland, Dorset, which Katharine, late Queen of England, had, by the King's gift. *Del. Westm., 2 March, 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (endd. as "at the lord Great Chamberlain's suit"). Pat. p. 6, m. 31.*

5. Will. Paulet lord Seintjohn, and dame Elizabeth his wife. Grant (in exchange for the manors of Barneham and Brodeham, Sussex, and lands there), of lands which belonged Hen. 1d. Dawbeny, now earl of Bridgewater, in Bromley, Shirfield, and Turgis, Hants.; lands (named) in the hundred of Odiam, Hants., which belonged to Edw. earl of Hertford; and a messuage (and rent of 40s. from it) within the precinct of Augustine Friars, in London; the grange and farm of Nethercote, in Stepleaston, with appurtenances in Midleaston and Stepleaston,

* Apparently the Scottish Warden, Andrew Kerr, of Fernyhurst. *Comp. Vol. XVI, Nos. 1404, 1443.*

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GRANTS in MARCH 1542—*cont.*

March.
—
GRANTS.

Oxon., which belonged to Notley mon., Bucks.; the manors of Abbotts Anne, Preshawe and Lowmer, Hants., which belonged to Hyde mon., the advowson of the rectory of Abbotts Anne, and certain woods in Abbotts Anne and Preshawe; lands in Hethfeld, Bromeley or Bromley, and Shirfield, Hants., and the manor of Mattocksford and lands in Mattocksford and Botley, Hants., which belonged to Wherwell mon. Westm. Palace, 27 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 1.*

6. Hugh Glasier, the King's chaplain. Grant of a canonry and prebend in Christchurch, Canterbury. Westm. Palace, 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 14.*

7. Nic. Cauntun. To be clerk of the peace and of the crown in co. Kent. Greenwich, 2 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 34.*

8. Reginald Bieseley. To be clerk of York castle, Yorks., and clerk of the county court in the said castle, with the usual fees. Westm. Palace, 27 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 1.*

9. Augustyn Augustin, one of the King's physicians. Licence to export 600 tuns of beer. Westm. Palace, 1 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 31. In English.*

10. Will. Poulet Id. SeyntJohn. Licence to alienate Nethercote grange, in Middleaston, in the parish of Stepull Aston, Oxon., and lands there, to Will. Fermour. Westm., 4 March. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 48.*

11. Will. Mylward, a sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff, rent-collector, and keeper of the place and garden of the manor of Henham, Suff., late in the tenure of Charles, duke of Suffolk, vice Rob. Baker, dec. Westm. Palace, 1 March, 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 33.*

12. John Stowe, an officer of the Woodyard. To be bailiff of the lordship of Torsey, Linc., parcel of the lands late of Id. Darcy, attainted; with fees of 4*l.* a year. Westm. Palace, 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 29.*

13. Will. Carvanall, a yeoman of the Crown. Grant of 6*d.* a day as fee of the crown out of the issues of the duchy of Cornwall, vice Lewis Ap Watkyn. Westm. Palace, 3 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 24.*

14. Will. Hunnyng, or Hummyng. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Roger Hunnyng. Westm. Palace, 6 Feb. 33

Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 19.*

15. John Wyngfeld and Dorothy his wife. Grant of the reversion and rent reserved on a 21 years' lease to Sir Ant. Wyngfeld, 20 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII., of the late priory of Woodbridge, Suff.; the manors of Woodbridge and Haspeley, the rectory of Woodbridge, Suff., and all possessions of the priory in Woodbridge, Martylsham, Magna Belynges, Hascum, Grimmesborough, Haspeley, and Brandeston, Suff. (with reservation of the chapel of St. Petronilla, the lands which Ant. Rouce and Edm. Rouce hold to farm, certain lands in Alesborne and Haspeley, and the rectory of Brandeston). Also grant of the premises (including those reserved above), and the manor of Allesborne, which belonged to the same priory. Greenwich, 30 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 35.*

16. Ralph Yerle. Lease of the farm of Benham, Berks., and certain fisheries in the parish of Uston, called Rockmore, Tydney, Crandalls, and Redings; parcel of lands of Reding mon., in the King's hands by the attainer of the late abbot Hugh; for 21 years; at 17*l.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 34.*

17. Thos. Bullock. Lease of the manor of Okefeld, Berks., in occupation of Rob. Tomson; also lands (specified, and tenants named) in Mortymer, Berks. and Hants.; for 40 years; at the total annual rent for the several parcels of 14*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Westm. Palace, 4 March, 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 34 (dated 11 March).*

18. Geo. Clayton, rector of Brawghton church, Linc. Licence of non-residence for 10 years. Westm. Palace, 6 March 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*No date of delivery.*) *Pat. p. 6, m. 34.*

19. Will. Crane, master of the children of the King's chapel. Licence to export 400 tuns of "doble bere." Westm. Palace, 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 33.*

20. James Nedeham. Licence to alienate the manor of Beeston, Notts., to Will. Bolles, of Felley, Notts. Westm., 7 March. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 48.*

21. John Owgan. Annuity of 6*l.* from the manor of Balleston, Pembroke, which belonged to Ric. Owgan, dec., during the minority of John Owgan, s. and h. of the said Richard; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 3 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 7 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 32.*

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22. Will. Wintringham. Lease of divers parcels of pasture in the lordship of Cotyngnam, Yorks., parcel of the lands of the late Countess of Salisbury, attainted, partly in the tenure of the said William and partly in the several tenures of Rob. Seman and Peter Wright; for 21 years; at certain stated (old) rents, and 10s. of increase. Westm. Palace, 27 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 15.

23. Rob. Coward. Lease (on surrender of a lease to him and Joan his wife, and Thomas and Richard, their sons, by Glastonbury mon.) of the several faldages or feedings of 660 sheep in Haylehull, Hasellwoll *alias* Westdowne marshes, Church Hull, and Holl-downe, Fermendon *alias* Rotherdowne at Someldon (*sic*), Cuttecombe and Linkeslade, Holmedon and La Calinges Woode, Wexhull, and Blakedowne, lying in Idmyston and Gomeldon, Wilts., parcel of the lands of the said monastery, in the King's hands by the attainder of Ric. Whitting, the last abbot; for 21 years; at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 15.

24. Thos. Edgare. Lease of the site of the manor of Burford, parcel of the lands called Warwiklands, Oxon.; for 21 years from the expiration of a 21 years' lease to Will. Gittons, by pat. 18 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.; at 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* rent. Westm. Palace, 4 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 25.

25. Hugh Eglenby, *alias* Egleby. To be banker and assayer of the money and coinage in the Tower of London and elsewhere in England, and comptroller and clerk of the said coinage and money; with the fees enjoyed in those offices in the time of Edw. III. and Ric. II. On surrender of pat. 24 Sept. 29 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Peter Mewtes, a gentleman usher of the Chamber. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

26. Humphrey Ap Hugh Guyn, of Vairdref Ughaf, Merioneth. Pardon for having been accessory to the murder of Rythergh Ap Owen Ap Jevan. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 27.

27. Rice Ap David Ap Hoell of Buylt, in the lordship of Buylt, Marches of Wales, and James Ap David Ap Hoell, of the same. Pardon for having, on the 20 July 32 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the close of Thomas Ap John at Hippin, in the lordship of Buylt aforesaid, and stolen therefrom three oxen. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.*

Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 27.

28. Hugh Ap John Lloyd, of Wykwere, Denbigh. Pardon to him, as principal, and to Gruff Ap Edward Ap John Ap Gruff of Wykwere, laborer, as accessory; for the murder of David Lloyd Ap Meredith. Westm. Palace, 3 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 27.

29. John Robyns, of Bristol, merchant, "merchant venterer" or yeoman. Protection from arrest for debt for three years, provided he duly pays debts which he has acknowledged to owe to Alan Hyll and Wm. Jones, merchants, of Bristol, John Haryson, "kendelman," Ric. Cowper, of Ansforde, clothier, and Ric. Samell, of Bruton, clothier. Westm., 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S.

30. Commission of peace and of oyer and terminer.

Cumberland.—Thos. Id. Audeley of Walden, the Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Treasurer of England, Charles duke of Suffolk, lord President of the Council, Will. earl of Southampton, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Hen. Id. Clyfford, Sir Chr. Jenney, John Hynde, King's serjeant-at-law, Sir Thos. Clyfford, Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Thos. Curwen, Sir John Lowdre, Sir Rob. Bowes, Edw. Eglanby, John Alegh, Ant. Barwys, Rob. Bristowe, and Will. Bentley. Westm., 8 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 1 d.

31. Urian Brereton, of Eyton, Beds., sen., and Urian Brereton, of Hanford, Cheshire. Grant, in fee to the said Urian, jun., of the house and site of the late priory of nuns in Chester and demesne lands thereof in the parish of St. Mary, Chester. Westm. Palace, 7 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 33.

32. Katharine Champernon, widow, relict of John Champernon, John Rydgewey, and Walter Smyth. Grant, in fee, of the late priory of St. German's, Cornwall, and divers meadows and pastures in St. German and Lanrake, *alias* Lonroke, which were in the hands of the late prior; and the late priory of Tottnes, Devon, with its demesne lands in Tottnes; and all lands in Totnes, St. German's, and Lanrok *alias* Lonrok, late in the tenure of the said John, by virtue of two indentures bearing date 19 June 32 Hen. VIII. Westm. Palace, 8 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 16.

33. Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the King's chief secretaries. Licence to alienate four messuages in London, to Nic. Bristowe. Westm., 10 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 32.

1542.

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GRANTS in MARCH 1542—cont.

34. Leonard Savage. Lease of Chepyngkyngton manor, Warw.; for 21 years; at 12*l.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. Granted on surrender by the said Leonard of patent 6 May 1 Hen. VIII., confirming an indenture dated 8 June 3 Hen. VII., whereby William Earl Marshal [earl of] Nottingham, etc., leased the manor for 60 years to Rob. Worseley, of Kyngton, Warw., now dec., and Anne his wife, and Edward their son, likewise deceased; and also a charter of the said Earl Marshal, dated 6 Dec. 5 Hen. VII., granting to the said Rob. Worseley, and Leonard Worseley, his son, in survivorship, the office of bailiff or receiver of the lordship of Chepyng Kyngton; the said Leonard Savage having become possessed both of the farm of the said manor and of the said office of bailiff, by virtue of an indenture dated 20 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII., between him and the said Anne, and another dated 4 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII., between him and the said Leonard Worseley. Westm. Palace, 4 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 16.

35. Thos. Meverell. To be admiral, bailiff of the liberty, feodary, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market in co. Norf.; *vice* Will. Andrew; with 46*s.* 8*d.* a year. Westm. Palace, 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. (*Partly illegible.*) *Pat.* p. 3, m. 1.

36. Thos. Dutton, of the Inner Temple, London. To be clerk of the peace and of the crown in co. Flint. Westm. Palace, 5 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

37. Simon Legge, gunner. To be a gunner in the "Bulwerck" of Leystoft in Lovingland, Suff., with 6*d.* a day. Westm. Palace, 6 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 33.

38. John Leme. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, *vice* Martin Sendall, dec., with 6*d.* a day. Westm. Palace, 4 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 33.

39. Jaques Granado, esquire of the Stable. Licence to export 300 tuns of beer. Westm. Palace, 6 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 33.

40. Katharine Champernon, widow, relict of John Champernon, and John Rydgeway. Licence to remit, release and quit-claim to Walter Smyth, all their estate and interest in the late priory of Totnes, and the barton or grange of Volaton, *alias* Valaton, in Totnes, which, *inter alia*, the said Katherine and John

held along with the said Walter, in fee, by pat. of the 10 March last. Westm., 11 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 27.

41. Thos. Bollock. *See above*, No. 17.

42. Hereford.—Thos. Monyngton, John Lyngeyn, jun., and Thos. Baskerville. Commission *de lunaticâ inquirendâ* concerning Anne Harley, widow of John Harley. Westm., 11 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 1 d.

43. John Bromfeld, a yeoman usher of the Chamber. Grant of the tenement, with lands thereto belonging, called Wymarks and Brownes, in Stoke-juxta-Nayland, Suff.; the tenement, with two acres of land, called Sares at Mershe, in Stoke aforesaid; the tenement in Stoke Nayland in which Nic. Snowe now dwells; and the tenement called Peppes, in Layer Bretton, Essex; which premises belonged to Thos. Abell, priest, attainted. Westm. Palace, 7 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. (*Subscribed:* "Mr. Fletewod, true it is in our warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, the place is named Stoke Nayland, where, by default of Mr. Clerk, this warrant was written Stoke Naylard, which default I have amended. (Signed) Jo. Burne.") *Pat.* p. 7, m. 32.

44. Sir Ric. Willyams, *alias* Crumwell. Lease of the forests of Wabrigi and Sapley, Hunts., being in circuit 7 miles; for 80 years; at 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* rent. Westm. Palace, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 32.

45. Ant. Marlar, of London, haberdasher. Patent, granting him sole authority to print the bible in English during the space of four years next ensuing. Westm. Palace, 11 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 33. *In English.* Rymer XIV., 745.

46. Sir John Dudley. Creation as Viscount Lisle, and grant of 20 marks a year. Westm. Palace, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S.

47. Thomas de Valloys. To be chief gunner in the city of Carlisle, Cumb.; with 8*d.* a day for himself and 4*d.* for his servant. Westm., 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S.

48. Sir Ralph Sadleir, one of the King's chief secretaries. Grant, in fee, of the manors of Temple Dynnesley, Herts. and Beds., and Temple Chelsyne, Herts., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, with appurtenances in Temple Dynnesley, Hichen, Pyrton, Ikyford, Offeley Magna, Offeley Parva, Walden Regis, Furnyfall, Ipolettes, Bengoe, Wadismyll, Watton, Sacom, and Lytle Monden, Herts., and in Astwycke, Cok-

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kayne Hattley, and Gyrton, Beds. Westm. Palace, 11 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 33.*

49. John Croke and Prudencia his wife. Grant, in fee, to the said John, of the manor called Cannon farme, *alias* Cannon Courte, in Chilton, Bucks., which belonged to Notley mon. Rent, 20s. *1d.*

Also grant to the said John, in fee, of a messuage or tenement called Merelake, Bucks., parcel of the late preceptory of Sampford, Oxon., lying in the parish of Beklaye, Oxon., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem. Rent, 3s. And a messuage or tenement and a parcel of land or garden on the west side thereof, in Chaunceller lane, in the parish of St. Dunstan in Flete strete, London, between the highway on the East and the field of the late prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, called Fykkett's Feld, on the West. Rent, 2s. Westm. Palace, 9 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 23.*

50. Will. Byrche. Licence to alienate a messuage and lands in Kayo, Surrey, to John Dudley, viscount Lisle, and Joan his wife. Westm., 13 March. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 3.

51. John Powell, of London, mariner. Pardon for having killed Will. Castyldyn, of London, blacksmith, in self-defence. Westm., 13 March. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 35.

52. Ant. Guidott, a merchant stranger of Florence, *alias* of the town of Southampton. Protection, for one year. Westm. Palace, 3 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 32.*

53. Edw. Cresswell, an officer of the Buttery. Custody of "Guy Warwik's Swerde," in Warwyke Castle, lately held by John Thoroughgood, dec., with fees of 2*d.* a day. Westm. Palace, 1 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 28.* Rymer, XIV., 745.

54. Ant. Draycott, or Draycote, LL.D., rector of Ketteryng, Peterborough dioc. Licence to hold the said church along with other incompatible benefices, to the yearly value of 200*l.* Westm. Palace, 6 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 31.*

55. John Askue. To be bailiff of the lordship of Havering-at-Bower, Essex. Westm. Palace, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 31.*

56. Hugh Ascue. Grant, in fee, of the house and site of the late priory of Seiton, Cumb., divers closes, etc. (specified, in Seyton, in the parish of Bottell, Holgill, in the parish of Whitebeke, and

in Hysemore, in the parish of Bottell, all which belonged to the said priory.

Also, the woods called the Sykes Coppes and Chappell Garth, in Knaresborough, Yorks., which belonged to the priory of St. Robert, in Knaresborough. Westm. Palace, 12 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 41.*

57. Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, and Elizabeth his wife. Grant, in fee to the said John, of the manor of Sydenham and the grange called Sydenham Graunge, Oxon.; the manor and farm of Shepecotts; lands in Moreton, Oxon.; and the manor and grange called the Home grange, with the demesne lands thereto belonging in Sydenham, Morton, and Thame, Oxon.; which premises belonged to Thame mon. Rent, 8*4l.* 6s. 8*d.* Westm. Palace, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 27.*

58. Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels. To be general receiver of the lands which belonged to Ric. Fermor; chief steward of the lordship or manor of Estneston, Northt.; keeper of the house or place of Estneston; and parker and keeper of the park there; all which came to the King by the attainer of the said Richard; with stated fees. Pypwell, 24 July 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 28.*

2. Another P.S. for the above, partly illegible, and with no date or place of delivery given.

59. Sir Gervase Clyfton. Grant, in fee, of Armyn manor, Yorks., which belonged to the late monastery of St. Mary, near York; with divers closes in Armyn and Smethe, Yorks., and the fishery in the mouth of Ayre. Rent of 72s. 5*d.* Westm. Palace, 11 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 12.*

60. Geo. Ourd, late one of the King's horsemen in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. To have the place of one of the King's horsemen in the said town, with fees of 6*l.* a year. Westm. Palace, 9 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 31.*

61. Ric. Howlet. To be a clerk, under John Osborne, clerk comptroller, of the King's ships and works at Detford and other places within the realm; with fees of 8*d.* a day. Westm. Palace, 17 March 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*No note of delivery.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 28.*

62. John Videe. To be the King's outler and worker in iron ("artifex tam in arte cutellaria quam in omni genere aliorum instrumentorum quae dependunt et veniunt de officina ferraria"), with fees of 4*d.* a day. Westm. Palace, 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 5.*

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63. Sir Edw. Mountague, chief justice of the King's Bench. Grant, in fee, of the manor of Warketon, *alias* Warton, *alias* Warkington, Northt., and the advowsons of the rectories of Warketon and Skaldewell, Northt., which belonged to Bury St. Edmund's monastery; with all the monastery lands in Warketon, Warton, Warkington, Boughton near Gedyngton, Skaldewell, Hangyng-houghton, Gedyngton, Langeporte, Maidewell, Clipston, Arthingworth, Farnedon, and Hoothorpe, Northt.; on surrender of pat. 29 March 32 Hen. VIII., granting the same for life. Westm. Palace, 11 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 30.

64. Geo. Broke ld. Cobham. To be chief steward of the manor of Tunbridge, Kent, constable of Tunbrygge castle, chamberlain of the town of Tunbridge, bailiff and receiver of the town and borough of Tunbridge, and keeper of the brook called Tunbridge Ryver belonging to the said manor; which offices came to the King by the attainder of Thos. Culpeper; with stated fees. Westm. Palace, 13 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 29.

65. John Turpyn, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Kybworth, Leic., forfeited by Ric. Pates, clk. Westm. Palace, 15 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Mar.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 28.

66. Nic. Tolley, a groom of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the manor or lordship of Bushey, Herts., parcel of the lands of Margaret, late countess of Salisbury, attainted; with 3*l.* a year; *vice* Owen Davy, dec. Westm. Palace, 8 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

67. Sir Ant. Wyngfelde, K.G., captain of the Guard and the King's vice-chamberlain. Grant, in tail, of the manors or lordships of Fordamball, *alias* Fordingham, and Archentyne, and a pasture of land called Fordhamfrithe, Essex; which came to the King by the attainder of Thos. Culpepper, jun., one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Westm. Palace, 14 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 10.

68. Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the King's chief secretaries. Licence to alienate a messuage in London, granted to him by pat. 32* (*sic*) April 32 Hen. VIII., to Eliz. Gowre, widow. Westm., 20 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 43.

69. Will. Rede. Licence to alienate the late priory of Carmelite Friars, com-

monly called the "Whyte Fryers," of Blakeney, Norf., with lands in Blakeney and Wylton, Norf.; to Sir Ric. Gresham, Westm., 20 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 43.

70. Ric. Bunce. Lease of the manor of Andresey, *alias* Nyland, Somers., which belonged to Glastonbury mon., in the King's hands by the attainder of Ric. Whit[ing], the last abbot; for 21 years; at 1*l.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. Westm. Palace, 16 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 March.—P.S.

71. Thos. Huntwade, yeoman of the Crown, and Geo. Escott, yeoman of the Guard. Grant, in survivorship, of the place of one of the 24 yeomen of the crown, of whom each has, by the King's grant, 6*d.* a day for life as fee of the crown; on surrender of pat. 23 July 9 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Thomas, alone. Westm. Palace, 12 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 6.

72. Thos. Argall. To be keeper of the records in the Court of First Fruits and Tenths. Westm. Palace, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 March (*year omitted*).—P.S.

73. Ric. Lewes, a yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of the gaol in co. Monmouth, with the usual wages and fees. Westm. Palace, 14 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 March.—P.S.

74. Thos. Holte, of Cristilhurst, Lanc. Grant, in fee, of Spotland manor, in Rachedale, Lanc., and 6*d.* rent issuing from certain lands called Calshaugh in the town of Chaterton, in Oldon parish, Lanc., and rents and farms in Whyte-worthe, Tougend, Roclyff, and Brand-wodd, in Oldon; which premises belonged to Whalley mon., and came to the King by the attainder of John Paslowe, the last abbot. Westm. Palace, 18 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 13.

75. Rob. Holte, of Stubble, in the parish of Rachedale, Lanc. Grant, in fee, of lands in Whalley, Standen near Clyderhowe, Edyfforthe and Hulcrofte in the parish of Clyderhowe, Calcotts in Parva Mytton, Castleton in the parish of Rachedale, and in Hundersfeld, Lanc., which premises belonged to Whalley mon., and are in the King's hands by the attainder of John Paslowe, the last abbot. Westm. Palace, 18 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 14.

76. Michael Stannapp, the King's servant, and Anne his wife. Grant, in survivorship, of the rent of 3*8*l.** 1*5*s.** reserved upon a 41 years' lease granted to the said Michael, 11 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII., of the priory of Lenton, Notts., and lands

* Probably this should be 31 April. See Vol. XVI, No. 779 (96).

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in Lenton and Redford, Notts., which came to the King by the attainder of Nic. Hethe, the late prior. Westm. Palace, 19 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 26.*

77. The parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, near Charing crosse, Westm. dioc. Patent annexing to the said parish (in recompense for the loss of tithes which that church has sustained by the imparkment of certain farms and other titheable places in the said parish, and for the support of the royal deer there imparked; and to avoid the danger of infection to which the frequenters of the Court are liable from the carrying of dead bodies past the King's palace to the church of St. Margaret, Westminster) all the houses and other titheable places between the parish church of St. Clement without the bars of the New Temple, London, and the royal palace of Westminster, which belonged to the parish of St. Margaret aforesaid. Westm. Palace, 7 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 11.*

78. Sir John Williams, master of the Crown Jewels. To be master of the game of cygnets in the river Thames. Westm. Palace, 13 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 7.*

79. Thos. Chamberlayn, a groom of the Chamber. Licence to export 300 woollen cloths within 2 years. Westm. Palace, 19 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 6.*

80. Thos. Edmay. To be parker or keeper of the park called Lytell Vastern, Wilts., with the herbage and pannage of the same, and the "browse and wyndfall" there. Westm. Palace, 15 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 5.*

81. Geo. Zowche. Grant (in exchange for the manor and advowson of the chantry of Westnyng, Beds., lands in tenure of Thos. Herytage, and all lands in Westnyng and elsewhere sold to the Crown, 18 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., and for 93*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) of Rypley manor, in the parish of Pentriche, Derb., the advowson of the vicarage of Pentryche, certain lands (specified and tenants named), including a coal mine in tenure of Rob. Ragg, Buttery park, in tenure of Thos Sutton, with free warren and hunt of deer therein, tithes in the parish of Ufton *alias* Uston, Derb., in tenure of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, the water or waste land called le Alte Dam, in Pentriche, and a water mill there, and a common called Lewes common, in Pentryche, parcels of Rypley manor, all which belonged to the late mon. of Derley. Also the common called Burley Common, in the parish of Duffylde, *alias* Duffelde,

Derb., and all rents, &c., of the said manor; and an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing from the rectory of Eynsbury, Hunts., late of the monastery of St. Neot's, Hunts. Rent, 5*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Westm. Palace, 14 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 March.—P.S.

82. Thos. Edmay. Lease of the manor of Berton, near Marleburgh, fishery of the water of Sterismede called Podmore, pastures called Bayliff, Rakhey, Connyngther, and Longmede, fishery of the water of Manton, and the warren of coneys there; for 40 years from Mich. 1544, on the expiration of a 41 years' lease granted to John Bayly by pat. 27 May 19 Hen. VII.; at stated rents. Westm. Palace, 16 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 8.*

83. Thos. Cock, one of the King's yeomen. Fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day which Peter Mutton late had. Westm. Palace, 21 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 March.—P.S.

84. Rob. earl of Sussex and Mary his wife. Grant of the reversion of the lands and the rents reserved upon two 21 years' leases to Ant. Busterd, 27 Feb. 23 Hen. VIII., viz., (1) of the abbey of Clyve or Cleve, Soms., at 42*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* rent, and (2) of the chapel of St. Mary of Clyve, at 20*l.* rent. Also grant of the manor of Clyve and all the abbey lands in Old Clyffe, London, Bylbroke, Wassheford, Hungreforde, Golsingote, Roodewater, Leigh, and Bynham, Soms.; except the rectory of Old Clyve. Rent, 33*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* To hold to the said Robt. and Mary and the heirs male of their bodies.

On surrender of a similar grant, 30 Jan. 29 Hen. VIII., to the said Robt., in tail male. Westm., 22 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 19.*

85. Francis Pole. Annuity of 5*l.* from lands in Hucnall and Torket, Notts., which belonged to Chr. Hunt, during the minority of Thos. Hunt, s. and h. of the said Christopher; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm. Palace, 20 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 8.*

86. Ric. Bell, a soldier in the town of Berwick. Annuity of 4*l.* for life. Westm. Palace, 20 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 5.*

87. Will. Gilbert, a sewer of the Chamber. Grant (in consideration of his services to the King and to the late Queen Jane) of the office of bailiff of the lordships or manors of Herbury, Asshyn and Hunden, Suff., *vice* Rob. Townsende, late attorney of the said late Queen; and the offices of bailiff of the liberty, feodary, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market of and in the said lordships

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and manors and elsewhere in co. Suff., with a third part of all wards, reliefs, forfeitures of felons *de se* and other perquisites under the sum of 40s. and of all wards of natives, escheats, &c., above that sum. Westm. Palace, 19 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 31.

88. Thos. Cawerden and Elizabeth his wife. Grant, in tail male to the said Thos., of the manors of Utlicote and Loxley, Warw., which belonged to Kenelworthe mon., with the advowsons of the rectory of Utlicote and vicarage of Loxley. Rent, 62s. Westm. Palace, 24 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 1.

89. Martin Pendre, a yeoman of the Crown. Grant, for life, of the manor of Helstontony, Cornw. Westm. Palace, 23 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 1.

90. Ant. Pykering. Pardon, he, among others of the retinue of Calais, having been banished from the said town and its marches by Rob. earl of Sussex and other the King's commissioners. Westm. Palace, 23 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

91. Thos. Herle, clk. Presentation to the parish church of St. Kebius and St. Leonard, Dieulowe, Cornw.; void by death of the last incumbent, to whom it was presented by reason of the attainder of Will. Kendall. Westm. Palace, 20 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

92. Ric. Bayly. Licence to export 300 woollen cloths. Westm. Palace, 26 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

93. Hen. Man, dean of the cathedral church of Christ and St. Mary, Chester. Licence to receive benefices to farm for life or years, not exceeding the yearly value of 100 marks, notwithstanding the Act 21 Hen. VIII. Westm. Palace, 9 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 9.

94. John Turnor. Lease of lands (named) in Apthorpe, Northt., late in tenure of John Mathew, and of Alford meade, Smyth meade, Pynnockes croft, and Kingsmour, Ntht., in tenure of the town of Tossetour, parcel of the lands late of Ric. Fermor, attained; for 21 years; at stated rents. Westm. Palace, 21 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S.

95. Ric. Williams, *alias* Ric. Crumwell, knt. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manors of Brampton and Hemyngford Grey, Hunts., and lands sold to the Crown 18 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII., and for 731l. 7d.), of the manors of Upwode, Raveley Magna, Moignes, and Walton,

Hunts., which belonged to Ramsey mon.; the lordship or manor of Nethe, *alias* Cadockston, Glamorgan, S. Wales, which belonged to Nethe mon.; Norton manor, near Baldok, Herts., which belonged to St. Alban's; and all appurtenances in Uppewode, Raveley Magna, Moignes, Bury, Ramesey, Hethe Mongrove, Sawtrey, and Walton, Hunts., and in Langatok, Glamorgan, and in Norton and Baldok, Herts.

The late mon. of St. Neot's, commonly called "Saynt Needs," Hunts., with demesne lands in St. Neot's, Winteringham, and Hardwykk, Hunts., and in Eton and Colmorth, Beds.

The late priory of Huntingdon, with demesne lands in Huntingdon, Hertford, Hichingbroke, and Magna Stuykley, Hunts.

The late monastery of Nethe, with demesne lands thereof in the parish of Langatok, and lands in Kadokeston and Langatoke, the grange and chapel of Nashe, lands of St. Bridget, Wyke, Marcrosse, and St. Donat's, and the farm of Skeere, in the parish of Newton, co. Glam., all which belonged to the said mon.

The late house of Grey Friars in Great Yarmouth.

The late priory of St. Helen, in London, commonly called "the Nonnes Church of Seynt Helyn's," with lands in the parish of St. Helen.

Lands in Thornecombe, Devon, which belonged to Forde mon.

Woods in Upwode, Raveley Magna, Moignes, and Walton, Hunts., which belonged to Ramesey; and in Langatoke and Cadockstone, co. Glam., which belonged to Nethe.

The rectories appropriate and churches of St. Donat's, co. Glam., which belonged to Nethe, of Upwode and Raveley, Hunts., which belonged to Ramsey, and of Norton by Baldocke, Herts., which belonged to St. Alban's, with their appurtenances, &c., in Frith, Newmedowe, Uppewode, and Raveley Magna and Parva, Hunts., in the parish of St. Donat's, and in Norton near Baldok.

The tithes of the grange of Nassehe. And the advowsons of the rectories of All Saints', Sawtrey, and Walton, Hunts., of the vicarages of Uppewode and Raveley, Hunts., and of Norton near Baldok. Westm. Palace, 27 March. *Del.* Westm., 29 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 16.

96. Geo. Nodes, of Shepehall, Herts. Grant, in fee, of Shepehall manor, and lands in Shepehall, Aston, and Stevenage, Herts., which belonged to St. Alban's mon. Westm. Palace, 27 March. *Del.* Westm., 29 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 11.

97. Ric. Williams, *alias* Crumwell, knt. Licence to alienate the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of

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Norton by Baldocke, Herts., to John Bowles. Westm., 30 March. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 26.

98. Sir Thos. Wyatt. Grant (in exchange for the manors of Otterpole, Snave, Warehorne, and Blakemanston, Kent, and all other lands which belonged to Sir Will. Hawte in Snave, Ivechurch, Warehorne, Rokyng, Orlaston, Brenset, Blackmanston, and Lymme, Kent; the manors of Keryells, Twydall, and Frogenhale, Kent, and all lands of the said Sir Thomas, Thos. Wyat his s. and h. apparent, and Joan, wife of the said Thomas, in Warehorne, Bylsyngton, Snave, Ivechurch, Blakemanston, Newechurch, Saint Mary Church, Lymme, Selling, Ostinghanger, *alias* Westinghanger, Teneham, Tong, Bapchilde, Lynstede, Osprynge, Borden, Dunstall, Bobbing, Sittingborne, Rayneham, Gyltingham, Upchurch, and Cheteham, Kent, belonging to the said manors, and all their possessions in those places; the manor and tenement called Swanton Courte, Kent, which belonged to Ralph Fane, and all his lands in the parishes of Bredgare, Bucknour, and Wormesell, Kent; divers lands in the parish of Wytresham; and a messuage in the parish of St. Andrew in Holbourn, in the suburbs of London), of

The reversions and rents reserved upon the following leases, viz.:—(1) 24 May 31 Hen. VIII., to Walter Hendley and Ant. Aucher, of Maitham manor in Rolvenden, *alias* Rounden, and all lands there which came to the King by the attainder of Sir Nic. Carewe; for 21 years; at 20l. rent. (2) 21 Oct. 31 Hen. VIII., to Will. Petre, LL.D., of the late priory of Mountague, *alias* de Monte Aucto, Somers., with lands in Mountague and Tyntenhull, Somers.; for 21 years; at 37l. 17s. rent. (3) 12 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., to John baron Russell, of the late

monastery of Tarrant, Dorset, with lands in Terrant and Parva Crayford, Dorset; and the manor of Kayneston, Dorset; for 21 years; at 31l. 10s. rent.

Also the manor of Maitham, and late monasteries of Mountague and Terrant, Dorset; the churchyard called the "Monken churchyard," in Mountague; and lands in Mountague, Tyntenhull, Muchelcrache, Babeary, and Susterhampton; the borough of Mountague; and the manors of Mountague, Mountague Borowgh, Mountague Forren, Tyntenhull, and Muchelcreche, Somers., which belonged to Mountague mon. The demesne and other lands of Tarrant mon., in Tarrant, Kayneston, and Crafford, Dorset; and the manor of Kayneston, Dorset.

The advowson of Higham rectory, Somers., which belonged to Glascebury mon., Somers.; of Odcombe rectory, Somers., which belonged to Mountague; and of Kayneston rectory, which belonged to Tarrant.

Certain meadows in Henton and Norton, Somers., which belonged to Henton priory.

A messuage in Cranebroke, Kent, parcel of the lands of Thos. ld. Crumwell, late earl of Essex, attainted.

The late priory of Carmelite Friars, in Aylesford, Kent.

The messuage called Freningham, *alias* Ferningham, with lands in Cranebroke, Kent, which belonged to the said late earl of Essex.

And the marsh called "Newington marshe," *alias* Slayhill, in the parishes of Halstowe and Upchurch, Kent, which belonged to the mon. of St. Mary of Graces, near the Tower of London.

Westm. Palace, 24 M[arch] . . . (Year illegible.) Del. [Westm.] 31 March.—P.S. (*Mutilated, and partly illegible.*) *Pat.* p. 6, ms. 27-30.

1 April. 221. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
332.

Meeting at Westm., 1 April. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Whereas, "for causing of — Ferrers," page of the Chamber, being a burgess of the Parliament, the Common House committed — Whight to the Tower; Whight was called before the Council and alleged ignorance in committing his offence, and made a recognisance (cited) to abide the Council's order in the matter Ferrers' debt.

1 April. 222. PARLIAMENT.

Journals of
the House of
Lords, i. 164.

Account of daily business and attendance of peers in the Parliament, 16 Jan. to 1 April 33 Hen. VIII. With list of acts passed. Prorogued to 3 Nov.

Lat.

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1 April. 223. The COURT of GENERAL SURVEYORS.

R. O.

Draft of a warrant to Sir Brian Tuke for 40*s.* reward to be paid to Ant. Bouchier, one of the King's auditors, for making a book* of the King's castles, manors, mansion-houses and parks within the jurisdiction of the Court of General Surveyors. 1 April — (*blank*) Henry VIII. Place indicated for signatures of Sir John Daunce and Richard Southwell.

P. 1.

1 April. 224. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

The letter placed under this date in Spanish Calendar, Vol. VI., Pt. I., No. 242, is really of the year 1544.

1 April. 225. EDMOND HARVELL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.
697.

Wrote last 27 Feb. Letters from Constantinople, of 12 and 16 Feb., report that Janus Bey departed thence on the 9th; who is esteemed to be in Ragusa, and daily expected here. The captain of the Gulf is to accompany him hither with a strong presidye, for six Imperial galleys lie at Brindisi to take "the said ambassador," whose "negocye" is esteemed to be important. Captain Polin is arrived out of France, French ambassador to the Turk, who very straitly escaped the Imperials on the frontier, who had, shortly before, taken the secretary of the French ambassador here, on his way to France with letters. The fame of the Turk's preparations continues. He has gone a hunting towards Andrinopoli and will, after St. George's day, go in the expedition of Hungary. In Buda are 12,000 Turks. The Almains, in great fear, have, in the late Diet of Spire, given 40,000 foot and 8,000 horse against the Turk, and taken truce in religion for three years. The French ambassador there left without taking leave of the Princes, who gave him small credit, but have sent the Count Palatine into France and written to the duke of Cleves to contribute to the charges of this war and abstain from wars against Christian men. Friar George, bp. of Varadin, and Statilio, bp. of Transylvania, have fled to Ferdinando, and the Queen of Hungary and her son to Polonia, leaving the Turk all the dominion of Hungary. A general battle between Christians and Turks is expected this year.

In Italy both French and Imperialists raise men. The French hold Maran with 500 foot and make raids in Ferdinando's country. Most of the Spaniards that were at Alger are come to the defence of Naples. The marquis of Guasto makes 8,000 men to defend Milan. The Venetians furnish their fortresses and will take no part, although the Turk and French King offer them Napoli de Malversia again, with Cremona and other towns in Lombardy. The licence which they hope for, to send their galleys to England as in times past, would do them great pleasure and also be profitable to England. Wrote in favour of it on the 24th Feb. at length. Venice, 1 April 1542.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1 April. 226. EDMOND HARVELL to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Has received his of the 22nd, signifying that, by the King's command, he has delivered 50*l.* to Fras. Lambert, the writer's factor;

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which 50*l.* Harvel has repaid to Mr. Bucler, and delivered him Wriothesley's letters. Thanks for his favour. Promises service to him as one whom he esteems worthily called to the authority he holds with the King. Venice, 1 April 1542.

Hol. p. 1. Add. Endd.: "Haryvel to the K's mate, primo Aprilis aº xxxiijs."

2 April. 227. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
333.

Meeting at Westm., 2 April. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

2 April. 228. HUMPHREY CONINGSBY and GEORGE NEWPORT.

R. O.

Passport for Humph. Coningesbie and George Newport to go beyond sea for "their affairs there" with four horses, 40*l.* in money, &c. Westm. palace, 2 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head by the King, and sealed.*

Parchment.

3 April. 229. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
333.

Meeting at Westm., 3 April. Present: Southampton, Durham, Winchester, Wriothesley. Business:—John Bulmer, for disobeying the Council's order between him and his wife, committed to the Fleet.

The same day. Present, besides the above named, Suffolk, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Gage, Wingfield, and Sadler. Business:—Jheronimo — (blank) appeared with his answer in writing, which shewed the matters partly untrue and partly unimportant, and that, the Grey Friars now belonging to the King, the town officers ought not to search any house in it, was, after a good lesson to observe common orders and deserve the good will of his neighbours, dismissed.

3 April. 230. COLLEGE of ST. MARY MAGDALEN in CAMBRIDGE.

See GRANTS in APRIL 33 Hen. VIII., No. 9.

3 April. 231. SIR RICHARD RYCHE to MR. SKIDMORE.

Add. 11041,
f. 22.
B. M.

As the King has, in recompense for certain lands, granted lord Wyndesore the late house of Bordesley, with the manors of Terdebigg and Bordesley and all buildings of the said house, Skidmore is not further to deface or pluck down any of these buildings, but only to take payment from lord Wyndesore for the lead upon them, at the rate of 4*l.* the fodder. London, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: receiver of th'Augmentation revenues in the county of Worceter.

3 April. 232. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., VIII.
699.

On Friday, 31 March, at 6 p.m., received letters from the Council instructing him to confer with the Admiral, in order that the instructions of him that was to be sent to England might be better considered. Although the occasion is removed, because none is sent, yet (as the Admiral's letter, which he forwarded, shows that one should come shortly) he went next day to Court. Found the Admiral was seven leagues off, and so could not speak with him before yesterday. Details conversation, which he began by complaining that it would bring him into

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232. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

discredit that no personage was sent, after he had written that the King promised to send one. The Admiral said the King had been reminded by the presence of the gentleman* who came from the Ambassador that to send another now would undo the work which the Ambassador had already done; but one should be sent very shortly. Paget then begged him to see that the person sent was well affected and fully instructed, and enlarged upon the Admiral's influence and Henry's regard for him, with the necessity of asking, for the marriage, only things reasonable, and for the rest offering a reciproque (*as in the Council's letter, No. 206*). The Admiral put off his cap and with great reverence made a long discourse of his obligation to the King. He had of himself procured this marriage, 1st for the love he bare to Henry; 2nd for his love to Mons. d'Orleans, whom he loved of a child and by whom he trusted his master should have comfort, for he doubted that ever the Dolphin should have child; and 3rd for the singular qualities noted to be in Henry's daughter. True, Orleans was not the greatest prince, but Henry was a puissant and opulent prince, who could "make" him, and whom he loved entirely. A gentleman should be sent within two days, "for friendship, to visit his Majesty, as he, of his gentleness, visited us in our adversity." Took these words "by the end," and said, "Why, Mons. l'Admiral, think you the King's Majesty, my master, is in adversity, or in such case as he must fain of necessity make Mons. d'Orleans a great prince at his great dispense? If Monsr. d'Orleans love my master I know he loseth not his love." "No, Mons. l'Ambassadeur," interposed the Admiral, "you take me amiss. Though it be true we were in adversity, yet I know you be in none, nor need no greater friendship than you have; for neither your master, nor king of England before him, was ever so rich as he is at this day, nor never king had a surer friend than he hath of the King my master, who, I am sure, will never forsake him in no chance, whatsoever befall. And as we (thanks be to God) be wealthy, so it is a token we think you wealthy in that we desire to treat a marriage with you; for there is difference between a treaty and a treaty of marriage. And as for the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the demand, it is true that there is due in arrearage eight or seven hundred thousand crowns, of two millions that was paid for my master; the remission whereof is, in this last resolution sent into England, is (*sic*)† demanded, and also the yearly hundred thousand payable during your master's life. And as for the fifty thousand payable after his life, because it was left him of his predecessors, the King my master toucheth not, but is content the treaties in that part shall stand as they stand." Paget asked him whether, as a man of reason, he would advise his master to give his daughter such an excessive dote, 800,000 crs. in ready money and 100,000 crs. a year for so long as, by God's grace, this should be paid. The Admiral answered that he knew it was a great dote, but the King's liberality was greater; whereby he might grant the pension of 100,000 crs. and they would abate somewhat of the 800,000 crs. Said he thought it prodigality rather than liberality; and would advise them to ask a reasonable remission of the arrearage and devise a recompense for the other. Further conversation, in which each urged the other to devise something, and, talking (at the Admiral's suggestion) not as ministers but as friends, Paget reminded him how Milan was detained, Fregosa and Rincon "chopped up," and now the protonotary of St. Pol "sent the same way," injuries which a prince of courage, like his master, must desire to revenge with the sword, and could

* M. de Formes. † The superfluous word is omitted in §2.

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not do so without this marriage; adding that if the practices of others broke it off, it would touch no man so much as himself; for the Emperor's darling was the Constable, "whose hand is the Chancellor," and if they once came in again together he could look for no courtesy at their hands. He seemed pleased, and said it was true that the Emperor, whom he loved not, had lately made overtures through the Pope's nuncio for a French ambassador to reside with him, as a proof to the world of friendship between them, but his master would scant listen; as to the Chancellor, he only meddled with judicial matters; "as touching this treaty now in hand, no creature knoweth it but I and Madame d'Estampes and the third suspecteth it." "That is the Queen of Navarre (quod I). So it is (quod he), who is a right English woman. And whereas you said it touched no man so much as me, yes, it toucheth these two no less; the one in respect of the Queen, who, if the King and th'Emperor join, must be otherwise treated than she is now, and th'other in respect of Navarre, for then farewell her kingdom." To that Paget agreed and advised them then to lay their heads all three together "and shove at this treaty." After another attempt to get Paget to propose some device, the Admiral prayed that he might see him again within eight days, and went his way.

Mons. de Traafes is come to this Court for assistance, and has fair words. The Almain and Italian captains that follow the Court, and hitherto have had "small countenance," are now much made of. All captains of galleys are paid their pensions. The Spaniards that came from Algiers to Sardinia are sent, some to Naples and some to Piedmont, so that, apparently, the Emperor minds not to return to Algiers this summer. The Cardinal of Scotland has been three days at Court, and had conference with the Admiral, being ready (it is thought) to be dispatched into Scotland. The Diet in Almain ended with the advance of 40,000 foot and 8,000 horse for the recovery of Hungary. The duke of Cleves refused to contribute without the Emperor's assurance to make no war upon him for twenty years. In Avignon five Frenchmen have been "roundly cast on the cordes" and fined, for wearing weapons within the town; which is grievously taken here, and the Admiral speaks stoutly against the bishop of Rome. Paris, 3 April, 6 p.m.
Signed.

Pp. 13. Add.

Cains College,
MS. 597, p. 70.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 10.

4 April. 233. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
334.

Meeting at Westm., 4 April. Present: Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

4 April. 234. MONASTERY OF ST. MARY DE CHATTERYS, Camb.

Add. Ch.
15681.
B. M.

Exemplification by the Court of Augmentations of their confirmation, made 13 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., of a grant by Anne, abbess of Chatterys, and the convent there, 1 April 26 Hen. VIII., to John Goderycke, of the office of chief steward of their lands for life, with fees of 40s. a year. Westm., 4 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Seal gone.*

Parchment. Lat. Endd. as enrolled before Thomas Mildemaie, auditor,

1542.

4 April. 235. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 403.
(Almost the
whole text.)

Two days ago received the letters, instructions and copies of treaties sent by his cousin, and would already have been with the deputies, but they are very busy about the end of the Parliament, it remaining only to draw up in form of enactment what has been determined, which will be done in two or three days. After that two or three meetings will show what to expect and it is likely that they will agree to what Francis demands, unless they are altogether demented.

Meanwhile, there are some occurrences which he thinks he ought to write. Two or three days ago, the King's ships of war, both great and small, were launched, and are being prepared for sea, as they were last year, except that last year the preparation was complete at this season where now it is scarcely begun. It is not yet known whether these ships need repair, or whether this is done to impress Francis and the Emperor, or whether they have some design which is kept secret until the equipment is finished at the end of May. Although it is unlikely that they should innovate anything against their neighbours unless they see their great advantage, still, other considerations make people muse, viz., that besides the general tax put upon Englishmen and strangers, of which Marillac wrote, this King is borrowing from 300 of the greatest of his realm, ecclesiastic and temporal, among whom the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk are each assessed at 6,000 crs. and others according to their power, so that the whole will exceed 300,000 crs. Can see no pretext for this extortion unless it be war or the marriage of the King's daughter, considering the great accumulation of money he has from the spoil of the abbey, the confiscation of the goods of so many lords for treason, the long time he has been exempt from war and the imposition of the above mentioned tax. The duke of Norfolk departed the day before yesterday to refresh himself at his own house, as he has been languishing (*n'a fait [que] traîner*) all this Lent like one very ill in body besides being mentally worried. Some days before leaving he told Marillac to find means to speak with the King, with whom he should advance more in an hour than in eight days with the deputies, who are very reserved and do not let themselves be understood so easily as the King would. Intends accordingly to see the King as soon as he can. *Marked as sent by Thomyn.**

French. Modern transcript, p. 4. Headed: Londres, 4^e Avril 1542.

4 April. 236. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 403.
(Abstract.)

Since last despatch by his cousin, has received an abridged statement of what has been paid hitherto in England, and sends it herewith. *Countersigned: Baiard.*

French. Two modern transcripts, each p. 1. Headed: Vauluysant, 4 Avril 1542.

6 April. 237. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., VII.
334.

Meetings at Greenwich, 5 and 6 April. Present: Southampton, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

[** Next entry in 8 April.]

* Not noted in the transcript.

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6 April. 238. WINGFIELD COLLEGE.

Add. Ch.
10642.
B. M.

Indenture of lease, 6 April 33 Hen. VIII., by Robt. Budd, master, and the college of Wyngfeld, Suff., to John Laws, of lands called Barnardys in Wyngfield (which John Smith, late of Oxon., dec., and Anne Newall, yet living, executors of the will of Hen. Nevell, late of Hoo, Kent, 20 May 22 Hen. VIII., in fulfilment of the will of the said Henry, granted to Thos. Dey, late master, and the said college, for a term of years of which 45 years are yet to come, at 16s. rent, on condition of performing certain masses) and three pightells of land adjoining. *Signed by Robert Bud, master, John Stannard and Thomas Campyon.*

Parchment. Seal of Wingfield College attached.

6 April. 239. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i. No. 243.

Arrival of the bp. of London and account of his reception. Owing to an attack of gout the Emperor could not see him immediately, but gave him audience yesterday, Palm Sunday,* though still so feeble that he had difficulty in reaching the hall. He expressed his master's grief for the loss the Emperor had sustained in his late expedition to Algiers, and his pleasure at hearing of his safe arrival in Spain, and in every way set forth his friendship. He then went on to say that the King, remembering what had passed between the Emperor and the bp. of Winchester at Regensburg, and their mutual promise, had sent him in the hope of arriving at a closer confederacy. In saying this he mixed the sweet and the bitter by alluding to the late differences between the Queen of Hungary and the English deputies on trade, and the losses his master had sustained through them, adding that in spite of the King's most reasonable demands the revocation of the edict forbidding English ships to lade in Flemish ports had not been obtained. In support of this complaint he drew from his pocket a Latin memorandum (copy enclosed), and then said the King had sent him to replace the resident ambassador, whom he wished to employ elsewhere. Thanked him for his master's good will, &c., and said he could not give him at once a categorical answer about the mutual promise, as the subject had only been treated between the bp. of Winchester and Granvelle, and the latter, who had just arrived at Barcelona, would shortly be at Court; but he might write at once to Henry of the Emperor's desire to meet his wishes. Sends copy of a letter which he writes to the King, by which Chapuys will see what he says about the other ambassador's† return. Valladolid, 6 April 1542.

From a draft in the Vienna Archives. Another draft is dated the 5th April.

6 April. 240. JOHN, KING OF PORTUGAL, to JAMES V.

Epp. Reg.
Se., r., 148.

Snaudon, James's officer of arms (*armiger*), delivered his letters signifying how he was importuned for licence to make reprisals upon the Portuguese on account of goods formerly intercepted. Could have explained, in letters, by the said herald, why this should neither be asked nor granted, but, for fuller satisfaction, sends Gaspar Apalha to show the truth of the affair. Lisbon, 6 April 1542.

Latin.

* Not Easter Sunday as in text of the Calendar, but "dimanche de Pasque flories" (see footnote), which was the 2nd April in 1542. The first part of this letter must therefore have been drafted on the 3rd.

† Knyvet.

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8 April. 241. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nicolas'
P.C.P., vii.
334.

Meeting at Greenwich, 8 April. Present: Southampton, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Warrant to Sir Martin Bowes, master of the Mint, to deliver Wm. Dormer, my lord Admiral's deputy in Ireland, 2,000*l.* in harp groats. Warrant to Tuke for 40*l.* for Dormer's charges in conveying it to Ireland. Letter sent to Deputy and Council of Calais touching certain labourers who fled from the works into Flanders; and for Snowden and the denizens to remain there until further order. Letter of thanks to Sir Cuthb. Ratcliff for "his late advertisements."

* * This is the last entry on the Register printed by Nicolas. After it there are no entries until 22 April, when the new series of Acts of the Privy Council, edited by Dasent, begins.

8 April. 242. THE KING'S WOODS.

R. O.

Warrant by William lord Seynt John to Robert Downes to assign trees, from Whitfyld woddes, to the farmer of Wrexolde in the Isle of Wight, for repairs there; and, from the park of Overbremer, to Wm. Pyrrye, farmer of Overbremer, for repairing a stable and building a hayhouse. 8 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

8 April. 243. METYNHAM COLLEGE, SUFF.

Close Roll,
P. 3, No. 28.
Rymer, xiv.
746.

Surrender (by Thos. bp. of Ipswich, master or keeper, and the chaplains of the chantry, or fellows) of the chantry or college, the manors of Metyngham, Bromefelde and Mellys, Suff., Perishall, Howe, Holme-hall and Lynge, Norf., the rectories of Ravenyngham and Norton, Norf., and all other possessions of the chantry in cos. Suff. and Norf., and elsewhere in England, Wales and the marches thereof. Metyngham chapterhouse, 8 April 33 Hen. VIII.

Acknowledged same day at Metyngham before Wm. Petre, one of the clerks of Chancery.

8 April. 244. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. viii.
706.

Wrote on the 1st. Janus Bey, the Turk's ambassador, has arrived, but, for respect of these Pascal feasts, shall have no audience until the 11th inst. The Signory are determined to stand to their late capitulations with the Turk, and refuse his demand which will be to declare against the Emperor, for Milan, in the French King's favour, who labours them by Captain Polin who goes hence, shortly, to the Turk. Rumour of war in Italy multiplies. The King of Pole will not declare against the Turk. There is not such union in Almain as was divulged; for the League of Smalkald will first have the cause of religion resolved. Ferdinando's subjects petition their Prince for the liberty in religion granted in this Diet of Spire, declaring their belief that their calamities arise from neglect of the true religion of Christ. Ferdinando answers that he will be guided by the next Council or Diet. 700 Turks are slain, and 7 "gambelles," laden with money for Buda, taken by Christians. The Turks' preparations will be finished by St. George's day. In Spain the Emperor makes men and money, and gives out that he goes to the expedition of Alger, which seems unlikely. Piero Stroci is returned from Rome unsuccessful, for the Bishop is all Imperial. Venice, 8 April 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

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9 April. 245. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i. No. 247.

Has only time to acknowledge her letter of 31 March, with the powers and papers, which came very *à propos*, as the Councillors who favor the Emperor had begun to grumble, seeing that the ten months* agreed upon had passed and nothing was known of the Emperor, and no answer had come on a matter of such importance, on which she had received so solemn an embassy from England. They had also begun to suspect Chapuys had kept back letters or not let the Emperor know. Was, besides, made uneasy by their frequent conferences with the French ambassador as late, as Tuesday or Wednesday last. Hears that, on the last mentioned day, he had a long audience with the King. Believes that if the powers had come in time the French ambassador could have done nothing to thwart the treaty now being negotiated, but fears the powers sent will give little satisfaction, and the English will think them only intended to beguile them and spy out their intentions, since the instructions are so deficient as regards overtures to be made on our part. Begs her to forward in haste another set of secret instructions. Will endeavour meanwhile not to lose ground. After dining at Court to-morrow will inform her of what he hears. London, Easter Day 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

12 April. 246. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., VIII.
708.

The King has received his of the 3rd inst. He commands them to signify what has been done since last despatch. On Tuesday last, the Ambassador met the Commissioners, and said he had received letters from his master, who remained constant for this marriage, and, since his former demands were thought too great, would ask things more base, but marvelled that, in all these conferences, they made no offer at all. That he should have no ground to charge them with such silence, repeated their former offer in two parts, viz., 1st, that the King would give his daughter in marriage to the duke of Orleans, and, 2nd, that he would give her 200,000 crs. in dote; and asked what dower would be given in return. He made no direct answer, but desired an audience with the King, which was granted on "tenable" (*Tenebræ*) Wednesday.

To the King he repeated his conference with the Commissioners, and, asking him to take in good part what he proposed, said his master would reduce his demand to the arrearages and the pension viagier, of 50,000 crs., leaving the pension perpetual. The King, in like manner asking the French King and him to take his answer in good part, said he marvelled at their demands, which appeared to be grounded rather upon an unreasonable desire of gain than upon friendship; there was great difference between marriage and amity, which was the ground to produce marriage; even when the Emperor and the French King were so great that all the world thought them one, he would not have agreed to such a demand, and much less would he do so now, unless he met with honest and friendly conditions; and therefore, if they would proceed, let them ask what was reasonable for the matter treated. The ambassador said this would augment the state of his daughter and Orleans. The King replied that he loved his daughter well, but himself and his own honor more; she was a king's daughter, as Orleans was a king's son, and she had but one boy between her and the inheritance (if upon contemplation of this match he so placed her), and therefore was "another manner of piece," and not to be asked with such unreasonable conditions. "Sir," quod he, "your Majesty offered us once large things

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246. THE COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

by my lord of Norfolk, and were then content also to have joined with us in the war for Millayn." The King answered that he knew not what Norfolk offered, but he knew what he commanded him to offer; the French had one great fault, in that they ever told what was offered them, but never "wherefor" it was offered. With the overture to join with them for Milan it was demanded that they should relinquish the bp. of Rome and bind themselves, friend to friend and enemy to enemy; like overture was made to Pomerey for friend to friend and enemy to enemy, and they would none of it, and now if they repented, let them work more wisely. "Well, sir," quod the ambassador, "what shall I write to the King my master?" "I shall," quod the King, "devise with my Council of this matter these hollydays and then I shall give you further answer."

This Tuesday, "we, the lord Privy Seal, the bishops of Durham and Winchester and Sir Thomas Wriothesley met the said ambassador at Hampton Place," and gave him the King's answer, as follows:—1. He thanked his good brother for his affection, and was, for his part, of as good inclination again. 2. He was sorry the purpose could not take effect with the conditions proposed, for the demands were quite unequal and showed rather a desire of gain than an establishment of friendship. 3. He desired his good brother to consider "at what time these covenants were made, what bonds there be for the performing of them, and what benefit he and his have taken by them." 4. That, in times past, to attain these demands, other "manner of offers" were made at Boulogne, Calais, and, after, by Monsr. l'Admiral. 5. When the Emperor invaded Province, the French King took most gratefully the forbearing of the pension for certain months, as may be proved both by report and writing. 6. Considering the King's long forbearance of it notwithstanding his excessive charges in fortifying his realm and marches, the payment of a good piece of it now would be thankfully accepted. 7. Finally, although as affectionate to his good brother as one prince may be to another, and esteeming his daughter as beseems a good and kind father, he cannot, with honor, condescend to these unreasonable demands without some other reciproque than a bare marriage; and therefore let them ask reasonably for the marriage, and for the rest devise a reasonable reciproque.

The ambassador seemed doubtful what a reciproque meant, so they told him that the marriage weighed not so heavy as the things he demanded; a reasonable part should be asked for the marriage, and the rest paid or else some just recompense devised for it. The Commissioners afterwards, as of themselves, said they noted an unfriendly forgetfulness of things passed; for, although greater bonds could not be devised than were used at the conclusion of the perpetual peace and greater grounds for thankful repayment could not be, he seemed to make it less than ready money. Here he broke the tale, "which was devised longer, if he would have heard the whole," by saying he "could not abide to hear his master noted of ingratitude." Explained that it was not his master but himself that seemed to take the debt for paper rather than ready money; and dilated further the grounds of it. He then expounded his meaning by reference to his master's continual wars and "our full purse by reason of our quiet;" and they parted friendly.

All this is to be explained to the Admiral and to the French King or any of his Council who may speak of the matter.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 36. Endd.: "Minute to Mr. Paget xi^{jo} Aprilis a^o rr. H. VIII. xxxii^{jo}."

1542.

Calig. E. iv.
89.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the preceding is the draft. Dated "Greinwiche the xijth daye of [April in] the xxxiiijth yere of the Kinges Majesty's mo[st] prosperous reign." Signed by Suffolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Browne, Wingfield, Gage, Baker, Wriothesley, Sadleyr and Dacres.

Much injured by fire, pp. 11. Add. Endd.: From the King's Counsaile, the xijth of April.

13 April. 247. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.

"Master Paget," albeit we have dispatched by your servant our whole conference with the French ambassador, whereby you may declare the truth to Mons. l'Admiral or others, yet as the said ambassador did gently offer to send by his post such letters as the King would write to you, we thought meet for his satisfaction to write you these few words. Be very vigilant how they take this advertisement, and, in your conference with the Admiral and otherwise, urge them to proceed roundly and without delay.

Corrected draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xij^o Aprilis 1542.

Calig. E. iv.
133.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the preceding is the draft. Dated London, 13 April. Signed by Southampton, Winchester and Wriothesley.

P. 1. Mutilated. Add. (on f. 135).

13 April. 248. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 404.
(The whole.)

Since last instructions received by the bearer,* following Norfolk's parting counsel, between his meetings with the deputies for this marriage he took occasion to speak with this King. As the language held to him has been very divers, sometimes encouraging hope and sometimes the reverse, he writes the whole substance. To begin with the King; to get him to declare what *parti* he would make to his daughter, as the deputies had offered 200,000 cr. or 300,000 cr., and it rested with Marillac to continue the subject, made demand in accordance with his previous letters, save that, instead of speaking of the 50,000 cr., he demanded some aid for the recovery of Milan, and acquittance of the surplus due upon the treaty of 1525, in consideration of advantages to be granted to Orleans. As, at the outset, this King said the demand was excessive and unusual, Marillac graciously begged him to consider that, without his altering the decisions of his Parliament and entering further disputes with his people, the lady would be accepted if delivered as legitimate, and that he could marry her so high with only an acquittance of old debts most of which were left by Francis's predecessors. Reminded him, finally, of his honourable offers at Doullens, by Norfolk, and that if he meant to assist Francis to the recovery of Milan he ought the more readily to do so for his son-in-law, and the increase of his daughter's estate; still, that aid was left to his discretion, for if he knew Orleans he would certainly grant it of his own accord.

In reply he said some things which seem worthy to be weighed, as well for respect of this alliance as for other affairs which should have to be treated. In substance he said, after desiring that Francis would take his frankness in good part, that he found it strange that in this overture and alliance which tended to closer amity Francis should desire principally to be quit of him, as if wishing rather to be discharged than to enter into closer amity, adding that he would sooner grant what

* Jean de Formes. See No. 208.

1542.

248. MARILLAC TO FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

Francis required by another way, for the sole sake of friendship, than as his daughter's *dot*. Besides, knowing how much fathers were accustomed to give with their daughters, and that 300,000 cr. was formerly settled for this lady's marriage with the Dauphin, then duke of Orleans, he would have it considered that his daughter could do more for Orleans than Orleans for her, inasmuch as she had before her only the prince of Wales, "en si baseage qu'on peut estimer n'estre encores que rozee (?)" and he himself was old and resolved not to marry again. To that Marillac said that Orleans had likewise only one brother; but he replied that the Dauphin was married with hope of having children of this wife or another; repeating twice or thrice that if he thought Orleans should come to his brother's estate he would not hear of delivering his daughter to him, for he wished him for a son-in-law as duke of Orleans and not as Dauphin: the offers made by Norfolk were on condition of being friend to friend and enemy to enemy, which Francis would never accept, not expecting that he (Henry) would be able to aid him as much as he is. He returned always to the same point that to demand such great sums, and especially his life pension, only as *dot* seemed rather an overture to diminish their amity than to draw it closer.

Replied that Francis could think of no better way of perpetuating it than, by such an alliance, to make it pass from the fathers to the children. It proved his zeal for this alliance that when the Emperor's affairs were prosperous he never sought it, and never ratified the overtures made by Marillac privately ("par moy en qualité de prince et moy d'ambassadeur," *qu.* "par moy en qualité de privé et non d'ambassadeur" ?) until after the Emperor's rout at Algiers. And finally, if the demands seemed too great, although they were only for an acquittance, he should take it that this would give the Emperor no leisure to make himself monarch of Christendom, and the war would be not only for the lands he detained from Francis but also for the surety of England, against which the Emperor would turn his designs as soon as he agreed with Francis.

The conclusion was that he would declare his resolution in a few days. On the appointed day, which was the day before yesterday, the deputies being assembled, Winchester, speaking for all, after the customary prefaces of his master's affection, confirmed what the King had said, adding that the King was sorry he could not grant what Francis required, for his reputation would suffer if he bought the alliance so dearly and it would be thought that the great advantage obtained, rather than desire for closer amity, moved Francis to procure this marriage; it should be considered that at the time of the treaty of 1525, although they might have required reimbursements of their expenses in contributing to the Emperor's war against Francis and pretended that Francis was partly their prisoner, yet, for his deliverance, they demanded only what was clearly due; also that a more reasonable overture for this acquittance had formerly been made (the Admiral and the Chancellor would recollect when they came to Calais); that Francis should consider how his good brother had supported him by not demanding what was due, although there had been need of it, and still would be, to finish the fortifications now commenced; and that if Francis would pay a part of this debt it would both give pleasure and be a demonstration of true brotherhood, which would bind Henry to aid him in the future as in the past. After Marillac had replied as seemed best, which would be too long to write, the lord Privy Seal began to explain the last conception of his King, viz., that he would acquit a part of

1542.

what was demanded, provided that a reciprocal was found for the rest. As these words seemed obscure, and Marillac said he could not understand what reciprocal they meant, unless it was that, for this acquittance, Francis should assign sufficient revenue to Orleans and his future wife in the quality of the appanages of the sons of France, they (the deputies) said, as of themselves, that it would be [made] in paying the rest or making some overture for closer amity. Could get nothing further from them except that they said it would be well understood in France what they meant.

From the language held here it may be inferred that there are some maxims which render the English difficult about this alliance. 1. The first is that, since the Dauphin has no issue, they fear both Crowns may come to one King; as Norfolk said in the North at the commencement of this affair that this made them resolve that the Emperor should not have the lady. 2. They consider that Orleans may come to the Crown of England, and therefore should be content with a less *parti*, for doctors say that this young prince of Wales is not of constitution (*composition*) to live long and they see that this King, whether he re-marries or remains a widower, as he proposes, will not have other issue. 3. They think Francis will not pass this year without making war on the Emperor, and therefore should be content with less, both for need of their succour and to avoid having two enemies at once. To obviate this, Francis might declare to their ambassador that he is resolved not to enter war against the Emperor unless he is assured of his good brother's aid; for the mere show of wishing to live at peace would move them to offer more. Not to break off altogether one of two courses must be taken, viz., either to treat at Francis's disadvantage or to temporise 15, 20 or 30 days on pretext of saying that the demands are more than reasonable, since it is only a question of an acquittance, or else that Francis sees no other overture that could be made to extinguish the rest unless it be to employ it in the recovery of Milan. They would then probably make the said overture themselves, especially as they do not intend to grant the lady to the Emperor, and will not disburse money when they can place her by the mere acquittance of a debt which they never hope to recover. At the worst, if they remain obstinate for the overture to be made by Francis, he can propose several *partis* for the surplus which they will not grant as *dot*. They have always grown cold as we grew hot, and when we were silent they have resumed the subject; and, therefore, we could only gain the point by seeming little eager for it. *Marked as sent by Jehan.**

French. Two modern transcripts, pp. 12 and pp. 10. Headed: 13 Avril 1542.

14 April.

R. O.
St. P., III.
366.

249. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

Has received their letters of 9 Jan.† and the writings sent therewith, showing their proceedings with Oneil and the articles he has subscribed. Marvels at Oneil's desire to have the name and honor of Ulster, being one of the great earldoms of Christendom and of the King's inheritance, and also at their thinking such desire reasonable. Rather than that any who have offended should so indent with him "at their own wills," the King will provide for their correction as an example to others; but, as Oneil seems repentant and determined to live as a good subject, the King will, if he submit to take such name

* Not noted in the transcripts.

† This letter of the 9th January, from the Deputy and Council, does not seem to have been preserved, though there is one of the 8th (No. 12) from the Council alone, which must have been sent with it.

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249. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND—*cont.*

and lands as may be granted him, show him that he has met with a merciful prince. Leaves the matter here, requiring them to digest his mind and show it to Oneil, and learn whether he will be conformable or, by his obstinacy, force the King to make him an example to the rest of Ireland.

Has received their letters of 31 March and approves their proceedings in the Parliament at Limerick and with Obrien. Is content to give Obrien the religious houses in his country, to be suppressed by Royal commission, and included in the letters patent of the gift of Thomonye. He should make suit for some honour, for if he is to repair to Parliament he must be a peer. Qualifies the article in his submission as to the steward of "Thomonyes" share in the forfeiture of the captain there. Desires the Deputy to appoint some learned man to Limerick, and thanks him for his diligence. Is glad the earl of Desmond frames himself so well.

Robert Cowley, late Master of the Rolls there, at his late repair hither, came without the Deputy's licence, having no cause but such as he might have written, since it plainly "was void of all malice." Though it behoves men in authority to give no occasion to captious persons to misjudge their words, yet, as Cowley appears to be a seditious and contentious man, he is discharged of his office of Master of the Rolls and Sir Thos. Cusake appointed. A bill to that effect is to be sent hither for signature. Sends, by bearer, Wm. Dormer, servant and deputy to the lord Admiral, 2,461*l.* 12*s.* for payment of the army. Has inserted the name King of Ireland in his style (cited) and directs them to alter the King's seals there accordingly. Although Tirlowe Othole had not his letters patents out for the lands the King gave him, his heirs shall have the lands.

Draft, with corrections and the last sentence in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 30. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland, xiii^{jo} Aprilis a^o rr. H. VIII^a. xxxii^{jo}.

16 April.

Harl. MS.
442. f. 179.
B. M.

250. HAWKS.

Writ for a proclamation against taking hawks' eggs or bringing up young hawks by hand without licence; as the numbers of "goshawkes, tarssells, lavardes and lavarettes" are being seriously reduced. Westm., 16 April 33 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

16 April.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. 1., No. 244.

251. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Received the Emperor's letter of the 14th ult. on Easter eve. Sent to inform the King, who, on account of the festival, delayed audience till Monday, when he recited the contents of the first letter and placed it afterwards in the King's hands, who was greatly pleased. Said he had another letter of one day's later date,* and enlarged on the contents of both. When the King wondered that Chapuys had no news of the end of the conferences between Granvelle and the bp. of Winchester, Chapuys attributed it to the Algiers expedition, the meeting of the Cortes of Castile, the Emperor's overwhelming business in the administration of so many kingdoms, and finally the delay of Granvelle's arrival. Besides which the Emperor had expected that Master Guenebet (Knyvet), who had been the bp.'s colleague, would have been commissioned to report home the issue of the conferences. The King seemed satisfied for awhile, though he said there was no need of instructing

* See No. 171, note †.

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Granvelle to speak to the Pope in his favor, and said Granvelle had treated many things at Rome disagreeable enough to him. Chapuys assured him he had neither said nor done anything to his disadvantage, and the King replied that he was not aware that he had, else he should have resented it.

In conversation the King abruptly told me he suspected stratagem in my saying that the instructions and powers to treat of his marriage had been sent to the Queen of Hungary by the Mediterranean, and that the object was to delay and spy out his own intentions; that he has been deceived many a time both by the Emperor and by the French, and those who treated with him now must proceed without dissimulation. Answered that the voyage by the Levant (*sic*) was more convenient as the instructions must be revised by Granvelle, who was in Italy, and inspected by the Regent and Council in Flanders, and was even the shorter at this season; that his suspicions of the Queen of Hungary were unfounded, and that never was the Emperor more straightforward. Moreover, as the mutual distrust about France had disappeared, begged him to speak confidentially, as if Chapuys were his subject, and Chapuys would not only write home what he pleased, as if the idea originated with himself, but would renounce the privileges of an ambassador and submit to punishment if he abused his trust. Saw the King's face expand at this and his eyes glitter. Added that there was no occasion to wait for further powers, &c.

Is encouraged by the lord Privy Seal, who understands the King's temper better than any man in England and Secretary Waist (*sic*, for Wriothesley)—both much attached to the Emperor—to believe it will not be difficult to persuade the King to take the affair in hand, and that he had half decided to do so when he despatched the bp. of Winchester to the Emperor. The King at first did not answer his peroration, but remained thoughtful, sighing frequently, as he had done during Chapuys's speech. At last he wondered there was no news from Spain, and when Chapuys told him of the grant of the Cortes, said he believed it was conditional on the Emperor not leaving Spain, for which reason he was negotiating a marriage with a princess of Portugal. He also said the Emperor might have fought the Turk to greater advantage last year, as he had been advised by the English ambassador. Gives his own answer, vindicating the Emperor's policy at some length. The King then asked what other news he had. Related what had come from Italy, to see how far he was leaning to France, and said he had letters from Milan, declaring that the people were on friendly terms with the French in Piedmont, who bragged that Henry was offering them the hand of the Princess his daughter and requesting Francis for an interview. The King started, and said, "They are very much mistaken. It is the King of France who urges me to marry his daughter, and offers to come to see me at Calais when the contract has been concluded." Replied that no doubt the French King would promise anything, and would like also to come to Calais with great force to drive him out of it. Reminded him, also, of the words of the bp. of Tarbes that France would never have sought alliance by marriage with Savoy except to encroach upon the duchy. Spoke then of the Diet of Spire, saying that he had a letter from Ferdinand charging him to tell the King that he (Ferdinand) had no doubt Henry would assist against the Turk. The King answered nothing, but seemed to assent.

After an hour and a half's conversation the King said he heard that Charles was soliciting the friendship of King Francis through the Pope's mediation. Said he knew nothing of that, but, even if it were true, it

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251. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

would be best to begin treating at once in London. "Very well," said the King, "I shall now read the letters you have brought from the Queen Regent, and when I have laid them before the Council you shall have an answer." Soon after leaving, received a message from the King to communicate what he had said to the Privy Councillors, and did so, offering every assistance in sending messengers to the Emperor, and to go himself if necessary. The Council showed great satisfaction at this.

Next day, Tuesday, they sent to invite Chapuys to dinner next day, desiring him to bring his powers and other papers with him. Went therefore to Greenwich again on Wednesday, but when about to exhibit his power found his secretary had taken another document instead. The Council, however, accepted his explanation, and so did the King when told of it. Being asked to proceed, suggested that the King might appoint one or two to negotiate with him; on which the lord Privy Seal and Wriothesley went to the King, who quite approved, but as Suffolk, the Privy Seal, Winchester and Wriothesley were much engaged he deputed the Admiral, the bps. of Durham and Westminster and Secretary Sadler to call and dine with him next day (Thursday). Exhibited his powers to them accordingly after dinner, and being asked if he had any overtures to propose said he had no new declaration to make, but the King must have sufficiently thought over the subject when he despatched Winchester,* and on receipt of instructions from the Emperor he would speak freely. Meanwhile the King, if he wished to avoid delay, could make known part of his intentions; which being unknown, his instructions had been framed, as it were at random. For his own part could only go back to the basis of the four articles already proposed; of which the two first, concerning the King's reconciliation with Rome and the Princess's legitimization might remain as they were till further instructions; as to the 3rd for aid against the Turk, it was a most appropriate time to discuss it, as the King had expressed his willingness; and as to the 4th about the French, the Emperor had made a truce with them, so the case was altered.† On the deputies asking how long that truce would last, said he believed the Emperor might, if he pleased, bring on a rupture at once, for the French would break it as soon as they found it convenient.

Yesterday, Saturday the 15th, the deputies came again, bringing the Emperor's letter of the 5th inst.‡ Informed them of part of the contents and was particular in praising the honesty of Master Guennebet, with whom, for some reason, the King does not seem to be pleased just now. They then said the King thanked Chapuys for his good will and, although he had no sufficient powers, was unwilling to suspend the negotiations. He therefore intimated to him (1) that as to confirmation of past treaties, it was not needful; indeed he did not consider those old treaties valid, for, while they had been scrupulously kept on his side, the Emperor had broken them by the edict against English vessels lading goods in Flanders, of which the deputies urged him to obtain the repeal, denouncing it with all the vehemence of the note presented by the bp. of London, and arguing that it could not proceed from the Emperor as the like had not been done in Spain: (2) that, as confirmation of old treaties was unnecessary, the King wished to hear overtures from Chapuys if he was free to make any, adding that as to the four articles,

* In November, 1540.

† These four points were proposed by Chapuys in February, 1536, at the outset of the long negotiation with the Emperor during his war with France, which ended with the truce of Nice, in June, 1538. See Vol. X., Nos. 351 (p. 133), 575.

‡ No. 239. See note at end.

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he was wise in not pressing the first two, and for the two others they might discuss them as long as they pleased, provided it was understood that he was now on friendly terms with every reigning Sovereign, especially King Francis and the King of Scotland, and if he were to enter into a league against the former, he should require compensation for the loss of his annual pensions from France. As to the other point, about the Turk, he could not touch upon it till the principal one was settled. Answered, as to the edict, that they were not justified in again urging its revocation, as they had not been able to answer Chapuys's arguments given in writing last summer, and showed that their own statutes were a breach of the treaties, and had obliged many of the Emperor's subjects to quit England, and those who remained to take out letters of naturalisation at excessive cost, besides compelling them to take a strange oath of fealty to the King. Moreover, they had forbidden the exportation of almost every commodity, and they ought to be very grateful to the Emperor, then absent from Spain, that he had not resorted to retaliatory measures, as Chapuys believed he would be obliged to do in the end, even if it were only to increase the Spanish navy and repair the losses sustained at Algiers. At this the deputies stood amazed and silent.

As to France, Chapuys said there was no talk of an offensive league, so there was no need of talking about compensation for non-payment of pensions, but by the treaty of Cambray the King was obliged in case of a defensive war to assist the Emperor at his own cost. And, even if an offensive league were in question, the Emperor was not responsible for the French debt, which the King knew quite well that the French will never pay. Yet, if an offensive league were treated, Chapuys would venture to say, though he had no such charge, that the Emperor would from that time take upon him the charge of Henry's indemnity, provided nothing was still due for arrears; and he might also say that the King ought, in conscience, years ago, to have assisted the Emperor, as the French had made war with his money and he had not attempted to recover his due. As the French are not making such great offers here as the English pretend, thought it well to be cooler as he went on, and said if they wished to know the Emperor's intentions they must wait till Chapuys received instructions, which he was afraid Granvelle would not be able to despatch very soon, as he was on his way to the Emperor's Court when Chapuys applied for them; but this mattered little as the bp. of London had a mandate from the King on the same subject.

Thinks it will be difficult for the Emperor to bring the King to a treaty except on terms very advantageous to himself, and then it might do more harm than good. Believes he will remain neuter. Does not think the mission of Mons. de Courrieres will do any good till the affair here is in good train. Has written to Secretary Bave and sent him the names of Privy Councillors here, to whom letters should be addressed by the Queen Regent. The French ambassador called on Tuesday on the lord Privy Seal and next day on the King, with whom he had a pretty long audience, just when the most friendly of the Privy Councillors were complaining of not hearing from the Imperial Court. The French ambassador had determined to go to Court on Easter Monday, but put it off, knowing that Chapuys was going, and next day, hearing that the lord Privy Seal and two or three more Councillors had come to town he called on them. He then wrote a despatch, the contents of which his man reported to Chapuys, speaking of the good reception Chapuys had met with, who had gone to Court on business touching

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251. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Flanders, especially the prohibition; for Chapuys had purposely spread the rumour and intimidated it to a person employed by the French ambassador as a spy upon him. He had also written home that the English were the strangest people, they urged matters with so much warmth and then afterwards cooled, but if they made themselves cold to him they would find him frozen. He is commissioned to demand for the Princess 500,000 ducats of dower and the extinction of all pensions, but has not yet dared to make his demand for fear of irritating these people. It is very provoking, he writes, that Norfolk has now retired to his house in the country without much likelihood of his returning to Court unless Parliament re-assembles, and he has to negotiate with the Privy Seal, whose name is Feu Vuillem (called Faulx Villain by the ambassador) of whom he has circulated a report that Norfolk had said, "See this little villain; he wants already to engross everything and do like Cromwell, but in the end he will pay for all."

Will do his best to prevent the King taking Anne of Cleves again; but as yet there is no appearance of it. Indeed, except that he frequents ladies' company for mirth, as a man nurtured among them, he seems not to think of a new marriage. He has been low-spirited ever since he heard of the late Queen's misconduct. Anne has recovered from her tertian fever, but the Princess suffers still from palpitation of the heart. It has been mooted in this Parliament for lords and rich gentlemen, exclusive of Churchmen, to keep horses each according to his means. The King has forbore from pressing the demand for another aid, but is getting a loan which will bring in a great sum. First on the list are the two dukes, (Norfolk and Suffolk) 6,000 ducats each, though both are known to be poor; then the Chancellor and lord Privy Seal 4,000*l.* each, the lord High Admiral 3,050*l.*, &c. The collector pretends that it is to help the Emperor against the Turk. Count Louis (*sic*) Rangone has been presented by this King with a large gilt cup and 400 ducats. Some who have talked with him think he came more to see the King and country than to complain of the Pope, as he has done, for having deprived him of certain castles in the Parmegiano belonging to his late wife. London, 16 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

16 April.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i., No. 245.

252. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

. Thanks God for his prosperous voyage to Spain. Refers for news to his despatch to the Emperor. Begs him, for pity, to get the treasurers to pay his arrears. Has been here nearly twenty years*, and is as poor now as when he first came, having besides mortgaged much of his own property. London, 16 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

19 April.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
274.
(App.)

253. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Understands how he is prevented from fulfilling the charge entrusted to him in the Emperor's letter of the 14th ult. by the English objecting to his powers from her as insufficient. Cannot add, however, anything to the instructions in her letter of the 31 March, till she hears from Spain. Chapuys must temporise; he will not require to wait long, as Granvelle has already left Piedmont for the Emperor's Court. He may mention this as an excuse; also the fact of a Spanish courier

* So in Spanish Calendar, but there is some mistake, perhaps of Chapuys himself. He may have meant "over twenty months," counting from July, 1540, when he last arrived in England. Otherwise he should have said, "nearly thirteen years," for he had been almost continually resident in England from 1529.

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despatched to Piedmont with letters for the Emperor's lord Privy Seal having been arrested in France, and that another who went to Italy by sea found on landing at Genoa that the lord Privy Seal had already sailed for Spain, so that the letters were returned by the Imperial ambassador there.

Hears, however, that in the last Parliament it was determined to forbid export of valuable woollen cloths unless prepared, dyed and dressed, which will be to the damage of the merchants of these Low Countries, and will probably be a check to the proposed closer alliance. Chapuys must find out about this, and if he find it advisable make representations. Brussels, 19 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

19 April.

Calig. E. iv.

134.

B. M.

254. [PAGET] to the COUNCIL.

His wit is too simple to judge these men "of long and great practice" and therefore he has described† the Admiral's countenance and words at length so that their "Lordships" may themselves interpret them. "I noted th' Admirals countenance moche and could not perceyve hym therby moved at any thing [I] sayd, saving that he many times would fetch gr[eat sighs?]; nor he never brake my hole tale by mov. . . . vehement affectes nor answered rowndly to any [of the] poyntes that I? might seme to have pickd. I [think] hym moche desyros that this matter should g[o forward], and, I think so be but a few eles (else) of the counsail h[ere], for th' be all Papistes and feare the sequele therof; from whom by alliklyhode he kepith this treaty as moche as he canne, but yet they know it and I know it from the mowth of one of that sort and undoubtedly they do what they can, as I know by one very secret wt som of them, to empeche the conclusion wt you by sundry practi[sen]"

* * * "[Chab]liz the xixth of April."
Draft in Paget's hand, pp. 2. Much injured by fire. Endd.: A Chabliz. To the Counsail, xix^o Aprilis.

20 April.

Harl. MS. 285,

f. 249.

B. M.

255. HENRY VIII. to LORD COBHAM.

Having special trust in his fidelity, zeal and obedience, has appointed the abp. of Canterbury and Sir Thos. Cheyney, treasurer of the Household, to open certain things to him "touching us and the wealth and surety of this our realm." Requires him to give them credence. Greenwich, 20 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed with the stamp at the head.*

P. 1. *Add.*

20 April.

R. O.

256. AUGMENTATIONS.

Collection of 47 original privy seals of the Court of Augmentations, all dated 20 April 33 Hen. VIII. and directing the persons addressed to pay amounts, due from them to the Crown, entered among arrears due at Mich. 33 Hen. VIII. Most of them bear notes of further proceedings taken. To the 27th is attached a statement by James Nedam, clerk and surveyor of the King's works, of the lead he has taken from St. Mary Spytall, Halywell and Clerkenwell for the repair of the roof of Westminster Hall, by indentures with Thos. Spylman, one of the receivers of the Augmentations, dated 1, 6 and 9 July 32 Hen. VIII. Among them (as the 47th) is preserved a receipt dated 15 Dec. and 4 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII. by Thos. Megges, of Downham in the Isle of Ely, of rents of the King's manors of Brenekester, Helgay and Popynho, Norf., and Ryngstede.

† See No. 263, which is of this date all but the postscript.

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256. AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

The persons addressed are Sir Edw. Crofte, the vicar of St. Lawrence in Norwich, the master of the Savoy, Wm. Burche, Thos. Darcy, esq., Wm. Bolton, Thos. abp. of Canterbury, the sheriff of Worcester, the collector of rents of Barton Regis, Glouc., John Hunteley, Ric. Devorox, Thos. and John Stydolf, Thos. Delaryver, Wm. Acombe, the bailiff of Thetford, Sir Wm. Shelley, the parson of St. Peter's in Bedford, the wardens of Thorneton College, Linc., the executor of Ric. Lyndesell, Edw. late abbot of Hulton, the vicar of Weston, John Byrkehed, Walter lord Ferrers, the master or warden and fellows of Queen's College in Cambridge (two), Jas. Nedeham, John Onley, the late prior of Rochester, the wardens and masters of the Fishmongers and Grocers of London, Ric. Morys, Sir Thos. Cheyney, Roger Chaloner and others, Ric. Pappwourthe, Ric. Eston, Ric. Oglesthorpe, Ambrose Champneis, the parson of St. Martin's in the Vintry, Thos. Taylor (assignee of John Hale), Geo. Warrenner, Thos. Thompson and Ralph Chaveney, Ric. Dobbes; Dr. Spencer, master of the college called the Chapel in the Field beside Norwich; the heirs of Nic. Wode; Ric. Drurye.

21 April. 257. THE MERCERS COMPANY.

See GRANTS in APRIL 33 Hen. VIII., No. 55.

258. AUGMENTATIONS.

R. O.

A book of payments by the treasurer of Augmentations headed *anno xxxii^{jo}* giving the date and intention of each payment. (For the previous account see Vol. XVI., No 745.)

A.D. 1540.

I. "Payments of annuities":—26 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII., Jas. Gunter, of London, out of St. Augustyne's nigh Bristowe. 14 Dec., Ric. Pollard, out of Tavestock. 13 Dec., Dr. Tregonnell, out of Tawnton. 6 Dec., Sir Humph. Ratclyf, granted by the late earl of Northumberland. 18 Dec., Hen. Penkyth, out of Tynmowthe. 3 Jan., Ric. Ikham, Ric. Cordell, Jas. Rawson, John Rombolde, Andrew Dewberyes, John Payne, yeomen and grooms of the Chariots. 4 Jan., Walt. Prowde, groom of the Stable. 5 Jan., John Hull, Thos. Courtney, and Hen. Hoggens, grooms of the Stable. 10 Jan., Ric. Pygot, gentleman. 12 Jan., Thos. Hynde, groom of the Stable. 30 Dec., John Eyre, gentleman (pat. 27 Feb. a^o 29). 20 Jan., Wm. Bertlet and Wm. Webster, grooms of the Stable. 21 Jan., Eliz. Golden. 20 Jan., Edm. Holgill, out of Hextolldesham. 26 Jan., Ant. Dunriche, out of Bysham. 25 Jan., Wm. Byerman, groom of the Stable. 14 Feb., lord Chancellor Audeley,

A.D. 1541.

f. 2.

out of Chestre mon. 18 Feb., Thos. Rydley, out of Towerhill and Chester. 18 Feb., Alex. Goodman, out of Sheene. 20 Feb., Thos. Rawlyns, out of Selbye. 12 March, Thos. Derbye, gentleman. 18 Feb., Thos. Rydley, out of Sheene (granted to him and his brother, John Rydley). 20 March, Sir Thos. Poope, out of Wolvescrofte, Sheene, Bardemonsey, St. Mary Overeys, and Bysham (the last granted to him and Dame Marg. Dodmer, his wife, and Ralph Dodmer, her youngest son). 26 March, William Davys, out of Henton. 28 March, Nic. Whytney, out of Dulacres. 28 March, John Fletewood, out of Sheene and Ulvescrofte. 1 April, Eliz. Hochens, out of Sheene. 1 April, Ralph Tybbes, out of Clyve. 1 April, Eliz. Elles, by Ralph Skyunner her husband, out of Sheene. 2 April, Hen. Dyngley, gentleman. 3 April, John Martyn, esquire. 3 April, Ric. Hochenson, out of Sheene, Sent Marye Spittell without Bisshopsgate, Syon, and Seint Marye Overeys. 3 April, Wm. Sympson, by Ric. Hochenson, out of Leyston. 3 April, Robt. Hochenson, out of Sheene. 2 April, Thos. Edgar, out of Sheene, Berdemonsey, Seint Albane, and Seint Mary Spittell. 2 April, by Thos. Edgar, to Sir Thos. Pope, out of Byndon, Edw. Fetyplace out of Brewern, and Robt. Sowthwell out

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A.D. 1541,
f. 5.

of Bysham. 4 April, Robt. Adams. 2 April, John Lewes and John Lewson. 4 April, Eliz. Hollande, by Geo. Holland, her brother. 29 March, John Gostwyk and Ric. Wheler. 26 March, Ric. Bower, Hen. Stevenson, Robt. Perrye, and Thos. Byrde, gentlemen of the Chapel. 1 April, Robt. Riche, out of Seint Marye Overeys, Coventry Charterhouse, Shene, Mynores, and Seint Albanes. 28 March, Sir Ric. Page. 2 April, Jas. Rawson, Wm. Byerman, John Rombolde, Ric. Gykell, and John Payne, of the Stable. 2 April, John Eyre, gentleman. 1 April, Wm. Horde, out of Henton. 1 April, Ant. Yonge, out of Bucknam. 4 April, Ph. Babington, late one of the confreres of the late hospital of St. John Hierusalem in England. 5 April, Sir Griffith Dun. 2 April, Ant. Yonge, out of Bucknam. 7 April, Wm. Cromer, King's physician. 2 April, Humph. Welles, out of St. Mary Overeys. 9 April, Wm. Bechard and Thos. his son, out of Coventry Charterhouse. 28 March, Ric. Pigot, gentleman of the Chapel, in recompense of his house in Grenewiche. 9 April, Sir Wm. Sydney. 11 April, Ric. Tyrrell, of London, out of Seint Edmondesburys. 12 April, Robt. Smarte and John Hobbys, out of Kynnysham. 12 April, Wm. Glascock, of London, out of Sheene, Taunton, and St. Mary Spittell. 12 April, John Fulmer, out of Bisham. 13 April, John Godsalue, out of Hyde. 10 April, Wm. Whorwoode, attorney-general, out of Launde, the late hospital of Our Lady without Bishopsgate, Wynechcombe, Pershour, Launde, and the late hospital of St. John Hierusalem in England. 14 April, Ant. Dunriche, merchant tailor, out of St. Alban's, Sheene, and St. Thomas in Southwerke. 16 April, Ric. Pollarde, out of Newham, Plympton, Torr, Buckfast, Launceston, and Buckland. 17 April, Robt. Radforde, clk., out of Warburge in Chestre. 20 April, Edw. Fetyplace, esquire. 26 April a° 33°, Sir Thos. Hennage, out of St. Mary's in York, Christchurche Twyneham, Peterborowe, and Crowlande. 24 April, Thos. Fletewoode, out of Sheen. 4 May, Wm. Webster, groom of the Stable. 4 May, Sir Thos. Clyfforde. 5 May, Jas. Knottesforde, out of Buckfaste. 6 May, Wm. Fermer, gentleman. 20 May, John Byrcheley, late schoolmaster of the mon. of St. Werburge, of Chester. 23 May, Ralph Tybbes, out of Clyff. 23 May, Sir Thos. Wryotheshley, one of the two Principal Secretaries, out of York abbey, Durham priory, Clerkenwell, Hayles, Chester abbey, York abbey, and others not named. 31 May, Thos. Butt, gentleman. 22 May, Thos. Nevile, gentleman. 21 May, Geo. Aylesburys, groom of the Chamber. 24 May, Thos. Darrell and Ant. Husey, out of Ledes. 25 May, Hen. Clerke, out of Westminster. 21 May, Peter Gerrarde, gentleman, the King's servant. 18 May, George Owen, M.D., out of St. Augustyne's in Bristowe. 30 May, Sir Humph. Radclif, grant of the late earl of Northumberland. 2 June, Ric. Browne. 13 June, Thos. Standyssh, gentleman, out of Wlenock. 23 March a° 32°, Geo. Drewe, out of Meux. 22 April a° 32° (*sic*). Griffith Richardes, out of Thorney and Childerlangley; and John Rock, out of Stratclere, Launde, Spalding, Crowlande, and Dunstable. 27 June a° 33°, Ric. Pigot, gentleman of the Chapel. 23 June, Wm. Crane, esquire. 30 June, Robt. Radforde, clk. 25 June, Ant. Dunriche. 1 July, Sir Edw. Mountague, out of Ramsey and Thorney. 1 July, John Eyre, gentleman. 3 July, Dame Mary Kyngeston, late wife to Sir Wm. Kyngeston, dec., out of monasteries not named. 3 July, Geo. Aylesburys, a groom of the Chamber. 10 June, Hen. Penketh, out of Tynmounthe. 1 July, Sir Ant. Kyngeston, out of monasteries not named. 8 July, John Maundefelde, out of Mocheley. 8 July, Eliz. Golden. 3 July, Sir Edw. Mountague, out of Peterborowe and Pipwell. 5 July, the dean and chapter of Norwich. 9 July, Thos. Nevile, esquire. 15 July, Thos. Leigh, LL.D., out of Shapp. 16 July, Ric. Bower, a gentleman of the Chapel. 26 July, Ant. Leighton, out of Cockersand. 8 Sept., Walter Cromer, M.D. 15 Sept., Alex. Goodman, out of Shene. 6 Oct., Robt. Adams. 7 Oct., John Fulmer, out of Bysham. 8 Oct., Robt. Smarte, out of Keynesham. 13 Oct., Wm. Hoorde, out of Hynton. 1 Oct., Sir Thos. Poope, out of Wolvescrofte, Sheen, Barmondseye, St. Mary Overeys, and Bisham. 16 Oct., to Thos. Edgar, for Robt. Southwell, out of Bysham, for Edw. Fetyplace out of Brewern, and for Sir Thos. Pope out of Byndon. 15 Oct., Thos.

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f. 11.

Edgar, out of Barmondsey, Our Lady without Bishopsgate, St. Alban's, Sheen, and CIRCESTRE. 19 Oct., Ric. Pollarde, out of Newham, Plymton, Torr, Buckfast, Launceston, and Buckland. 3 Oct., Thos. Byrde, gentleman of the Chapel. 21 Oct., Robt. Pyrrye, gentleman of the Chapel. 2 Oct., Hen. Stevenson, gentleman of the Chapel. 21 Oct., Ric. Tyrrell, out of Seint Edmondes Burye. 24 Oct., John Gostwyk and Ric. Wheler, out of Leedes; Wm. Davys, out of Hynton; Ant. Yonge, out of Buckenham. 19 Oct., John Rydley, out of Sheene; to John Rydley for John Bircheley, out of Chester. 23 Oct., Wm. Crane, out of Burye; Ric. Hochenson, for Wm. Sympson, out of Leyston; Ric. Hochenson, out of Syon, Sheen, St. Mary Spittell, and St. Mary Overeye; Ric. Hochenson, for Robt. Hochenson, out of Sheene. 24 Oct., Jas. Joskyn, out of Twyneham. 7 Oct., Geo. Aylesbury, groom of the Chamber. 28 Oct., Wm. Fermer, esquire. 26 Oct., John Fletewood, out of Sheene and Ulvescrofte; John Eyre, gentleman; Wm. Whorwood, out of Shaftysbury, St. Mary Spittell without Bishopsgate, Wynchcombe, Worcester, Launde, and St. John's. 27 Oct., Sir Griffith Dunne. 2 Nov., John Rombolde, Ric. Jekyll, Thos. Hynde, Jas. Rawson, Wm. Byerman, John Payne, yeomen and grooms of the Chariots. 12 Oct., Peter Garrard. 5 Nov., Edw. Fetyplace. 28 June, Thos. Cheteham, "suffragan and bishop of Sydon, to the use of Thomas Darrell and Anthony Husaye." 6 Nov., John Hull, yeoman of the Stable. 31 Oct., Philip Babington, late one of the confreres of St. John "Hirlm.," in England. 7 Nov., Sir Edw. Mountague, "chief justice of the Common Pleas," fee for keeping assizes within the liberty of St. Edmondesburye, and out of Ramsey, Thorneye, Peterborowe, Pipwell, and St. Andrew's in Northampton. 1 Nov., Ric. Pigot, gentleman. 18 Oct., Ric. Browne. 6 Nov., Hen. Dingley, gentleman.

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f. 13.

10 Nov., Geo. Owen, M.D., out of St. Augustine's in Bristowe. 8 Nov., Eliz. Ellys, wife to Ralph Skynner, out of Sheene. 9 Nov., Thos. Darbye, gentleman. 6 Nov., Hen. Penketh, out of Tynmouthe. 26 Oct., Thos. Rawlyns, out of Selbye. 10 Nov., Edm. Drake, one of the prebendaries of Christchurch in Norwich, to the use of the same College, out of the manor of Chalke, parcel of the possessions of Barmondseye. 14 Nov., John Godsalve, out of Hyde. 8 Nov., Thos. Rydley, out of Towerhill and Chester; John Lewes and John Leyson, out of Morgan in Glamorganshire. 9 Nov., Thos. Courtney, of the Stable. 12 Nov., John Rock, out of Stratclere, Dunstable, Spalding, and Crowland; Griffith Richardes, out of Childerlangley and Thorney; Geo. Drewe, out of Meux. 16 Nov., Sir Thos. Clyfforde. 24 Nov., Jas. Knottesford, out of Buckfast. 29 Nov., Sir Thos. Hennage, out of St. Mary's of York, Crowland, Peterborowe, and Twyneham; Ralph Tybbes, out of Clyve. 28 Nov., Wm. Bertlet, groom of the Stable. 17 Nov., Robt. Bedforde, clk., out of Chestre. 24 Oct., Walter Henley, out of Bysham, Towerhill, St. Alban's, Plympton, Battell, St. Mary Overeys, Sheen, Dertforde, Syon, Nethe, St. Marye of York, and lands late of Sir John Dudley. 22 Nov., Thos. Buttes, gentleman. 4 Dec., Thos. Cheteham, bp. of Sydon, out of Bilsington. 8 Oct., Thos. Darrell and Ant. Huseye, out of Leedes. 2 Dec., Sir Ant. Kyngeston. 25 Nov., Wm. Glascock, for Thos. Leigh, LL.D., and for Thos. Standisshe and for himself. 12 Oct., Robt. Ryche, out of Coventry Charterhouse, Sheen, Mynores, and St. Alban's. 9 Dec., Reynold Mylsam, out of Syon. 15 Nov., Ant. Dunriche, out of St. Alban's, St. Thomas in Southwark, and Sheene.

f. 14.

f. 15.

11 Dec., Wm. Holgill, clk., master of the Savoy, for Edm. Holgill, out of Hex-toldisham. 18 Oct., Nic. Wytney, out of Dewleeres. 12 Dec., Eliz. Holland, by Geo. Holland her brother. 10 Dec., the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, out of Bileigh, Stratforde nunnery, and Elsingspitell. 12 Dec., Robt. Urmeston, treasurer of Grayes Inne, stipend of a priest singing in the chapel of Grayes Inne, out of St. Bartholomew's. 18 Dec., Robt. Nasshe, for John Ball, out of Sheen. 17 Dec., John Wagstaff, out of Thorney. 20 Dec., John Stonyng, out of St. Mary's in York. 22 Dec., Thos. Crosse, out of St. Alban's. 26 Dec., Róger

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- A.D. 1542. Standisshe, out of St. Werburge of Chestre. 18 Jan., John Howe, for Dr. Tregonnell, out of Tawnton. 18 Oct., Humph. Welles, out of St. Mary Overeys. 29 Dec., Walter Prowde, groom of the Stable. 20 Nov., Ric. Duke, out of St. Mary Overeys and Sheen. 17 Jan., Hen. Clerke, out of Westminster; Wm. Butt, out of Ramseye. 9 Feb., Wm. Rudston, out of Elye. 27 Feb., Thos. Fletewood, out of Sheene. 15 March, out of Monmowthe. 14 March, Ric. Robynson, clk., by Dr. Leigh, out of Faversham, St. Augustine's in Canterbury, Boxley, and Byland. 28 Jan., the dean and chapter of Chichestre, by Jas. Turberville, clk., their receiver, out of Mechelham. 18 March, Thos. Knight, clk., *quondam* of Spalding, out of Spaldinge. 19 March, Ric. Bowyer, *alias* Styrtley, out of Welbek. — (date blank), John Byrchenshaw, clk., *quondam* of Chestre. 29 Oct. a° 32°, the dean and chapter of Paules, out of Leghes. 8 Jan. a° 32°, John Marshall, *quondam* of Chepstowe. 10 Jan. a° 32°, Wm. Ernysted, master of the Temple, for himself, four priests, and one clerk. 1 April a° 32°, Wm. (*sic*) Marshall, *quondam* of Chepstowe. 2 April, Wm. Ernysted, master of the Temple, for himself, 4 priests and one clerk; Hugh Latymer, late bp. of Worcester. 4 April a° 32°, Ralph Hunt, late religious of Sheene. 28 March a° 32°, Nic. Shaxton, late bp. of Salisbury. 27 June a° 33°, Wm. Ernysted, master of the Temple for himself, four priests, and one clerk. 2 July, Wm. Marshall, *quondam* of Chepstowe. 12 Oct., Hugh Latymer, late bp. of Worcester. 30 Sept., Nic. Shaxton, late bp. of Salisbury. 6 Nov., John Marshall, *quondam* of Chepstowe; Ralph Hunt, late religious of Sheene. 22 Oct., Wm. Ernysted, master of the Temple, for himself, four chaplains, and one clerk. 10 March, lord Chancellor Audeley, out of Chester and Sempringham. 1 April a° 32°, Jas. Gunter, for keeping the woods of Almesburye. 31 May a° 33°, Sir John Baldewyn, chief justice of Common Pleas. 1 July, Sir Edw. Mountague, chief justice of King's Bench. 2 July and 19 Oct., Jas. Gunter, for keeping the woods of Almesburye. 2 Nov., Sir John Bauldewyn, chief justice of Common Pleas. 29 Jan., Thos. Fitzhugh, for the clerkship of the peace in Suff. and Hunts. 22 Jan. a° 32°, Sir John Russell, lord Admiral. 1 July a° 33°, the same. 22 Jan. a° 32°, 29 June a° 33°, and 23 Nov., Geo. Rooper, one of the keepers of the park of Hyde. 10 Dec. a° 33°, Thos. Chetham, bp. suffragan of Sydon, out of Bilsington. 2 April a° 32°, Edw. Browne, late one of the confreres of St. John's of Jerusalem, at the desire of lord Chancellor Audeley.
- f. 16.
- f. 17.
- f. 18.

Total, 2,297*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Signed as examined by Wm. Berners and Robert Burgoyne, auditors.

- f. 19. ii. "Payments of pensions" to members of suppressed monasteries recorded under date of payment, with the term for which they are due.
- A.D. 1540-1. 20 Dec. a° 32°, John Selbye, of Syon. 26 Dec., John Cordrey, abbot of Bisham. 23 Dec., Ric. Bowrman, abbot of St. Albans. 28 Dec., Alice Lyster, Eliz. Mountayne, and Effamyne Elande, of Syon. 29 Dec., Wm. Maior, prior of Seint Maryspittell, without Bishops Gate, London. 31 Dec., Isabel Sakvile, abbess of Clerkenwell. 10 Jan., Thos. Skydmore, for Agnes Jordan, abbess, Bridget Sollyarde, Mary Nevile, Dorothy Sleight, Mary Watnoo, Marg. Lupton, Marg. Covert, Ant. Lyttell, and Ric. Browne, of Syon. 29 Dec., Wm. Estney, of Westminster. 2 Jan., Kath. Somerfelde and Eliz. Faxe, of Syon. 28 Dec., David Curson, of Syon. 12 Jan., John Bertlet, lay brother of Syon; John Foster, of Westminster. 21 Jan., Wm. Pacyens, of Westminster. 20 Jan., Alice Senowes, of Syon. 23 Jan., Thos. Betenham, for Bridget Fitzherbert, Alice and Dorothy Betenham, John Stewkyn, and John Massye, of Syon. 24 Jan., Wm. Vertye, of Westminster. 27 Jan., Eliz. Knottesforde, of Syon. 26 Jan., Marg. Delye, Kath. Breerton, Audrye Delye, Ant. Sutton, and Marg. Eldrington, of Syon. 31 Dec., Ric. Whitforde, for Bridget Belgrave, Clement Tresham, Mary Denham, and himself, of Syon. 27 Jan., Wm. Tyrlington and Ric. Lache, of Syon. 20 Jan., John Myllet, of Syon. 28 Jan., Thos. Precyous and Anne Dauncye, of Syon;

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- A.D. 1541. Edm. Wyndesore, for Marg. Wyndesore, Joan Russe, and Margery Walker, of Syon. 1 Feb., Hen. Manne, prior of Sheen. 3 Feb., John Grene, Rose Pachet, and John Howell, of Syon. 4 Feb., Barth. Fowle, prior of St. Mary Overeys; Wm. Melton, of Westminster. 7 Feb., John Yate, for Dorothy Dodington, Agnes Meryt, Eleanor and Ursula Fetyplace, Eleanor Page, Eliz. Yate, Marg. Monyngton, and Susan Purfereye, of Syon. 6 Feb., Anne Edwardes, of Syon. 7 Feb., Joan Judd and Thos. Pollard, of Syon. 1 Feb., Eliz. Strykland, of Syon. 6 Feb., Hen. Wetherell, for Joan Strangways and Eliz. Ogle, of Syon. 20 Jan., Anne Vuxe, of Syon. 18 Feb., Eliz. Straunge and Alice Jaye, of Syon. 19 Feb., Marg. Bowcher, of Syon. 25 Feb., Thos. Corvestre, abbot, and Wm. Rolf, of Haghmonde. 3 March, Eliz. Crechelow, of Syon. 10 March, John Heron, abbot of Vale Crucis. 26 March, Thos. Waterhouse, rector of Assheridge. 1 April, Wm. Huddelston, abbot of Stratforde. 2 April, Marg. Vernon, abbess of Mallyng; Wm. Veryte, of Westminster. 27 March, Wm. Melton, of Westminster. 29 March, Wm. Caunterbury, of Rochester. 27 March, Ralph Harteley, prior of Wethrall. 30 March, Ric. Duff, of St. Bartholomew's. 31 March, Robt. Thirby, of Sheene; John Raynes, of Crowland. 28 March, David Curson, of Syon. 4 April, John Cordreye, abbot of Bisham. 31 March, Eliz. Crechelowe, of Syon, and Thos. Dobson, of Axham. 27 March, Wm. Wingfelde, prior of Westacre. 31 March, Barth. Fowle, prior of St. Mary Overeys. 1 April, Joan Deane, of Syon, Wm. Wood, of Sheen; Edm. Saunders, Thos. Warren, Robt. Parker, Geo. Solys, Wm. Lylle, Edw. Story, John Saunders, Humph. Martyn, Miles Garrarde, Edm. Freke and John Norys, of Waltham; Wm. Pacyens, of Westminster. 28 March, Alice Lyster, Effamye Elande, and Eliz. Mounteyn, of Syon. 10 April, Robt., bp. of St. Asaphe, commendatory of Barmondseye. 1 April, Thos. Smyth, of Sheene. 14 March, Julian Poope, of Godstowe. 25 March, Morgan Gwilliams, abbot of St. Augustine's in Bristowe. 28 March, Ric. Whitehed, for himself and Robt. Wingham, John Taylour, John Stanley, Hugh Mathewe, Ric. Whitehed, Ric. Robertson, Ralph Fynchet, John Mayre, John Gostellowe, Thos. Rutter, and Ric. Dawne, of Chester; Edm. Fletwood, of Sheen. 29 March, Joseph Stepney, of Assheriche. 1 April, John Bathoo, prior of Hartforde West; Robt. Chafer, of Sheen; John Harwarde, abbot of Vale Ryall; Wm. Barlowe, of St. Bartholomew; Ric. Bowerman, abbot of St. Alban's; Thos. Smythe, prior of Wroxtton; Rose Morton, of Westmalling. 4 April, Robt. Hull, of Waltham; Wm. Eston, of Westminster. 1 April, Robt. Horseley, Wm. Marshall, and John Pizaunt, of Sheen. 30 March, Gabriel Dunne, abbot of Buckfast. 1 April, John Clement, Geo. Horneby, and Ric. Tyldisleye, of Sheen; Mary Kytson, of Dertforde; John Adamson, prior of Cockesforde; Peter Wade, of St. Bartholomew's; Thos. Byrkenhed, abbot of Norton. 2 April, Thos. Greye, Thos. Neville, Robt. Bacon, Robt. Smythe, Ric. Cheteham, Wm. Albone, Ant. London, Nic. Arnolde, Robt. Pylton, and Thos. Cockes, of Rochester; Chr. Reynolde and John Smythe, sen., of St. Bartholomew's; Hen. Moore, abbot of Towerhill. 27 March, Eliz. Sakvyle, prioress of Clerkenwell. 31 March, Wm. Maior, prior of St. Mary Spittell. 4 April, Thos. Hawkyns and Ric. Rede, of Waltham; John Smythe, jun., and Robt. Glasyer, of St. Bartholomew's. 1 April, John Millet, of Syon. 2 April, John Gybbys, prior of White Friars in London; Hen. George, of St. Bartholomew's. 3 April, Robt. Stokes, of St. Bartholomew's. 4 April, John Bury, of Bury. 5 April, Robt. Woodlesse, of Waltham; Thos. Manfelde, of Sheen. 6 April, Thos. Horner, of Croxton; Margery Hill, abbess of Chesthunt; Agnes Jordan, abbess, Bridget Solyarde, Mary Watnoo, Marg. Covert, Marg. Lipton, Mary Nevill, Dorothy Sleight, Ant. Lyttell, and Ric. Browne, of Syon. 5 April, Hen. Manne, prior of Sheen. 1 April, Wm. Baynton, prior, and Ric. Browne, of Fordeham. 6 April, Marg. Dolly, Kath. Bryerton, Awdrye Dolly, and Eliz. Fare, of Syon. 7 April, Ant. Setton, Eliz. Knottesforde, and John Masseye, of Syon. 4 April,
- f. 21.
- f. 22.
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- f. 25.

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A.D. 1542.

Thos. Brooke, of Axholme. 7 April, Eliz. Croshonour, prioress, Marg. Tatton, Jane Foxelwist, Jane Chauntryll, Frances Bradbourne, Margery Taylour, and Eleanor Dotton, of Chester. 8 April, Jane Johns, of Chester.

f. 26. John Bertlet, of 9 April, Matth. Delfy, of St. Bartholomew's; Thos. Pollarde, Marg. Wyndesore, prioress, Anne Darnce, Joan Russhu, Margery Walker, and Thos. Precious, of Syon. 11 April, John Pooge, of Twynsham Christchurch. 12 April, Marg. Shakesdye. 11 April, Agnes Bachecrofte, prioress of St. Mary's in Winchester. 26 March, Ric. Lache, of Syon. 28 March, Wm. Tyrlington, of Syon. 12 April, Eliz. Straunge and Alice Jaye, of Syon. 9 April, Alice Elrington, of Syon. 30 March, Hugh Yonge, of Waltham. 9 April, John Bromley, of Sheen. 14 April, Thos. Chapman, warden of Greyfriars, London. 25 April a^o 53^o, Jas. Nicholas, of Whitelands; Kath. Clovile, of Dertford. 4 April a^o 53^o, Alice Senowes, of Syon. 26 April a^o 53^o, John Stewkyn, Bridget Fitzherbert, Alice and Dorothy Betenham, of Syon. 28 April, John Aleyn and Dyonise Dollyon, of Westminster. 3 May, Hen. Ball, of Sheene. 4 May, John Bachecrofte, of Hynton; John Howell, Joan Judd, Ric. Whitforde, Clemenna Tresham, Bridget Belgrave, Mary Denham, and Kath. Palmer, of Syon. 6 May, Mary Martyn, of Winchester. 20 April a^o 52^o, Eliz. Strykeland, of Syon. 3 May a^o 53^o, John Wright, of Haghmonde. 7 May, John Holmestede, of Waltham; Marg. Elrington, of Syon; Syble Kyrye, prioress of Stratforde at Bowe. 10 May, Jon Balcock, prior of Barnewell; Arth. Meverell, prior of Tutburye. 17 May, Barnard Dowell, for John Webb, of Clyve. 17 April a^o 52^o, John Greene, of Syon. 20 April, Rose Paget, of Syon. 17 May a^o 55^o, Dorothy Codrington, Agnes Marye, Eleanor and Ursula Fetyplace, Eleanor Pegg, Eliz. Yate, Susan Purferrye, and Marg. Moungyngton, of Syon. 16 May, Anne Edwardes, of Syon. 20 May, Alice Powlton, of Syon. 30 April, Thos. Lawe, of Sheene. 31 May, Anne Vuxa, of Syon. 3 June, John Wakeman, abbot of Tewkesburye. 21 May, Alice Taylour, of Chester. 17 May, Wm. Wayte, of the Charterhouse, near London. 28 June, Barth. Fowle, prior of St. Mary Overeye. 1 July, John Cordreys, abbot of Bisham. 27 June, Ric. Vowell, prior of Walsingham. 26 June, Eliz. Mountayn, Effmyn Elands, Alice Lyster, of Syon; Eliz. Sakvile, prioress of Clerkenwell. 2 July, Bridget Belgrave and Mary Denham, of Syon. 30 June, Ric. Whitforde and John Masse, of Syon. 3 June, Geo. Chapman, of St. Bartholomew's. 5 July, Wm. Maior, prior of St. Mary Spittell. 4 July, Ric. Lache and Wm. Tyrlington, of Syon; to Thos. Skymore, for Agnes Jordan, abbess, Ant. Litell, Bridget Solgarde, Dorothy Sleight, Margery Covert, Mary Watnoo, Marg. Lupton, Mary Neville, and Ric. Browne, of Syon. 6 July, Eliz. Straunge, Alice Jaye, Dame Marg. Wyndesore, Joan Russe, Anne Darnce, Thos. Precious, Marg. Walker, and Clemenna Tresham, of Syon. 28 June, Alice Senowes, of Syon. 30 June, Hen. Man, prior of Sheen. 6 July, Eliz. Crechlowe, of Syon; David Curson, of Sheene (*sic*). 7 July, John Grene, Ant. Sutton, Eliz. Faxe, and Rose Pachet, of Syon. 27 June, John Millet, of Syon. 5 July, Marg. Elrington, of Syon. 7 July, Wm. Varytie, of Westminster. 9 July, John Selbye, of Syon. 2 June, Ric. Boverman, abbot of St. Alban's. 18 July, John Stewkyn, Bridget Fitzherbert, Alice and Dorothy Betenham, and Joan Judd, of Syon. 22 July, Marg. Delfy, Kath. Brerton, and Awdrey Delfy, of Syon. 21 July, Wm. Paryens, of Westminster. 25 July, Wm. Melton, of Westminster. 10 Aug., Ric. B of Chester. 9 July, Wm., of Sheen. 22 Aug., Eliz. Knottesforde, of Syon. 2 Sept., Joan Deane, of Syon. 3 Sept., John Howell, of Syon. 30 Sept., John Gythes, prior of White Friars, London. 2 Oct., William of St. Bartholomew's. 6 Oct., Joseph Stepnay, bonchome of Ascheridge; Wm. Camberburye, of Rochester. 30 Sept., Wm. Wooda, of Sheene. 5 Oct., John Foster, of Westminster. 4 Oct., Hen. Moore, abbot of Towerhill. 21 Oct., Thos. [Cor]psester, abbot of Haghmonde, for himself and Wm. 4 (?) Oct., Eliz. [Kn]ottesforde, of Syon. 7 Oct., Thos. Chapman, warden of Grey Friars, London. 8 Oct., Ric. Whitehed, for himself and Robt. Wingham, John Taylour,

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- A.D. 1541. John Stanley, Hugh Mathewe, Ric. Robertson, Ralph Fynche, John Mayre, John Gostlowe, Thos. Rutter, and Ric. Dawne, of Chester. 5 Oct., Wm. Maior, prior of Our Blessed Lady without Bishops Gate, London. 6 Oct., John Pyzaunt, of Sheene. 3 Oct., [Eliz.] Sakvile, prioress of Clerkenwell. 16 Oct., Morgan Williams, "late monk of Seint Augustyne's in Bristowe"; Hen. Ball, of Sheene. 14 Oct., Eliz. Crochelowe, of Syon; Julian Poope, of Godst[owe]. 18 Oct., Ralph Harte[ley], "late of Wethrall." 15 Oct., Thos. Byrkenhed, abbot of Norton. 16 Oct., John Bathoo, prior of Hartforde West; John Aleyn, of Westminster. 14 Oct., Alice Lyster, Eliz. Mounteyn, Effamy Ellamy (*sic*), of Syon. 20 Oct., Wm. Tyrlington, of Syon. 21 Oct., Agnes Bachecrofte, prioress of Winchester. 20 Oct., John Bachecrofte, of Hynton. 18 Oct., Thos. de of Sheen. 20 Oct., Chr. Reynolde, of St. Bartholomew's; Robt. Horseley, of Sheen. 18 Oct., John Howell, of Syon. 20 Oct., John Selbye and Alice Senowes, of Syon. 22 Oct., John Heron, abbot of Valacruces; Marg. Vernon, abbess of Malling; Dyonyse Dolyon, of Westminster. 10 (?) Oct., John Raynes, of Crowlande. 23 Oct., for Agnes Jordane, abbess, Bridget Sollyarde, Mary Neville, Margery Covert, Marg. Lupton, Dorothy Sleight, Ant. Lytle, Mary Watnoo, and Ric. Browne, of Syon. 24 Oct., John Horwood, abbot of Valeryall. 18 Oct., David Curson, of Syon. 5 Oct., John Adamson, prior of Cockesforde. 26 Oct., Thos. S, of Sheen. 25 Oct., John Saunders, of Waltham. 27 Oct., Robt. Stokes, of St. Bartholomew's; Thos. Ball, for Eliz. Crosbonour, Marg. Tatton, Frances Brandebourne, Joan Foxelwist, Margery Crafforde, Joan Chauntrell, Margery Taylour, Marg. Shakeladye, Eleanor Dutton, Joan Johns, and Margery Taylour, of Chester. 10 Oct., Barth. [Fowle], prior of St. Mary Overeys. 24 Oct., John Smyth, sen., of St. Bartholomew's. 25 Oct., John Millet, of Syon; Wm. Lylle, of Waltham; Wm. Baynton, abbot, for himself and Ric. Browne, of Foardeham; Peter Wade and Matth. Dellye, of St. Bartholomew's; Miles Garrarde and Ric. Duff, of Waltham. 6 Oct., Wm. Wingfelde, prior of Westacre. 26 Oct., Thos. Creche, for Thos. Graye, Thos. Nevile, Robt. Smyth, Ric. Chatham, Wm. Albone, Ant. London, and Nic. Arnolde, of Rochester; Robt. Bacon, chantry priest of Northefflete. 27 Oct., John Holmestede, of Waltham; Laur. Copfeller, master of St. Thomas of Acon. 26 Oct., Edm. Fletewood, of Sheen. 28 Oct., John Yates, for Dorothy Codrington, Agnes Meryt, Eleanor and Ursula Fetyplace, Eleanor Pegg, Eliz. Yates, Marg. Monyngton, and Susan Purpherye, of Syon. 8 Oct., Gabriel Dunne, abbot of Bukfast. 27 Oct., Ric. Vowell, prior of Walsingham. 29 Oct., John Bertlet, of Syon. 26 Oct., Marg. Dellye, for herself and Kath. Bryerton and Awdrye Dellye, of Syon; Eliz. Faxe and Alice Elrington, of Syon. 30 (?) Oct., Ant. Sutton, of Syon. 13 Oct., Eliz. Ogle, of Syon; Arth. Meverell, prior of Tutburye. 2 Nov., Geo. Horneby, of Sheene. 3 Nov., Thos. Potter, of Bysham. 31 Oct., Thos. Betenham, for John Stewkyn, Bridget Fitzherbert, and Alice and Dorothy Betenham, of Syon. 2 Nov., Edw. Storye, of Waltham. 29 Oct., Robt. Chafer, of Sheen. 2 Nov., John Norrys, of Waltham. 30 Oct., Sybill Kyrke, prioress of Stratforde. 10 Oct., Anne Edwardes, of Syon. 2 Nov., John Cordreye, abbot of Bisham. 25 Oct., John Smythe, jun., of St. Bartholomew's. 4 Nov., Marg. Bowger, of Syon; Margery Hill, prioress of Chesthunt. 10 Oct., Robert, bp. of Seint Asaphe. 20 Oct., Robt. Woodleeff, of Waltham. 6 Nov., Jas. Nicholas, of Whitelande; Joan Deane, of Syon. 31 Oct., Thos. Brook, of Axholme. 6 Nov., Wm. Melton, of Westminster; John Poope, of Twyneham. 4 Nov., John Bromleye, of Sheene. 7 Nov., Thos. Dobson, of Axholme. 6 Nov., John Wright, of Haghamonde; Robt. Glasyer, of St. Bartholomew's; Mary (?) Denham and Bridget Belgrave, of Syon. 7 Nov., Edm. Freke, of Waltham. 8 Nov., Robt. Thirlbye, of Sheen; Edm. Saunders, of Waltham; John Sutton, of St. Bartholomew's. 1 Nov., Wm. Wayte, of London Charterhouse. 3 Oct., Hugh Yonge, of Waltham. 9 Nov., Mary Kytson, of Dertforde; Alice Pulton, of Syon.
- f. 31.
- f. 32.
- f. 33.
- f. 34.

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- A.D. 1541. 10 Nov., Mary Martyn, of Winchester. 14 Nov., Marg. Wyndesore, Joan Russhe, Anne Dauncye, Margery Walker, Thos. Precyous, of Syon. 15 Nov., Ric. Reede, Thos. Hawkyns, and Thos. Warren, of Waltham. 14 Nov., Wm. Eston, of Westminster. 16 Nov., Robt. Hull, of Waltham. 6 Oct., Ric. Whiteford and John Massye, of Syon. 21 Nov., Hen. Manne, prior of Sheene, for himself and Thos. Hyne, of Sheene. 11 Nov., John Greene, of Syon. 15 Nov., Kath. Bulkley, abbess of Godstowe. 22 Nov., Marg. Okeleye, of Dertforde. 26 Oct., Thos. Lowe, of Sheen. 16 Nov., Ion Badcock, prior of Barnewell. 29 Nov., Robt. Pylton, of Rochester. 25 Nov., Thos. Pollarde, of Syon. 26 Nov., Ric. Booreman, abbot of St. Alban's. 6 Dec., Geo. Solys, of Waltham. 7 Dec., Kath. Clovile, of Dertforde. 1 Dec., Hen. George, of St. Bartholomew's. 1 Oct., Ric. Lache, of Syon. 9 Dec., Cristelyne Gaynesforde, of Winchester. 10 Dec., John Webbe, prior of Clyff. 15 Dec., Joan Judd, of Syon. 16 Dec., Kath. Bulmer, of Syon. 16 [Jan. ?], Ric. [Booreman], abbot of St. Alban's. 8 Jan., John Clement, of Sheene. 13 Jan., Ric. Tyldesley, of Sheene. 18 Jan., Marg. Elrington, of Syon. 13 Nov., Robt. Parker, of Waltham. 23 Jan., Wm. Pacyens, of Westminster. 24 Nov., Clementia Tresham, of Syon. 10 Feb., Wm. Vertyie, of Westminster. 15 Nov., Anne Vuxe, of Syon. 31 Dec., Wm. Brymley, of Chester; [Mary] Kytson, of Dertforde.
- f. 36.
A.D. 1541-2.

Total pensions, 3,438*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.*

- f. 37.
A.D. 1540. iii. "Payments of fees":—30 Nov. a° 32°, Walter Henley, attorney of the Court of Augmentations; 18 Dec., Walter Ferr, keeper of evidences; 28 Dec., John Warde, messenger; 30 Nov., Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor; 18 Dec., Nic. Bacon, solicitor; 27 Feb., Wm. Cooper, surveyor of woods; their fees and diets due at Christmas. 25 March, Walt. Henley, attorney; 27 March, John Warde, messenger; 27 March, Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the King's principal secretaries; 27 March, Nic. Bacon, solicitor; 9 April, Edw. Free, one of the keepers of the park of Hyde; 11 April, Walt. Farre, keeper of evidences; 14 April, Jas. Johnson, usher; 10 April, Wm. Whorwood, attorney-general, for the chief stewardship of possessions of Vale Royal mon.; 15 April, Jasper Punt, messenger; their fees and diets due at Lady Day. 13 April, Edw. Northe, treasurer, fees and diets to be due at Mich. next. 10 April, Wm. Cowper, surveyor of Woods, fee due at Lady Day. 22 April a° 33°, Sir Thos. Wrythesley, one of the King's principal secretaries, fee to be due at Mich. next. 8 June, Thos. duke of Norfolk, steward of suppressed and dissolved lands on this side Trent; 8 May, Sir Nic. Hare, deputy steward of the same; fees due at Lady Day a° 32°. 24 June, Nic. Bacon, solicitor; 27 June, John Warde, messenger; 29 June, Walt. Henley, attorney; fees due at St. John Baptist's Day. 30 June, Sir Ralph Sadler, secretary, due at Mich. next. 27 June, Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor, due at St. John's Day. 8 July, John Free and Andrew Weden, keepers of Marybone park. 1 April a° 32°, Sir Chr. Hales, master of the Rolls; due at Lady Day. 3 June a° 33°, Walt. Farr, due at St. John's Day "last past." 1 Aug., Robt. Riche, Mr. Chancellor's fee due at Mich. 16 Dec., Sir Thos. Wriothesley, secretary, due at Lady Day next. 30 Sept., Ric. Duke, clerk of the Council of the Augmentations; 17 Sept., Nic. Bacon, solicitor; 8 Oct., John Warde, messenger; 26 Oct., Wm. Whorwood, for stewardship of Vale Royal; 26 Oct., Edw. Free, one of the keepers of Hyde park; 26 Oct., John Free and And. Wedon, keepers of Marybone park; 31 Oct., Wm. Whorwood, Attorney-General; 27 Oct., John Lucas, deputy to the Lord Chancellor, high steward of Augmentation lands beyond Trent; 21 Oct., Sir Nic. Hare, deputy to the duke of Norfolk, high steward of Augm. lands on this side Trent; 6 Nov., Walt. Farr, keeper of evidences; 10 Nov., Thos. Tyrrell, messenger; 24 Oct., Walt. Henley, attorney; 20 Nov., Jas. Johnson, usher; 13 Nov., Ric. Higham, under steward and clerk of Waltham Forest; 25 Nov., Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods; fees, &c., due at Mich. 10 March, the lord Chancellor, high steward of Augm. lands
- f. 38.
- f. 39.
- A.D. 1542.

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A.D. 1541.

beyond Trent, due at Lady Day next. 4 Dec., Wm. Berners and Robt. Burgoyne, for taking the Treasurer's account.

Total fees, 1,383*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

f. 40.

iv. "Payments by decrees":—10 April a° 32°, Robt. Docket, of London, grocer, debt of Leicester abbey, decreed 5 Jan. 11 April, John Bowghan, of London, baker, decreed 8 Jan., debt of Tynmowthe mon. 13 April, John Barlo, clk., decreed 8 Feb., debt of mon. "of Graces nigh Towerhill." 27 April a° 33°, John Redman, master of the King's Hall in Cambridge, decreed to him and the scholars there 16 April a° 32°, issues of parsonages of Bottesham and Arrington granted to them. 16 May a° 33°, Wm. Fernley, of London, mercer, decreed 4 May, debt of the Crossed Friars in London. 30 May, Gryffyth Ap Hugh, decreed 18 May, debt of Strata Florida. 24 May, Jas. Nedeham, debt of St. Albans, decreed 8 Feb. a° 32°. 28 May a° 33°, Edw. Sleg, decreed in Easter term, debt of Barnewell. 27 May, Hugh Norrys, decreed 20 May, debt of Ciscetour. 2 June, John Baker, clk., debt of the "late abbess and convent of Our Lady of Medowes next Northampton," decreed 6 Feb. a° 32°. 3 June a° 33°, Wm. and Robt. Duncome, debt of Westm. abbey, decreed 23 May. 30 June, John Hethe, clk., decreed 3 May, debt of Leedes priory. 13 July, John Brampston, decreed 6 July, debt of Bradstock.

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21 July, Ric. Ap Morgan, decreed 6 July, debt of Strata Florida. 19 July, Wm. Leson, LL.D., executor of Thos. Leson, clk., debts of Canose (*sic*) Ashebye, and St. Andrew's in Northampton, decreed 4 July. 12 Aug., Sir Ric. Gresham, for Robt. Bronde, decreed 1 July, debt of St. Albans. 15 July, John Boddeleye, merchant, decreed 29 June, debt of Polleslowe. 10 July, Edm. Powell, for John Claymonde, clk., debts of St. Augustine's in Canterbury and Wynchcombe, decreed 1 July. 15 Aug., Thos. Huntley, decreed 31 May (*no reason given*). 24 Aug., Ric. Warncomb, debt of Wormesleye (*no decree mentioned*). 15 June, John Mershe, of London, executor of Walter Marshe, his father, mercer, decreed 6 June, debt of the Crossed Friars of London. 7 Nov., Anne Baylye, widow, decreed 22 Oct., debt of Feversham. 22 Nov., Anne Brampton, widow, decreed 18 June, debt of Combe. 21 Nov., Nic. Clyfforde, decreed 10 Nov., debt of Leedes. 27 Nov., Isabell Alleyn, widow, decreed 6 Oct., debt of Dewleucres. 30 Nov., Robt. Thornehill, decreed 29 Oct., debt of the "prior and convent *de Novo Loco*." 7 Feb., Edm. Hasilwoode, decreed 1 Feb., debt of Bytlesden. 18 Feb., Thos. Charde, debt of Mountague, decreed in Mich. term. 1 March, John Pyers, decreed 24 Jan., debt of Wylton. 26 Feb., Rog. Dalyson, dean of Thornton, decreed 15 Feb. 16 March, Thos. Brooke, decreed (*no date given*) for certain wood sales.

f. 42.

A.D. 1542.

Total by decrees, 892*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

f. 43.

A.D. 1541.

v. "Payments by warrants of the Council":—29 March a° 32°, Wm. Sympson, for travail about the trial of an information made by him for embezzling goods by the late abbot of Crowlande. 6 April, Wm. Cawsey, servant to Mr. Long, for repair of pavements belonging to tenements of St. Mary Overeys. 7 April, John Malte, King's tailor, for making two scarlet parliament robes sent into Ireland to the earl of Desmoute and Maister Gilpatryke. 8 April, Ric. Androwes, part payment for lands purchased of him. 9 April, Thos. Adington, the King's skinner, for furring the two scarlet robes. 10 April, John Hopkyns, "one of the pursuivants of for his allowance in riding from London to and from thence to the lorde president of" 10 April, Sir [John Baker], chancellor of Tenth and First Fruits, appointed to see the park of Halden, Kent, new paleed, and the mansion repaired, on warrant dormant. 4 April, John Aprice, arrears of one year's annuity out of Wylton mon., by Mr. Chancellor's bill. 13 April, Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor, costs in riding, about

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surveys, to Mrs. Pygot and others. 15 April, Sir John Baker, chancellor of Tenths and Fruits, for costs in devising books "concerning the King's exchanges and establishment of the King's new erections." 15 April, Sir Hen. Graye, revenues of lands to be given him in recompense for certain lands adjoining Ampfill manor. 10 April, John Warde, pursuivant to the Court [of Augmentations] for riding allowances. 15 April, John Punt, messenger to the Court of Augmentations, for riding to Hampton Court for a commission for the justices of the sewers, and thence with letters to Mr. Chancellor, being then at Lees, and to London again; also sent by Mr. Chancellor to the abp. of York, with letters and a deed to be sealed. 2 May a^o 33^o, Wm. Oxenden, to finish the park pales of Ostinghanger, Aldington, and Saltwoode. 4 May, Ric. Andrews, full payment for certain lands. 2 May, John, doctor of law, for a debt of St. Alban's abbey. 11 May, the dean of Westminster, "to be employed about the funeral (?) of King Henry the vijth," viz., "to the lord Chancellor 20s., to the chief justices of the Common Place 10s., to the chief baron of the Exchequer 6s. 8d., to the five justices of both benches 33s. 4d., to the mayor of London 20s. and to his brethren 10s., to the two sheriffs of London 13s. 4d., and [to the King's] attorney (?) 6s. 8d., to the lord bishop of Westm. 20s., to [the dean of] Westm. 13s. 4d., to the twelve prebendaries there 3l., to one (?) of the bishop's chaplains 6s. 8d., to the twelve vicars there 20s., to the gospeller 20d., to the pistoller 20d., to twelve clerks 16s., to the schoolmaster of the choristers 20d., to the choristers 6s. 8d., to the two sextons 3s. 4d., to the bell ringers 6s., to the wax chandler 26s. 8d., to 24 poor men for holding of stave torches 12s., to the distributor 3s. 4d., distributed in alms to poor people 20l., to the distributors of the great dole 20s., and to the cathedral church of Saint Paule 3l. 12d." 13 May, Thos. Woodward and John Wynter, for travail in the trial and declaration of a deceitful purchase of lands of the late house of Newbrough, Yorks. 24 May, Ric. Erle, Wm. Cowte, and John Phillip, respectively late keepers of Medehome, Bigner, and Willavington parks. 8 June, Clement Throgmerton (?), to repair lodgings where the King shall resort (?) unto in his progress this summer, 133l. 6s. 8d. 25 [June], Nic. Bacon, for expenses of him and Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods, and Gregory Richardson in surveying lands in the counties of and Huntingdon; and for himself and servant riding "about the examination of Maistress Norrys and other." 3 July, Thos. Tyrrell, messenger of the Court. 1 July, John Warde, messenger of the Court. 30 June, Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands purchased, 300l. 3 July, "to Sir John [Baker?], knight." 20 July, Thos. Tyrrell, messenger, for livery. 3 July, Wm. Whorwood, King's attorney, for attendance in London since Mich. last, and pains taken about engrossing indentures, &c. 16 Aug. (?), John Warde, messenger, for riding charges and livery coat. 22 Aug., Jas. Johnson, messenger, for necessities for the Court since Mich. a^o 32^o. 25 Aug., John Russell, one of the King's carpenters, for buildings at Otforde (warrant of 15 Aug.). 25 Sept., John Warde, messenger, riding costs. 16 Sept., Thos. Tyrrell, messenger, riding costs. 3 Oct., Wm. Belford, "[servant to Sir Richard] Longe, knight, 24s. 3d. for casting of 97 rods of dyche grownde within the park in Southwerke, that is to say, from the pryvy gardeyn (?) to the waterslewes." . . . Oct., Robt. Russell, for buildings at Otforde (warrant signed by Mr. Chancellor, . . . Sept. last). 24 (?) Oct., Clement Throgmerton, to be employed on buildings and repairs appointed by the King, as appears by warrant of 8 Oct., signed by Mr. Chancellor, 100l. 26 Oct., Thos. Tyrrell, riding costs. . . . [Sept.?], Clement Throgmerton to be employed "about the repairing of the King's Grace's manors of Yorke, Leigenfelde, Hull, and other places," 100l. 15 Nov., Robt. Russell, for repairs at Otforde. 20 Nov., Robt. Pokeridge, keeper of Knolle park, for "mowing of brakes" for the deer, and mowing and carrying hay in the park; John Walker, keeper of Otforde park, for mowing and making hay there; Chad Curson, for hedging Otforde park. 21 Nov., Sir Ric. Ryche, "for money laid out by the King's commandment for fishing and rewards for fishing and fish at Lekenfelde and Thornton, 5l.; item, laid

f. 44.

f. 45.

f. 46.

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A.D. 1541.

out more for riding to Hull, to Thornton and Muse for the surveying of divers lands, woods, and pastures, 16*l.*; and for charges laid out and expended for hearing of the declaration of the accounts of the auditor of Yorkshire for two years, that is to say, anno xxxj^o and anno xxxij^o, 18*l.*" 24 Nov., Sir Thos. Poope, Edw. Northe, Walt. Henley, and Nic. Bacon, for lying in London between [Trinity ?] and Mich. terms, to hear reckonings, &c., warrant 20 Oct. 25 Nov., Wm. Cowper, for surveying woods pertaining to the honor of Ewelme and to the late monasteries of Gloucester, St. Swithin's, Westminster, Christchurch, Peterborowe, Worcester, and the hospital of God's House in Hants., and to lands purchased between Lady Day a^o 32^o and Martinmas following. 26 Nov., John Warde, messenger. 20 Nov., Ric. Covert, for purchase of his part of the manor of Ryver, *alias* Tryve, Suss., warrant 18 Nov. 2 Dec., Sir Geo. Throgmerton, for surveying woods in Worcestershire. 10 Dec., Edw. Northe, treasurer, in recompense of 40*s.* a year granted to Ric. Snelling, bailiff of South Elmham, by the late bp. of Norwich, for the collection of the rents there, for the term of 30 years, by indenture of 31 March 26 Hen. VIII., confirmed by Norwich cathedral. 16 Dec., Robt. Russell, servant to Sir Ric. Longe, for buildings at Otforde. 16 Dec., Walt. Henley, attorney, for riding to Leedes mon. to sell superfluous houses, and to Canterbury and other places to survey land, 42 days. 18 Dec., Ph. Lentall, for his house enclosed in the King's new orchard at Westminster. 18 Dec., Rog. Arnon, by Wm. Belchar. 24 Dec., Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands, 100*l.* 25 Dec., John Warde, messenger, riding costs. 17 Jan., Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands, 600*l.* ; John Gemme, "for the council of th'Augment. dinner at Westm. upon the first day of the Parlyament," 41*s.* 11½*d.* 25 Jan., John Gemme, for charges of Mr. Chancellor "and other of the Council dining at Westm. in the chamber of the Council of th'Augmentations the same day"; Thos. Tyrrell, pursuivant, "riding with the postes letters" to Ampthill, &c. 30 Jan., John Yates, for mending park pales at Harroldes Parke and Nasing Wood and repairing the King's lodge at Hatfelde, warrant 6 Sept. 8 Feb., Sir John Baker, chancellor of First Fruits and Tenths, for repairs at the manor and park of Halden. 10 Feb., Robt. Russell, servant to Sir Ric. Longe, for buildings at Otforde; Clement Throgmerton for repair of the King's houses, 100*l.*, warrant 10 Feb. 17 Feb., Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands sold to the King, 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 26 Feb., Robt. Russell, Long's servant, for buildings at Otforde. 27 Feb., Harry Coldwell, goldsmith, for silver for making a new seal of the Court of Augmentations, 10*l.* 2 March, John Gemme, for charges of the Council of the Augmentations dining at Westm. that day, 44*s.* 2*d.* 13 Feb., John Bellowe, for buildings at the King's manor of Thornton, Linc., and paling the new park there, 50*l.* 13 March, "to certain priests and others lately serving in the college of Seint Martyn le Graunde in London," 40*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed among them for wages, &c., due before the dissolution of the College. 9 Feb., 14 March, and 18 March, Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands, in all 1,343*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 18 March, Robt. Russell, for repairs at Otforde. 14 March, Sir Thos. Wyat, part payment for lands, 10*l.* 16 March, Edw. Northe, treasurer, "for grene clothes, bagges, bookes, wex, perchement, paper, and ynceke" within the time of this account, 12*l.* 4 Dec., Berners and Burgoyne for diets while taking the Treasurer's account, 30*l.*; their clerks for engrossing, 10*l.* 16 March, the Treasurer's clerk for pains in procuring several declarations from the auditors, 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Chancellor's clerks, "for casting and trying the charge and discharge of the said Treasurer's account."

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f. 48.

Total by warrants, 5,329*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

f. 50.
A.D. 1541.

vi. "Payments by the King's warrants":—27 April a^o 33^o, to John Malte, the King's tailor, 1,778*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* for silk and other stuff delivered to the Wardrobe between Mich. a^o 31^o and Mich. a^o 32^o, warrant 11 April a^o 32^o. 4 May, Thos. Thacker, 102*l.* owed him by the late earl of

1542.

A.D. 1541.

Essex, w. 11 April. 14 May, Stephen, bp. of Wynchestre, by Thos. White, his servant, 203*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for diets as ambassador with the Emperor from 28 Feb. to 30 April, and 203*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. in prest for diets, being still ambassador in the Emperor's court, from 30 April "forthewaræ." 22 May, the bp. of Carlyle, by Brian Leighton, 2,000*l*. to be employed in fortifications and works at Carlyle, w. 20 [May ?]. 23 May, Thos. Wickes (?), of Dover, 163*l*. 15*s*. for purchase of a parcel of meadow called Blakweys (?), of 33 ac. 75 perches, in Saltwood parish, Kent, now enclosed in Saltwood park, w. 15

f. 51.

28 May, Ant. Denny, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, for the King, 3,211*l*. 2*s*. 6½*d*., "being money detained to the King's use for the first payment of the subsidy of pensionaries," as well by Edw. Northe, treasurer, as by the particular receivers, and also 1,004*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*., w. 28 May. 20 June, Geo. Maxie, servant to Mr. Chancellor, 100*l*. towards making a new park within Waltham forest, w. 18 June. 22 June, Robt. Russell, servant to Sir Ric. Longe, 100*l*. for repairs on Otforde manor. 30 June, Geoff. Colvile, 70*l*. in full payment for land in Lyme parish, Kent, parcel of a field called Stretefelde, 42 ac. 16 perches, now enclosed in Aldington park, w. 21 May. 3 July, John Mylle, of Southampton, 2,400*l*. towards making fortresses at the East Cove and West Cove and the Hurst, w. 30 June. 4 July, the bp. of Winchester, by Thos. White, his treasurer, 206*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. in prest for diets from 30 June to 31 Aug., at 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. the day. 6 July, Thos. abp. of Canterbury, by Leonard Hetherington, his servant, 600*l*. in part payment of 1,200*l*. 29 July, Sir John Williams, 100*l*. in prest towards buildings at Grafton, w. 9 Jan. a° 32°. 11 July, Sir Wm. Husey, 170*l*. 11*s*. for arrears of issues of lands in Newthorpe, Notts., and Bonby, Linc., which belonged to Bevall priory, and for the house of Bevall and other lands, from Mich. a° 31°, w. 8 July a° 33°. 24 Aug., Ant. Anthonye and Chr. Golde, 1,383*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. to pay wages in the castles, fortresses, and bulwarks within England, with certain allowances specified, w. 26 June. Jas. Nedeham, general surveyor and clerk of the King's works, 22 June, 1,000*l*. in six instalments (specified), between 22 June and 14 Sept., w. 15 June. 26 July, Edm. Martyn and Wm. Burnell, 1,000*l*. for Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer of Calais, for wages of workmen at Calais and Risebank, 2,000*l*. for Ant. Rowse, treasurer of works of Guysnes, for wages of carpenters, horsemen, soldiers, and workmen at Guisnes, 1,000*l*. to Ric. Lee, surveyor of works at the said towns, for provision of carriage and emptions for the works, w. 22 July. 3 Oct., Edm. Peckham, cofferer of the Household, 2,000*l*., part payment of 6,000*l*. payable at Mich. next, parcel of a warrant dormant of 10,000*l*. for the Household.

f. 52.

20 Sept., Wm. earl of Arundel, by Ric. Sackville, 580*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for purchase of the manors or lordships of Shillinge, Hiberne Hoo, Pallingham, Wollavington, Alversham, Todham, Bignour *alias* Bignour Stopham, and Ertham, Suss., and the parks of Shillinge, Wollavington, Bignour, and Medehone, and other lands, w. 1 May. 3 Oct., Geo. Maye, towards making a new park in Waltham forest, w. 18 June. 20 Sept. (*altered from December*), the bp. of Winchester, by Thos. White, his treasurer, 100*l*. due for diets, "being in the King's embassy for the month of September." 12 Dec. (*sic, for Sept.?*), Sir Hen. Knevet, ambassador in the Emperor's Court, 480*l*. in prest for six months' diets, from 1 Nov. next to 30 April, 180 days at 53*s*. 4*d*., w. 1 Sept. 26 Sept., Sir John Williams, treasurer of the King's jewels, 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. in prest towards works at Grafton. 23 Oct., Robt. Russell, servant to Sir Ric. Longe, 130*l*. for works at Otforde. 20 Oct., Ant. Aucher, paymaster of works at Dover, for the works, viz., 273*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. for the month 18 Sept. to 15 Oct., and 273*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. for the month 16 Oct. to 12 Nov., w. 23 Oct. (*sic*) "last past." 9 Nov., Robt. Lorde, paymaster of the King's works, 900*l*. for works at Hampton Court, Nonesuche, Hanworthe, and Oteland, w. 2 Nov. 11 Nov., Wm. Stafford, 82*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. for the overplus of Hendon park and other lands in Kent, sold to the King for the manor of Ugthorpe, and lands in Yorkshire, parcel of Gysbourne priory, and in Chepeside in London. 30 Sept., Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, 100*l*., on warrant dormant, for works at

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258. AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

- A.D. 1541. Grafton. 1 Nov., the master and fellows of Arrundell College in Sussex, 390*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for sale of the manor or lordship of Burye, in Burye, Westburton, Hurste and Sonde, Suss., and woods called Tymberley, Southwood, Prestcombes, Newe Wood, Fernfelde, and Marsshewood, w. 28 May. 15 Nov., Stephen bp. of Winchester, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in full payment for diets, being ambassador to the Emperor, for 342 days from 1 Nov. a° 32° to 8 Oct. a° 33°. 24 Nov., Edm. Peckham, cofferer of the Household, 1,000*l.* part of 6,000*l.* payable at Mich. next. 25 Nov., Ric. Lee, surveyor of works of Calais, 800*l.* to be by him conveyed to Ant. Rouse, treasurer of works at Guisnes, for wages of captains, soldiers, gunners, labourers, and artificers there, and for making ditches in the marshes and elsewhere, w. 26 Nov. 6 Dec., Thos. Berthlet, the King's printer, 72*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, for "certain books and proclamations," w. 17 Nov. 14 Nov., Fras. earl of Shrewsbury, overplus of the manor of Fernham Royall, Bucks., &c. 13 Dec., Ant. Aucher, paymaster at Dover, 570*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, on warrant dated Okyng, 11 Dec., for the two months 13 Nov. to 10 Dec. and 11 Dec. to 6 Jan. 12 Dec., Robt. Lorde, paymaster of works, 1,002*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* for works at Hampton Court, Nonesuche, Otland, Hanworthe, and Arsher, w. 9 Dec. 12 Dec., Edm. Pekham, cofferer, 1,200*l.*, part of 6,000*l.* payable at Mich. next, for expenses of the Household; also, 22 Dec., 1,800*l.* 21 Dec., Wm. Gonson, 150*l.* for repair of the fortresses at Gravesend, Tylburye, and thereabouts, 114*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* for conveyance of two of the King's ships "from Thamys to Hull and again," 100*l.* "towards the making of a galley subtell now new purposed," and 303*l.* 15*s.* for wages and victuals of the King's ship keepers to Christmas next, w. 28 Nov. 26 Dec., Sir Fras. Bryan, master of the Toils, 70*l.* towards taking 140 quick deer red in Wolmer forest, for storing the new park of Wollavington, w. 24 Dec. 3 Jan., Sir John Gresham and John Osbourne, 4,800*l.* in prest "for payment aswell of such copper provided for making of ordnances as of other provisions for the King's use." 17 Jan., to the King's coffers by Sir Thos. Hennage 6,000*l.*, and by Ant. Denny 2,000*l.* 17 Jan., Sir Hen. Knyvet, 94*l.* for posting mony and other charges for conveying of letters to the King. 19 Jan., Thos. Alleyn, captain of Wolmer Castle, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in prest, to be repaid out of his wages in two years, w. 18 Jan. 27 Jan., Ric. Lee, surveyor at Calais, 2,200*l.* to be transported and delivered as follows, viz., to Sir Edw. Wotton, treasurer of Calais, for "the works and workmen which work upon the river between Seint Peter's and Calys at Rysebank and the seabanks there," 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Ant. Rouse, treasurer of works at Guisnes, for "fortifications at Guysnes and in the Mayne Brooke," 1,353*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to the said Lee for conduct money and transport of men to be sent over to the same works 200*l.*; w. 22 Jan. 3 Feb., Sir Chr. Morrys, master of the Ordnance, and Ant. Anthonye, clerk of the Ordnance, 1,403*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* for wages in the castles, fortresses, and bulwarks. 6 Feb. and 6 March, John Rither, cofferer of the Prince's household, 1,000*l.* that was due for expenses of that household at Candlemas last, w. (for 3,000*l.* yearly) dated 23 Jan. 4 Feb., Sir Ric. Gresham, 1,116*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for velvets, damasks and satins lately bought of him, w. 3 Feb. 30 Jan., Sir Fras. Bryan, master of the Toils, 40*l.* for taking up 12 score deer to be conveyed to Otford park, w. 27 Jan. 11 Feb., Edm. Peckham, cofferer, 4,000*l.* in full payment of 10,000*l.* due by warrant dormant of 18 Nov., towards charges of the Household for the year ended at Candlemas last. 12 Feb., Edm. bp. of London, 245*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be conveyed by him to Sir Hen. Knevet for diets for three months from 1 May next to 31 July, w. 6 Feb. 26 Feb., Robt. bp. of Carlyle, 1,000*l.* in prest for fortifications at Carlyle, w. 18 Feb. 28 Feb., Sir John Gage, comptroller of the Household, upon warrant dormant of 18 Feb., 100*l.* 16 Feb., Wm. Bolland and Thos. Angulyne, grooms of the Stable, 4*l.* each for a year's pension or wages due at Mich. last. 18 Feb., Thos. Miles, yeoman of the Stable, for himself and Thos. Walles, 6*l.* each for a whole year's pension or wages due at Mich. last. 12 March, John Mill, of Southampton,
- f. 54.
- A.D. 1542.
- f. 55.

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1,500*l.* towards finishing the fortresses at East Cowe and West Cowe, and making the fortress at Hurst, w. 4 March. 11 March, Wm. Gonson, 168*l.* 10*s.*, w. 8 Feb., towards "the costs and charges of two ships appointed for the transporting of the bp. of London, ambassador to the Emperor." Sir John Williams, 1,000*l.* (paid 20 Oct., 1 Dec., and 12 Jan.) for works at Grafton and other places. 15 March, Robt. Acton, 661*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, for saddles and other stuff delivered to the Great Wardrobe, w. 12 March. 19 March, Thos. abp. of Canterbury, 606*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, in full payment of 2,006*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* due for lands by him sold. 9 April, to the King's own hands, 1,250*l.*, part payment of 3,600*l.* due for the purchase of Sowthelmecham, Suff., and other lands "lately granted unto me."

Total by the King's warrants, 61,366*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* *Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.*

Grand total, 74,709*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, also signed.

- f. 57. vii. Plate and jewels received by Sir Edw. Northe, treasurer of Augmentations, and afterwards delivered to Sir John Williams by indenture dated 19 March *anno predicto*, viz. :—

Of St. Martyns le Graunde, 194 oz. gilt, 182 oz. parcel gilt, and 144 oz. white. Of the late friars of Blackney, 100 oz. gilt and 54 oz. white, with two paxes of ivory. Of the late friars of Burneham, Norf., 3 oz. gilt, 58 oz. white, and a nutt garnished with silver. Of the late mon. of Thornton Curteis, Linc., 62 oz. gilt, 58 oz. parcel gilt, and 102 oz. white, and a "mitre garnished with counterfeit stones upon white cloth, valued at 40*s.*" Of Gloucetour College in Oxford 92 oz. parcel gilt and 29½ oz. white. Of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, 5½ oz. parcel gilt, 53 oz. white. Of the late priory of Worcestour, 92 oz. parcel gilt and 52 oz. white. Of Quenyngton, 25½ oz. gilt and 87 oz. white. Of the late college of scholars "in Devans," 11 oz. parcel gilt and 38½ oz. white. Of Malmesburye, 16 oz. white. Of Tewkesbury, 4 oz. white. *Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.*

A bound volume of 57 large folios, stained and faded through damp.

34 HENRY VIII.

22 April. 259. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 3.

Meeting at Greenwich, 22 April. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne. Business:—Recognition (cited) of Jas. Skynner, of Surrey, to appear *crastino Ascensionis*.

*** This is the first entry of the Acts of the Privy Council printed by Dasent. The next entry is 23 May.

22 April. 260. CHAPUYS TO MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. i. No. 246.

Returns her letter to the King on the Brabant affair, which is no longer wanted, as she will hear from the President (Schore). Has no further news of this country to report, except of the very great efforts made to get in the loan; which, instead of being limited now to the lords

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260. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

and clergy, is extended to other classes supposed to have property. It is calculated that the King will get an immense sum, though he will have to return it in two years' time as stipulated. The English seem willing this time to lend their money to the King in the belief that it will be employed against the Turk and his adherents [the French] should they make a stir. The Princess has been seriously ill, and in danger of her life. London 22 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

22 April. 261. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 409.
(Abstract.)

On Monday next, 24th inst., this being Saturday, this King leaves Greenwich, where he has passed these holydays, for Dover, to see the ramparts and fortifications made on the sea side opposite France. There is a rumour that he will cross secretly to Calais to see the fortresses, and how far the work at Guynes is advanced. He himself says he goes only to Dover, and will return immediately, and his ministers confirm this; yet others, who have often truly informed Marillac, and are in a position to know, say the contrary, and the greatest sign of it is that three of the King's ships, prepared since these holydays, have sailed hence to the mouth of the River, where they will be in a better position to go where the King is, and also other vessels in which the King is accustomed to embark are being prepared in all diligence, so that in eight or ten days they will be equipped. There is no other appearance of this passage, which is difficult to believe, since only the people of the Court are ordered to hold themselves ready, and the King takes no greater company than if he went on progress. Felt bound, however, to write of it, and to warn Maréchal Dubiez to look to the affairs of his frontier, especially the surety of Ardre, where, according to his last letters, he now is. Will keep as near this King as he can, and desires to know whether to cross the sea, if the King does so, or stay here to report what is done, for if he crossed no one would remain here to send news, which for the present is most necessary, since nothing can be done there to Francis's prejudice that does not originate here.

Madame Marie is dangerously ill of a strange fever since Easter, and takes such weakness at times that she remains as though dead. The Prince of Wales is also unwell, but not so severely. There is nothing to add save that they continue to execute the loan of which Marillac wrote, which is still greater than was said, for, instead of to three hundred, it is extended to all who are supposed to have money. Many think this indicates some design of war.

Marked as sent by Denis.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: Londres, 22 avril 1542.

22 April. 262. O'DONELL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
371.

Asks to be excused from attending Parliaments owing to the dangers of the journey and the necessity of defending his own country. Has only one son of full age, and his presence, too, is necessary for the defence of their country. Last year he and his son were absent a week attending the Deputy against Oneil, and were robbed by his (the writer's) brothers to the value of 5,000 mks. st. Wonders the King has enjoined him to make peace with Con (*alias* Conasius) Odonayll without mention of the 5,000 mks. his brothers took. Offered, before Conasius went to England, to submit their differences to Parliament. Set the example

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to the other Irish lords to attend Parliament. Desires to have the lands his ancestors have held these 1,000 years, and the name of earl of Sligo; also that the King will send him a gold collar or chain and Parliament robes. *Ex Dunnogallo, 10 Kal. Maias "Anno Domini sesquimillesimo 42."*

Lat. pp. 2. Add.: Eg O Don.

Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Invictissimo Anglorum Regi, debita cum reverencia honoreque immenso, tradantur.

22 April. 263. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
Burnet,
VI., 253.

On the 16th inst., received letters from the Council, of the conferences which the King and the said Council have had with the French ambassador. Details conversation (mostly *verbatim*) with the Admiral yesterday, being the first opportunity of speaking with him, in which Paget said that, albeit the ambassador in England, doubtless, reported the progress of treating there, yet, the King had such an opinion of him and such affection for him that he commanded Paget to tell him all the communication last had with the ambassador. Rising from his seat and making great and humble reverence, he declared his thanks. Paget then declared, word by word as in the said letter, the communication with the Council at the first congress, the "kingly and philosophical conference" with the King, the seven points uttered by the Council at their last assembly, and the epilogue of all together, pronounced by the Council as of themselves. He heard all (not without twenty sighs and casting up his eyes) and, giving a great sigh, replied that God knew how he travailed for the amity between their masters, and almost all the world knew he was an English Frenchman, who, next his master, esteemed the King's finger more than any other prince's body and would give all he had that this matter were through, for his master would not live alone, and yet would accept no other friendship until the King denied him; he knew the Princes would continue friends according to their league without this matter, but marriage was a bond for posterity and the benefit of this was inexpressible; but, alas! what was 200,000 crs. to give with so great a King's daughter to Mons. Dorleaus? Four hundred, five hundred, thousand was nothing to the King, and fortune had great things in store for Mons. Dorleaus; his master would be grieved when he heard of this base offer (and he marvelled they had not yet heard from the Ambassador), and, to speak plainly, they might have with the daughter of Portugal 400,000 ducats, and the interest since her father's death, which would be as much more; they were told at the outset that the man should desire the woman, but, when they did desire her, nothing was offered with her, for what was 200,000 crs.? Paget answered that he was authorised to say no more than he had done; but, if they might talk together as friends, he would say that, although at home he was no man of great place, he had been of Court, and accustomed to talk of matters he had little to do in, and had often heard say that his master's affection for the French King was such that, for his sake, he had refused inestimable offers, and that neither the manner of their truce with the Emperor, nor their strangeness at the Emperor's being here, "nor Pole's passage, nor the conveying of Brauncester, nor the retaining of the hosier that called himself Blancherose, nor Cowbridge, nor nothing else" could alienate his affection; if they had set forth this marriage for love, was not 200,000 crs. a fair offer? Granted that Mons. Dorleaus was of great courage, it was his father's part to maintain it and not the King's, who had a son of his own and considered his daughter as reason required; had King Louis more with one sister than 300,000 crs., or the King of Scots more with another than 100,000 crs.? Doubtless, they could obtain

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263. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

anything reasonable; but in the opposite case would they give 800,000 crs., and discharge 100,000 crs. a year for the marriage of their daughter? The Admiral replied that he would; for the 800,000 crs. was nothing, and, as for the pension, the equivalent would be that they should be friends for mutual defence. "Par Notre Dame," said Paget, "you shall not be mine auditor"; and showed that the 800,000 crs., which he counted nothing should rather be considered worth 1,000,000, when it was lent at such need, and to a good debtor, who, although bold of a long respite with his friend, would doubtless pay it. He said he doubted not but the Princes would observe their treaties; he did not know what to say. "Marry!" said Paget, "do that that I have said heretofore; ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproque for the rest if you would be eased of it; mark this, for it is to be embraced, and a great marriage to Mons. Dorleausns." He said the dote offered was nothing, and if he were as King Louis or the King of Scots, it would be more honor to him to take her in her kirtle than, being Mons. Dorleausns, to take her with 800,000 crs.; and he knew not what was meant by that reciproque. Explained that a reciproque was something given as an equivalent for another, here was son for daughter, dowry for dote, and, if they would be discharged of 600,000 crs. and the pension, let them devise a reciproque. He said it was nothing to the King to let pass 800,000 crs., and they could not pay it. Replied that, if some were paid in hand, the rest would be respited. The Admiral said that, as for the pension, there should be a dowry here meet for it. Told him his "relative" agreed "with a wrong antecedent;" the King was the antecedent, and the reciproque must be to him, not to Mons. Dorleausns. He answered, nay, it was to the King's daughter; the Queen of Navarre's daughter was a greater marriage and, as for the 800,000 crs., if he were rich he would pay a great part of it himself "ere it should stick." Paget said he knew not what the Queen of Navarre's daughter was, but a marriage upon such conditions was unheard of.

After a pause, the Admiral said that, all night, since he heard that Paget wished to speak with him, he had thought of this matter, and wished that, if it took no effect, it had never been spoken of, and now he had just thought of the overture the King once made him of the marriage of Lady Elizabeth, with recompense for the perpetual pension upon Mons. de Vendome's lands and the pension viager converted "to a state." "Without any other recompense? (quod I). Yes (quod he) we should have been enemies to enemies and left the Bishop of Rome." Reminded him that then there was no arrearage; and, after another pause, he said he would tell his fancy if Paget would promise to keep it secret, for perhaps neither party would like it, viz., that the arrearages should be remitted for the marriage, and that they should enter war together, and, of what was conquered by common expense, assign a recompense for the pension viager, and letting the perpetual pension be supplied as the King (Henry) devised. Paget asked why they should fight for what they had already; his master could purchase more land another way than that might cost him, and he had no quarrel. He said that was true, but they would be the authors and, having covenanted enemy to enemy, the King would join. Paget said that matter was too great for his capacity; apparently they desired a great commodity and were loth to offer for it, but he would advise them to ask and offer reasonably, and go roundly to work before others did so. He replied, yea; he knew the Emperor practised with England as he did with them, and that the bishop of London brought him three fair palfreys,

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as a present from the King; he thought the Emperor practised only to disserve them, for he would not join the King unless the King returned to the Pope; for so the Nuncio told the Chancellor and the Chancellor the Queen of Navarre, who, thereupon, told him (the Chancellor) he was ill enough before, but now he had gotten the mark of the Beast (he had lately been made priest) he was worse and worse. He then asked whether Paget knew the Emperor's offers and demands. Replied, No ("and yet indeed I did come by the knowledge of them within 24 hours before"). He said the Emperor offered to make the duke of Orleans king of Naples, with the signory of Flanders, and demanded a renunciation of the title of Milan and Navarre and restitution of Piedmont and Savoy; but his master would none of it, for he thought that, upon the next war, the Emperor would send the Duke to his father, *une baton blanche*. Paget said (smiling) he heard the duke of Cleves also laboured to have his wife home. "Why! quoth he, hear you anything?" Answered that he heard that the Emperor promised the duke of Cleves that, to have Gueldres quietly, he and his wife should renounce the title of Navarre (which indeed he never heard, but it came into his head and the speaking of it "strake th' Admiral into a great dumpe"). After pausing a great while he said she was too young and sickly to go out of this country, and Mons. de Cleves must first, by doing some good service, prove himself to be for the King. Said that, seeing the world so full of practises, "it is good dealing with them that mean plainly." He agreed, and said he knew the Emperor practised to accord the King with the Pope at the Pope's suit. Paget answered that he could not blame the Emperor for seeking the King's friendship, who was well known to be a friendly friend; but, as for the bp. of Rome, it would be hard for him to recover the King's friendship, "for virtue and vice cannot stand together in one predicament." "Call you him vice? quod he, he is the very Devil"; he trusted to see his confusion, and had begun to pick him, and hoped ere long to see his master convert all the abbeys in his realm to his lay gentlemen, and have a patriarch in France; and he thought the Bishop suspected this, for his legate in Almain now offers a Council at Mantua, Verona or Cambray. Paget said the Bishop would as lief be hanged as have a general Council; but he would fain see them begin. He replied that everything must have a time; once there was no greater champion for the Pope than Paget's master; and, he thought, if the two Kings might speak together it would assist much, but, perhaps, some of Henry's Council moved him more for the Emperor's friendship, which was not to be compared to that of France, for when the Emperor died some Almain might be Emperor, and Spain was a small thing alone; Flanders would go with France and England, and as for Italy, who should be master there? Besides, the Emperor cared not who should sink so as he might satisfy his insatiable desire to reign; had he not suffered his brethren in law, the kings of Hungary and Denmark, to perish? Now that he was low, they should take him before he could take breath. Paget replied that, if they thought this matter so necessary, they should take a direct way to compass it, and if they had anything in their stomachs let them utter it, through their ambassador, not coldly but frankly; and in an honest cause God would help them. The Admiral said he marvelled that they heard not from their ambassador. Paget suggested that he might be ill, or his man sick by the way. The Admiral asked when he was sending into England. Replied he had no great matters to write, but must send in a day or two, for he had appointed his bank at Paris and must now, from what he heard, have it changed to Lyons. He asked Paget to forward a letter to the Ambassador and, on taking leave, Paget asked if the ambassador were come out of Almain,

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263. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

for aid against the Turk. He said his master was not so unwise as to aid the Emperor and king Ferdinand to defend Hungary, their private dominion, while they kept his state from him, but if it were to defend Almain he would help; and asked what aid the King was giving. Paget answered that he did not know if he had yet been asked.

The above is a true report of all that passed but, when he remembers how the sayings of his predecessors, ambassadors here, have been misreported, he feels the disadvantage of his inexperience when matched with such an old player. Apparently the Admiral is "none Imperial, and an utter enemy to Rome"; and yet he promised twice that one should be sent over, and none is yet sent, and also said no man knew of this last treaty but he and Madame d'Estampes, adding yesterday the Queen of Navarre, and yet Paget knew the demands the ambassador made by other means than, by the King's signification.

As for occurrents, the Emperor's grand esquire passed Paris, eight days' ago, for Flanders, and came not to Court. It is said that the Emperor practises for the marriage of the Lady Mary, and the rather because the bp. of London is sent ambassador there, who is noted Imperial, and that the marriage between France and England is dashed. Certain Lyons merchants, Mons. de Langey partner with them, have sentence, for 70,000 crs., against the state of Florence, "and reprisals out for execution." Salvati and Antenori, Florentines, having their houses in Lyons, are fled to Bresse in the Emperor's dominion. The Florentines had moved their case to all the universities and courts of Italy, and, thinking it out of doubt, offered to put it to the judgment of France; but now they repent. The case is briefly that the State of Florence bought, of merchants of Lyons, certain wheat to be delivered at Florence before a certain day: the wheat arrived eight days late, when the Florentines had provided themselves otherwise. Error is found in the Admiral's process, and the sentence is revoked. Jannes Bey, sometime a Christian, is coming in embassy from the Turk to Venice, if not intercepted by the Emperor, who lays wait for him in Ragusa. The Venetians fear his coming is to demand passage through their country or to be enemies to enemies, or else "redeem the same" with money. Signor Horacio, being heretofore lodged in the Court, is here lodged four leagues off, and yet the King lies in a great town. The Nuncio's secretary complained to the Admiral, who answered, in choler, "He had one given him and he refused it: we cannot give him here a palace, as though he were at Paris." Sends another "carte" of Algiers with the Emperor's siege before it. It varies from the one he sent before, which was sent to the French king, and this to the duke of Ferrare. Sends also a little book, printed in Paris, of the conclusion of the Diet in Almayn against the Turk; Henry will know whether it is true or not. Chabliz in Bourgoyn, 19 April. *Signed.*

P.S.—Had this letter ready, but, as the Admiral's letter to be conveyed into England came not, he sent to Court, 4 long leagues hence to know the Admiral's mind therein; who sent back the enclosed letter, defaced as it is, "upon motion whereof" Paget was at the Admiral's lodging by eight next morning. He was out, but Paget there received a letter from Henry's Privy Council. Anon came the Admiral and Mons. de Longuevalle, governor to the duke of Orleans, and, with more solemnity than usual, took him to the church, to pass the time (as they said) until the King were up. There Longuevalle left them, and the Admiral apologised for giving Paget such trouble, saying he was at his wits' end, and could not sleep for this matter; their ambassador wrote as Paget had declared,

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and his master marvelled that the King offered, with a daughter, to his son a sum which some of his gentlemen would not accept; "the Pope offered to Mons. de Guyse's son, with his niece, 200,000 crs., and he refused it"; now some of the Council were saying to him (the Admiral) 'We told you whereto this matter would come.' But nothing could alter affection, and, seeing the Pope's and the Emperor's falsities, he begged that they might "grow to some friendly point." Further conversation, in which Paget urged the necessity of embracing the King's friendship while it might be had, and the Admiral hinted that, with regard to the pensions, there were treaties which had not been kept. The King then sent for the Admiral, who promised to return after dinner and prayed Paget to wait. "Mons. l'Admiral (quod I in his ear) if you talk with the King your master of this matter, deduce him to some conformity. I speak for the affection I bear unto you, for I may say to you there be others that woo harder than you, and yet, hitherto, we have not given like ear; but, you know, a man may drop water so long upon a stone that it may soak in."

Mons. Longevale then took Paget to Mons. d'Orleans' lodgings, where he was highly feasted. About two o'clock the Admiral sent for him, and they had a long conversation (given *verbatim*) in which Paget moved the Admiral to suggest a reciproque, who finally suggested a joint war against the Emperor, naming the forces each side should supply. Paget said he knew no quarrel his master had with the Emperor. "God's blood!" said the Admiral, "Why say you so? Doth he not owe your master money? Hath he not broken his leagues with him in 600 points? Did he not provoke us, and the Pope also, to join for the taking of your realm from you in prey for disobedience, and hath he not caused even now the Pope to offer a Council at Mantua, Verona, Cambray, or Metz (which place he added now last), the chief cause whereof is to pick you? A pestilence take him, false dissembler, quoth he, saving my duty to the majesty of a King; if he had you at such an advantage as you may now have him, you should well know it at his hand." And here the Admiral spoke at large against the bp. of Rome and the Emperor, and of the opportunity this year to begin the war. Paget said these matters were too high for him, and that they should "open the bottom of their stomachs" to the King direct, through their ambassador; whereupon the Admiral told him to write it, and he would write to the ambassador in confirmation, but no time should be lost.

Begs pardon if he has made any fault in the above dealing. Chabliz, 22 April. *Signed*.

Pp. 22. *Add. Endd.* "[Mr. Pag]ett to the [King's M]ate of the 22 [of Apr]ill a^o 1542."

Caius College,
MS. 597, p. 77.

*2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 15. *One leaf lost and its place supplied by a modern transcript from §1.*

22 April. 264. EDMOND HARVEL TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.,
714.

Wrote last, on the 8th, of the arrival of Janus Bey, the Turk's ambassador, who has been greatly honoured. In his first audience he declared his Prince's benevolence to this Dominion, and delivered the Turk's letters; but his further dealings at his next audience, on the 19th, are kept secret—to the annoyance of the bp. of Rome. Understands that he exhorts the Signory to take the French part against the Emperor; but they abhor factions and will rather incur the Turk's indignation, who can ill suffer his authority

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264. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

to be condemned by Venetians, and yet hesitates to force them to join the Emperor and the Bishop, who make them great offers. Captain Polin, who goes shortly to the Turk, as the French king's ambassador, is daily with Janus Bey, which offends "these men." Privately Janus Bey has said the Turk will see the French king in Milan, though it cost him his whole empire. Here has been great peril of disorder, because the Imperial and French ambassadors, for fear of each other, armed 100 or 200 men apiece. The Signory has therefore forbidden the wearing of weapons, and licensed regal ambassadors to keep only 15 servants and other ambassadors 6.

By letters from Constantinople, of 12 and 16 March, the Turk's navy was ready to come forth. Barbarossa was continually in the arsenal. The navy would number 300 sail. Men are assembling at all the Turkish seaports, biscuits are provided, and all men of war by land are ready. On the other part, the Almain, according to their agreement at Spire, assemble 40,000 foot and 8,000 horse, to be at Vienna "by all May"; the Hungarians, except the Queen's faction, give Ferdinando 20,000 horse, who in Bohemia and Austria can easily make 30,000 horsemen more. With their attempt upon Buda, which is furnished with a good "presidy" of Turks supported by the general power of the Turk, some "mutacion of the wordly empris" is probable. The king of Pole seems to maintain his daughter's part in Hungary against Ferdinando, to the danger of Christendom.

The French king has given Maran to Pietro Stroci who is going thither. There are 3,000 Grisons gone to Turin and many Swiches. Here is no talk but of war and the Frenchmen's coming to Italy. The Emperor is coming to Barcelona. The Bishop practises, with all his might, concord between the Emperor and French king, by marriages and otherwise; but without Milan all is vain. Venice, 22 April 1542.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

22 April. 265. COURT of ADMIRALTY.

Royal MS.
13 B. 1, f. 294.
B. M.

Certificate by Dr. Ric. Reede of the apprenticeship in the Admiralty Court, to W. Jefferye of B., in co. Essex, mariner, of a boy named Richard, commonly called "a Shafte," 9 years old, brought by him from Lowsy-baye in Iceland. 22 April 33 Hen. VIII.

Lat. copy, p. 1.

23 April. 266. THE ORDER of the GARTER.

Anstis,
Order of the
Garter,
II., 424.

Chapter of the Order of the Garter held 23 April 34 Hen. VIII., at Greenwich. Present: the King, the earls of Southampton, Sussex and Hertford, lords Ferrers and Russell, Sir Thos. Cheyney, Sir Ant. Browne, Sir John Gage, and Sir Ant. Wyngfelde.

After a long and grave debate, the election of knights was deferred. The feast was appointed to be kept at Windsor 6 May by the earl of Southampton, as the King's deputy, assisted by lord Russell and Sir Ant. Browne.

24 April. 267. THE KING'S JEWELS and PLATE.

R. O.

Large folio volume of numbered leaves, dated at the beginning 24 April 34 Hen. VIII., and signed by the King on the first page, containing an inventory of the King's money, jewels, plate, tapestry, and other goods in charge of Anthony Denny, keeper of the Palace of Westminster. With numerous marginal notes recording the subsequent disposal of the various

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items. It includes a long descriptive list of "tables with pictures," and pictures "made of earth," maps, musical instruments, weapons, clocks, cloth of tissue, &c.

At f. 94 begins a list of stuff which belonged to Queen Jane, brought in by Ralph Worsley 10 May 34 Hen. VIII.

At f. 99b. begins a list of stuff brought in by Thomas Panell, clk., 11 May 34 Hen. VIII., which belonged to Queen Katharine.

At f. 101b. a list of stuff received by Nic. Bristowe at the house of the old Duchess of Norfolk, 13 May 34 Hen. VIII.

At f. 104 a list of stuff that was Lady Rocheforde's, received the same day.

At f. 105b. a list of stuff "found within the King's upper library," and delivered 27 May 34 Hen. VIII.; including two long alphabetical catalogues of books.

At f. 120b. stuff brought from Hampton Court, 13 June 34 Hen. VIII.; and after that, entries, under date, of additions to the stock already in Denny's keeping down to the 8 Oct. 38 Hen. VIII.

At f. 139 comes "The declaration of all kinds of silks and divers other kinds with the deficient or wants also contained in this book," showing the whole number of yards of each and the amounts delivered to the King, the Queen, the Prince, the ladies Mary and Elizabeth, lady Margaret Douglas, the earl of Lennys, Dorothy Braye, and Anne Bassat.

At f. 147b., a long list of things delivered to Sir Ralph Sadler for the King, 9 July 1 Edward VI., of other things alleged to be lost, &c.

At f. 153 the book appears to end, and it is there signed by Wm. lord St. John and Walter Mildmay.

ii. The next folio is numbered "fo. 264," and on it begins an account of "Money charged by the King his Grace's commandment upon Anthony Denny, keeper of his said Majesty's palace at Westm., which shalbe by him received to his said Highness use," the amounts being entered successively as follows:—

24 April *a* 34^o, "delivered out of his said Grace's own hands," 6,846*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*.; 23 May *a* 34^o, out of the King's own hands, "being parcel of the money brought in to his said Highness by the tellers of the Receipt of his said Grace's Exchequer and the treasurer of his First Fruits and Tenths *dicto mense Maii*," 25,580*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.; 30 June *a* 34^o, out of the King's own hands, being parcel of the money brought in by the tellers of the Receipt the said month, 18,015*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*.; 2 Oct. *a* 34^o, received of Stephen Vaughan, clerk of the Faculties, 671*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; 22 April *a* 34^o, delivered out of the King's own hands, 842*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.; Total, 51,951*l*. 9*s*.

A.D. 1543.

A 35^o—12 May, received of Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, 3,000*l*.; 10 July, delivered out of the King's own hands, 3,000*l*.; and similarly on 16 Aug. 9,055*l*. 9*s*. 2½*d*.; 11 Sept. 10,000*l*.; 19 Oct. 12,000*l*.; 21 Oct. 8,000*l*.; 15 Nov. 10,000*l*.; 30 Jan. 2,000*l*.; 9 Feb. 2,000*l*.; 10 Feb. 22,000*l*.; 18 Feb. 6,000*l*.; 23 Feb. 30,000*l*.; and 24 Feb. 1,000*l*.; 25 Feb., received of Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, 3,333*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; 29 Feb., brought in to the King by Sir Richard Southwell, one of the General Surveyors, "for the fine of William Roper being in the Tower of London," 100*l*.; 22 April, delivered out of the King's own hands, 633*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Total, 122,127*l*. 2*s*. 6½*d*.

A.D. 1544.

A 36^o—14 May, delivered out of the King's "removing coffers by his own hands," 2,000*l*.; "at the time of the proclamation for th' enhancing of the coin in rialles, angelles, and half angelles, of the sum of 1,399*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. amounting one with another to the number of 3,732½ angelles, and so won to the King, his Majesty's use, after the rate of 6*d*. in every angell, or

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267. THE KING'S JEWELS and PLATE—*cont.*

16*d.* in every pound," 93*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; 30 May, received of Wm. Thorpe, of Southampton, "in full payment for the office of the collector of the custom in the port of the said Southampton," 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 31 May, brought in to the King by Sir Edm. Peckham, high treasurer of the Mint, "made of the bullion delivered to the said Sir Edmund Peckham by his said Grace," 2,733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and also on 8 June 2,600*l.*; 29 June, "out of sundry purses which was given to his said Majesty of sundry persons, some by the clergy in lieu of horses and some by the lord Chancellor his bequest," 600*l.*; 2 July, "delivered out of his Highness' own secret jewel house, at his Palace at Westminster, by his own hands," 5,068*l.* 11*s.*, and also on 7 July 20,000*l.*, and 11 July 4,368*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*; 29 Oct.* "delivered out of his said Majesty's removing coffers within his said Majesty's withdrawing chamber at his palace at Westminster, by his Highness' own hands," 3,000*l.*, and also on 14 Nov., 159*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, 21 Nov. 325*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 23 Jan. 884*l.* 15*s.*; 24 Jan., received of Sir Edm. Peckham, 1,000*l.* (with marginal note that Peckham had the King's warrant for this and Denny endorsed it with a note of receipt, and received back the bill of receipt which he gave for it); 26 Feb., received of Wm. Stamforde, attorney of the Court of General Survey, "being parcel of the fine assessed upon Richard Potter and others by the lords of the King's most honourable Council," 853*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 3 April, received from the King's hands "lately brought to his Highness by Sir Edmund Peckham aforementioned," 2,000*l.*; 20 April, "which was delivered out of his Majesty's removing coffers in his Highness' withdrawing chamber at his Palace at Westminster, by the hands of Sir Thomas Cawerden, knight," 57*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and also on 21 April 518*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 22 April, delivered by the King out of his said removing coffers, 1,533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereof 1,000*l.* was "brought to his said Majesty by John Reconger and other merchants for non-performance of a bargain of bringing in of wines made by them to the King his Majesty." Total, 48,062*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*

A.D. 1545.

4^o 37^o—18 May, "received of John Rock, deputy to Sir John Gostwike, knight, late treasurer of the King's Court of First Fruits and Tenthals, of the revenues and goods of Doctor Stokesley, late bishop of London, deceased," 870*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*; 27 May, received of Sir Edm. Peckham, treasurer of the Mints, 1,000*l.*; 3 Dec. "received of the foresaid Sir Edmund Peckham, knight," 438*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; 23 Dec., received out of the King's own hands, lately brought by Sir Edm. Peckham, 1,000*l.*; 20 Feb., "received out of the King his Majesty's removing coffers, by the hands of John Gate, groom of his Highness' Privy Chamber," 1,000*l.*, and also on 17 April 100*l.*, and on 22 April, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 4,474*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*

A.D. 1546.

4^o 38^o—25 May, "received of the King his Majesty, by the hands of John Gate, esquire," 405*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and also on 14 June 600*l.*, 25 July 600*l.*, 10 Aug. 1,200*l.*, 10 Sept. 283*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 9 Oct. 500*l.*, 13 Oct. 156*l.* 5*s.*; 14 Nov., received of Sir John Williams, treasurer of Augmentations, 1,000*l.*; 11 Dec., received of the King by the hands of John Gate, 620*l.*; 28 Dec., "delivered out of his Highness' own secret jewel house at his Majesty's palace, at Westminster, by his Highness' own hands, being parcel of the money late brought unto his Majesty by Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, out of his Grace's Mint, there coined according to the new standard of part of the pension of France, brought over unto his said Grace in French crowns, by Stephen Vaughan, clerk of his Highness' faculties," 9,000*l.*, and again on 22 Jan. 589*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Total, 14,954*l.* 14*d.*

* From this date to the end Denny is styled "Sir An thony Denny," the "Sir" being in this and the next entry interlined.

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A.D. 1547.

Ao 1^o Edw. VI.—5 April, received of Sir Wymond Carewe, treasurer of First Fruits and Tenths, 600*l.*; 30 April, "over and besides 70*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, charged amongst receipts of money within his office of the groomship of the Stowle, parcel of 840*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*, which was received, of Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, by virtue of a warrant from the Council, dated at Grenewyche, xxv^{to} die Aprilis Anno Domini mⁱ v^o xlvij^o" 770*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; 20 Aug., received of Sir Wm. Paulett, lord St. John, and great master of the Household, 300*l.*; 7 Nov., received of the said Sir Wymond Carewe, "by virtue of a warrant to him directed from the Council, dated the xvijth day of October," 56*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, and also on 22 Nov. upon a warrant of 21 Nov., 53*l.* 4*s.*, and on 18 Dec. upon a warrant of 17 Dec., 37*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Total, 1,817*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*

A.D. 1548.

Ao 2^o—15 Feb., received of the said Sir W. Carewe, upon warrant of 6 Feb., 35*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*

Grand total of all the above receipts signed by W. lord St. John and Walter Mildmay.

Blank folios numbered 272 and 280 and one unnumbered folio complete the book.

Large paper. Every page signed by Nicholas Bristow.

24 April. 268. READING.

See GRANTS in APRIL 34 HEN. VIII., No. 1.

24 April. 269. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VIII.
716.

Being yesterday at Court, for the observance of the feast,* the French king, after dinner, having first debated with the Admiral, Chancellor, Marshal Hannyball, "and three of his generals (as they call them here)," called Paget and prayed him to write to the King (conversation *verbatim*) that he thought he had made a fair offer by his ambassador there, and really desired this amity and would take a dote of 500,000 cr., or 600,000 cr. out of the arrears, and pay the rest at days until the million were run out, the pension viager to be given with the marriage and the perpetual pension remain as before. He further said the pension viager was disputable; for the conditions had not been kept, as Winchester could tell, who refused the aid when Francis asked it. Paget said that was charging his master with breach of treaty, which could never yet be proved; for Winchester would do nothing without authority. "Mons. de Winchestre made this answer (quod he) at that time; and, if he will deny it, I will vowe it to his face, and show him good tokens of it, and tell him of the breaking of a letter." Paget replied that this was not treating in amity, and reminded him how like a brother the King had been to him. He answered that he returned the King's love and, to confirm it, sought this marriage, which would exclude him from all treaty with the Emperor; and the arrearage was nothing, since the pain was past. Paget said that if every creditor hoped for no better answer from his debtor men would not be hasty to lend. Francis replied that he was minded to pay the debt, howbeit the pension was disputable, and repeated his offer with conditions (given) for payment of the pension viager in case the married couple died before the King; adding that he thought the offer reasonable, and that if, afterwards, Henry should enter war he would find Francis his good brother. Paget said he feared that his master would, like himself, think the offer scant reasonable; and, as for war, he knew nothing, although all the world knew Francis had "not been well handled of some folks." He said he could wink at what had been done unless the Emperor began war, and if his good brother and he were joined they should do well enough.

* St. George's day, 23 April.

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269. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

When the King was gone, the Admiral came up; who said the above was the King's own device, and asked whether Paget had written his device, saying he would send a man to the ambassador to confirm it, who should tarry for Paget's letter if he was writing into England. Thinks to satisfy that gentle offer with a general letter to some of the Council, and despatch this by his own servant.

Has reported these conversations, for the King to judge them; but feels that a man of experience could have told, long ere this, what the French meant without troubling the King with so many words. Raviere, 24 April 8 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd: ao xxxiii^{jo}.

Caius College,
MS. 597,
p. 92.

R. O.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 4.

3. Abstract of (1) the French king's sayings to Paget reported in his letter of 24 April from Raviere; and (2) of the Admiral's sayings to Paget reported in his letter of 22 April (No. 263) down to the point where the Admiral said some of the King's Council moved him more for the Emperor's friendship (*see p. 143, ll. 38, 39*).

Continued in another hand, by extracts, copied from the same letter, viz., the value of the Emperor's friendship, the aid for defence of Hungary, the rumoured marriage of Lady Mary with the Emperor, the Admiral's process, Janus Bey, and the whole of the postscript, except the concluding paragraph.

Pp. 11, the first portion in Sadler's hand.

R. O.

4. Brief statement of "overtures made by th'Admiral in the conferences betwixt Mr. Paget and him" (as in No. 263, letter and *postscript*) and of "the overture of the French king made to the said Mr. Paget" (as in §1).

In Sadler's hand, pp. 2.

R. O.

5. Copy of §4, in the same hand as the latter portion of §3.
P. 1.

24 April. 270. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 410
(Abstract.)

Having considered his letters of the 13th inst., sends the receiver De Chasteauneuf, secretary of the Count de Buzançois, admiral of France, to inform Marillac of his intention. *Countersigned: Bayard.*

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: 24 April 1542.

R. O.
Kaulek, 412.
(The whole
text.)

2. Copy of the instruction delivered to M. de Chasteauneuf, the Admiral's secretary, for Marillac.

The King, having received Marillac's letters of the 13th inst., despatches Guillaume Gellimard, the Admiral's secretary, with charge as follows:—First, to inform Marillac at length of the conversation (*propos*) between the Admiral and the ambassador. Then to desire him to let the English understand that the King's inclination is not only to continue his amity with England, but to increase it by all possible means; and that, for this cause, he has hitherto been unwilling to condescend to advantageous offers made for Orleans, two of which exceeded the value of 2,000,000 of gold, viz., that of the king of Navarre's only daughter with the actual present delivery of the Low Countries and Burgundy, besides that of the daughter of the Queen and the late king of Portugal, which amounts to 800,000 'ducats. To conclude the affair, the King thinks

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they ought to speak openly and sincerely, as the perfect friendship between the Princes requires. He will be content to take as *dot* of the King of England's daughter acquittance of the million crowns [due] according to the treaties, in return for which he will assign lands and honors in France. If the King of England will not acquit the whole million as *dot*, as much as possible must be obtained. The King, still more to show his desire to complete the matter, will be content with 600,000 cr., and that the surplus of 400,000 cr. be paid in eight years, and if the King of England will agree that the life pension (which might be disputed, because the conditions were not fulfilled by him) be reduced to a reasonable sum of 400,000 cr., he will make up the said million. The King of England ought to be induced to agree to this because the King, besides delivering assignation of the sum to which the life pension is reduced at 30 or 25 years' purchase, whereas lordships such as shall be assigned are commonly sold in France at 40 years' purchase, will grant that, if Orleans and Lady Mary die without children before the King of England, the said life pension shall be paid during the said King's life, and then the assignation made for the 400,000 cr. shall be null, and the said 400,000 cr. not subject to return; and the contract shall be made sure as customary, upon terms as advantageous to Orleans as possible. If the King of England thinks war ought to be made on the Emperor in the Low Countries, and will enter into it, the King will be pleased to make it along with him at common expense, conquests to be shared as shall be settled in the treaty for their mutual benefit. As to the assignation of the said 600,000 cr. upon the arrears and 400,000 cr. upon the estimate of the life pension, the lands shall be, in accordance with previous instructions, of the nature of appanage returning to the Crown in default of heirs male, burdened with an obligation on the King's part to marry the daughters suitably: and if they would know how much these marriages should amount to, the King will go as far as 100,000 cr. for each daughter, although marriages of daughters of the house of France do not usually pass that sum "*et n'eut mariage (sic) feu Madame de Bourbon,*" yet it was payable at 10,000 cr. a year. If they should insist that some portion of the assignation should be the proper heritage of the future wife, it must by no means be allowed that she have anything of her own in France; but, if they will not treat otherwise, it may be accorded that a sum of money shall, in default of heirs, be subject to restitution; the sum to be the least possible, up to 200,000 cr. As to the 400,000 cr., which will remain to be paid, as above, at 50,000 cr. a year, an effort must be made to have it 25,000 cr. a year or less; but if they are willing that it be converted to the war in another place than that where it is made at the common expense it might be agreed to pay and cancel 10,000 cr. a month, or better; and if not so converted the commencement of the payment shall be put as late as possible. If they demand treaty of war offensive the King will agree to it against the Emperor and king of the Romans as described above, or with other honorable conditions. As for the defensive he will agree to it against all, and be satisfied (as the King of England demanded) that the King of England declare himself friend of friends, and enemy of enemies.

Marillac may treat on the above terms without waiting for other news; but separate treaties must be made for the marriage, for the offensive and for the defensive. If they demand that France do not treat with the Emperor without England's consent, they must be shown the importance of such a promise and, if they insist, it shall be accorded, upon England's according the like, and a separate treaty made. Similarly, if they insist,

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270. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC—*cont.*

a treaty may be made that Francis will not consent to a Council without England's consent, like that already made of which the bearer has the copy. If Marillac can get the *dot*, taken upon the remainder of the 2,000,000 cr., viz., the 800,000 cr. already due, and the 200,000 cr. yet to come, without taking part of it upon the estimate of the life pension, the King will be only too pleased; and, from the language of the English ambassador here, that seems easy, and that the King of England will be content to be assured of the estimated sum of the life pension upon the conquests to be made in the Low Countries at the common expense. Chasteaugirart, 24 April 1542, *après Pasques*. The original signed: François. Countersigned: Bayard.

French. Two modern transcripts, pp. 8, and pp. 7.

3. Copy of the conversation (*propos*) between the Admiral and the English ambassador, brought by Chasteauneuf.

The King being at Tonnerre, the Admiral, after remonstrance and regret that so cold an answer was made upon the marriage of Orleans and Lady Mary of England, said to the ambassador that they two should speak freely and sincerely of their Princes' affairs. The ambassador asked if the King wished to make war on the Emperor. The Admiral replied that he did not; but if the King of England wished it he would join him in it, and not otherwise. The ambassador said that his master did wish it, and named the country of Flanders, asking the conditions of their conquests and the expense. The Admiral answered that the expense should be shared equally, each King contributing 10,000 men, and the two jointly levying 12,000 lansquenets, and sharing the expense of the artillery; and the conquests should be common. The ambassador said the power and greatness of the King of England was less than that of France, so that he could not bear so much expense. This was rebutted by several reasons, especially that France would be making war in several places at once. The ambassador demanded that the common conquests should be divided equally, and that the share of England should be in towns and places next him, and detached from the King's sovereignty of Flanders. This was granted, provided the King had likewise his share in towns and places nearest him. The ambassador also demanded that the 50,000 cr. of perpetual pension should be assigned upon Francis's share of Flanders. It was answered that this could be accorded in treating of the war; but that at present, in the matter of this marriage, there should be no mention of the said pension, and the treaties for it should remain in their present state.

French. Two modern transcripts, each pp. 3.

R. O.

271. THE KING'S WARDS.

A file of warrants and receipts, viz.:—

1. Warrant to Sir Wm. Paulet, comptroller of the King's house, and master of the Wards, for a pension of 20*l.* to the King's godson, Henry Nevill, son of Sir Edward Nevill, being with the French ambassador. Westm., 1 March 28 Henry VIII. *Signed*.

2. Receipt, dated 26 Jan. 32 Henry VIII., by Anne lady Grey from Sir Wm. Poulet, lord St. John, of 40*l.*, being a second instalment of a sum of 136*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* granted her by warrant, dated 15 May 31 Henry VIII. *Signed*.

3. Warrant, dated Greenwich, 18 Nov. 21 Henry VIII., to Sir Wm. Paulet, master of the Wards, for payment of 200 mks. to Lady Compton out of the revenues of Peter Compton, the King's ward, for parcel of her dower from the death of her late husband Sir William. *Signed*.

R. O.
Kaulek, 411.
(The whole
text.)

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4. Receipt, 17 June 32 Hen VIII., by Anne lady Grey, from Sir Wm. Poulet, lord St. John, master of the Wards, of 40*l.*, parcel of 136*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* due. *Signed.*

5. The like, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII., for 16*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* *Signed.*

6. Seven receipts by Philip Parys, general receiver of Wards' lands, for sums received to the King's use in 32 and 33 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

25 April. 272. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

By his other letter, writes copiously of occurrents. Commends the bearer Mr. Bucler, by whom also he sends a letter from the earl Bothwell "who hath discovered himself to me largely in declaring of his griefs and displeasures done to him by his Prince, in whose indignation feeling himself to be, chiefly, as he saith, for his favour and devotion towards your Majesty, he is now driven to make recourse to the same, offering his person and service to be always ready at your Grace's commandment." Mr. Bucler knows the man with great part of his "counsel and desigmentes;" and can also declare affairs here. Venice, 25 April 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 April. 273. SHREWSBURY.

See GRANTS in APRIL, 34 HEN. VIII., No. 10.

26 April. 274. SIR BRIAN TUKE to SIR THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

I send the memorial I promised you of such debts as will be good payment for Anthony Guydot. Take out such as you and my Lord Privy Seal think good. Few of them are all due, but all payable within a year or two, and all good payers. For I perceive that in his matter he must have ready money. "If like motion as he maketh had been taken in time with other diverse that offered good places to be bound," the King had saved 100,000 mks. of desperate debts and many a one been relieved that has been undone by suretyship, as Lord Audelay for Laurence Bonvise's debt.* Florence, in all their alterations of regiment, have kept "true takke" with the King, for their bond was that their citizens here should be liable if they failed. At my poor house, 26 April 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: one of the King's principal secretaries. Endd.: A° xxxiv.

ii. [Memorial of debts to the King.]

The signory of Florence, 1,800*l.* Jasper Fesaunt, 440*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Bartholomew Compaigny, 425*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* Thomas Cavalcant, 359*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* John Winchcombe, 648*l.* Wm. Bitlecombe, 100*l.* Cecil lady marquis Dorset, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Hugh Poulet, 200*l.* Marquis Dorset, 200*l.* Wm. Castlyn and other, 400*l.* Earl of Derby, 1,000*l.* (*in margin in Tuke's hand.* "This I am in most doubt of the p[aymen]t"), Ric. Reynoldes, 200 mks. Robert Palmer, 200 mks. Lord Burgh, 172*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Chr. Jeny, 150*l.* L. of Shrewsbury, deceased, 200 mks. John Champneys, 200 mks. Anthony Bavaryn, 80*l.* Sir Robert Sheffelde, 400*l.* Ric. Williams, 204*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Sir William Skipwith, 100*l.* Wm. Owen, 67*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Erle of Bathe, 100*l.* George Lassells, 124*l.* 10*s.* John Port, 200 mks. Dame Elizabeth Savage, 180*l.* The duke of Suffolk, 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas lord Wentworth, 80*l.* "L. Shrewsbury, present," 400*l.* Sir George Darcy, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total:—9,566*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

P. 1.

* See Vol. V., Nos. 612, 874-5, &c.

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274. SIR BRIAN TUKE to SIR THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY—*cont.*

R. O.

2. "Debts owing by Harry Huttoft and Anthony Guydotte unto the King's Majesty," viz., Ant. Guydotte owes for two obligations due 20 years past (none bound with him), 1,200*l.*; upon 11 obligations for payment of 200*l.* a year for years not yet expired (none bound with him), 2,122*l.*; upon two obligations wherein he is bound with John Baptist Guydote, alien, "which died poorly in great debt iiij. years past," 1,008*l.*; upon 4 obligations wherein eight of his friends are bound to pay eight years hence "which will be their undoing," 2,000*l.* Harry Huttoft and six of his friends stand bound in the Exchequer for certain wools laden upon "letters of the late earl of Essex, who afterwards brake the said letters, and forced the debt to be stalled upon the said Huttoft," 327*l.*

ii. Guydotte's offer (described) to pay the whole if the King will lend him other 6,657*l.* for ten years, upon the bond of the Duke and city of Florence, such as was given for payment of John Cavalaunte's debts, which were truly paid "notwithstanding divers wars and alterations there, as Sir Brian Tuke, knight, can report;" for the Florentines "can in no wise forbear the occupying within this realm."

Md. that Huttoft owed the King 800*l.* besides; which shall be paid (John Mille and John White commissioners thereunto assigned) of such goods and debts as Huttoft left, which will not extend to more, "as the said commissioners think."

Large paper, pp. 2. Endd.: Antony Guydotty, of Florens.

27 April. 275. THE STAR CHAMBER.

R. O.

Fly leaf endorsed:—"Jurat: Brought in by Wm. Ward 27 April a^o 34^{to} between Reyner and Sir Thos. Borough." Also, in another hand:—"The certificate of Michael Clerkson and of John Marshall, commissioner within named, to the King's Court or his Star Chamber."

P. 1.

27 April. 276. LORD WINDSOR.

Harl. MS.
1890. f. 1.
B. M.

Deed by which Andrew lord Windsor sells to the King his manor of Stanwell, Midd., with the parsonage and lands there, in exchange for the lordships of Mynchynhampton, &c., Dated, 14 March 33 Hen. VIII.

Engrossed copy on parchment, pp. 14.

Ib. f. 8.

2. Grant by the King made in pursuance of the above. Westm., 27 April 34 Hen. VIII. See GRANTS IN APRIL, 34 Henry VIII., No. 18.

Engrossed copy on parchment, pp. 12.

28 April. 277. HENRY VIII. to JOHN ROGERS.

R. O.

Is sending the lord viscount Lisle and Sir Ric. Southwell to view the fortifications at Berwick, and commands him (as he knows the platts of the said fortifications, and can judge whether the works correspond) to leave the works at Hull, for 9 or 10 days, in charge of the overseers and others who seem meet, and repair in post to Berwick, at a day to be appointed by Lisle and Southwell, to whom he shall give his opinion of the fortifications, and what defaults are meet to be amended, and advice as they may require it.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to John Rogers, xxviii^o Aprilis a^o xxxiii^o.

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28 April. 278. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 410.
(Abstract.)

Has just received his letter of the 22nd, reporting the extreme illness of Madame Marie, which was very unpleasant, and that of the Prince of Wales, which, however, is not serious. For his entire and indissoluble friendship with England, and for the sake of the affair now in hand for the common profit of both realms, hopes God will reduce things to better state. By this time the receiver de Chasteauneuf should be with Marillac. As to the King of England's journey to Dover, Marillac shall accompany him, and, if he crosses to Calais, shall follow his wishes as to crossing with him or remaining at Dover. Desires continual news of the King, Prince and Madame Marie.

If the King should make Marillac pass the sea with him, he shall send continual report of what is done, and leave one of his most able men, who shall feign himself ill, to report what is done in England after this passage. Likewise, if Marillac remains in England, he shall report the cause of this passage and the preparations.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 2. Headed: [Montreal] 28 April.*

2. A copy of the preceding in the Archives at Vienna is noticed in the Spanish Calendar, Vol. VI. Pt. i., No. 248.

30 April. 279. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., I.,
No. 250.

Since his last the King has left for Dover to inspect the fortifications he is erecting thereabouts, intending apparently to cross to Calais and Guisnes and see what his engineers are doing there—a clear proof that he no longer thinks of an interview with Francis. The ambassador's man also reports that his master has now given up all hope of Orleans marrying in England. The King leaves all his councillors behind him to promote the affair of the loan. The Princess has gone on improving in health, and it is hoped will soon be well. London, 30 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

30 April. 280. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., I.,
No. 251.

The King left London about 6 days ago to inspect the fortifications about Dover, &c. The ambassador's man says his master considers the marriage of Orleans in England most improbable, and is not ashamed to glorify his King's alliance with the Turk, whose friendship he values more highly than that of the Emperor, and whom he praises as the most noble and virtuous prince in the world.

The King has left the whole of his Privy Council behind him for the forced loan, which is asked for as for two years, but repayment is more likely to be at the Greek calends, like that in Wolsey's time, which the States (Parliament) annulled. None of the lenders expect it back again, but they put a good face on it, being told it is to be used against the Turk and his adherents, including the French king. Wonder the King borrows so large a sum after all his exactions. The Princess has been very ill, &c. London, 30 April 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

* From Kaulek.

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30 April.

281. SIR RIC. SOUTHWELL to JOHN GATES.

R. O.

Encloses a letter from his friend Mr. Wharton whom, the thing being no loss to Mr. Denny and Gates, he would gladly serve; as Wharton is a "great householder and good viaunder." When last at Court, moved Mr. Denny in this, but had no certain answer. London, last of April 34 Henry VIII.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Cousin. Endd.

282. BISHOP BONNER'S INJUNCTIONS.

Burnet,
iv., 510.
Wilkins,
iii., 864.

Injunctions made by the consent and authority of Edm. Bonner, bp. of London, in the year 1542, 34 Hen. VIII., to his clergy.

1. To provide themselves with copies, written or printed, of the King's ordinances and injunctions. 2. To study each week a chapter of the Bible, with the "gloss ordinary" or some approved expositor, from the beginning of the Gospel of Matthew to the end of the New Testament, so as to rehearse it at all times when commanded by the bp. or his officers. 3. To provide themselves with the book called "The Institution of a Christian Man," otherwise "The Bishops' Book." 4. Those absent from their benefices to suffer no priest to keep their cure unless he be "abled" by the bp.; and all who are so absent are warned to be personally resident before Michaelmas now next coming, or else present to the bp.'s officers the priests who shall serve their cures, and to exhibit the King's dispensations for their non-residence. 5. To warn parishioners against making secret contracts of matrimony. 6. Not to marry persons who have been married before unless they produce certificate of the death of their former husband or wife. 7. To bring up in learning such children of their parishioners as shall come to them for the same, or at least teach them to read English; taking moderately therefor from such as can pay. 8. To appease quarrels among their flock and themselves give an example of forgiving. 9. Where froward persons neglect their own curates and (to hide their naughty living) confess at Lent to other priests; it is to be declared that no persons shall be admitted to Communion who have not submitted to be confessed by their own curates (strangers only except), or else are dispensed with by the bp. 10. By a detestable custom universally reigning, young people and other ill-disposed persons, on Sundays and Holy days, in time of divine service and preaching, resort to ale houses and there exercise unlawful games "with great swearing, blasphemy, drunkenness, and other enormities." Keepers of ale houses and taverns are to be warned not to suffer such ungodly assemblies, or receive persons to bowling and drinking at such seasons. 11. To declare openly in the pulpit twice every quarter the seven Deadly sins and the Ten Commandments. 12. There are priests who go in unseemly apparel, with unlawful tonsures, and wearing weapons, more like laity than clergy, and so give occasion to light persons to be more licentious in their conversation and acts. Such priests are warned to wear seemly apparel, so as to be known at all times from lay persons. 13. No priest to be suffered to say mass or have any service unless first presented to the bp.'s officers. 14. Both in preaching and at other times to exhort parishioners to abstain from "swearing and blaspheming the holy name of God or any part of Christ's most precious body or blood," from cursing, scolding, &c., from talking and jangling in church, and from adultery, fornication, gluttony, and drunkenness. 15. That no priest use unlawful games or use frequently ale houses or taverns or suspect places, at unlawful times or with light company. 16. That in plague time no dead body be brought into church, except it be brought straight to the grave and buried. 17. That they permit no "common plays, games or inter-

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ludes" to be played in churches or chapels; and if any persons violently enforce such games to be there played their names are to be reported to the bp.'s officers that they may be punished. 18. Priests shall not rehearse sermons made by other men within these 200 or 300 years, but shall take the Gospel or Epistle of the day, recite it all, desire the people to pray with them for grace after the usage of the Church of England, and then declare the same Gospel or Epistle according to the mind of some Catholic doctor; not affirming anything which cannot be shown in some ancient writer, and in no wise rehearsing any opinion not allowed, with a view to refute it, but leave that to preachers admitted by the King or bp. Further directions to lay stress on passages which may stir the people to good works and prayers, to take occasion to explain ceremonies of the Church, and not to rage or rail, but "coldly, discreetly, and charitably" extol virtue and suppress vice; also to explain what the prayers for the day are for, and declare the significance of the sacraments, and why the mass is to be so highly esteemed. The preacher is not to feed his audience with fables, and is in conclusion to sum up briefly the pith of his sermon. 19. To suffer no person under the degree of a bp. to preach, unless he have the licence of the King or the bp., and shall produce and show it before beginning his sermon. 20. To provide themselves with copies of these injunctions.

ii. A list furnished to curates in the same year 1542, of prohibited books.*

From Bonner's register, f. 38b.

283. GRANTS in APRIL 33 HENRY VIII. 1542.

April.

GRANTS.

1. John Arnold, of Collesborn, Glouc. Grant, in fee, for 1,135*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* of the reversion of a sheep pasture in Collesbourne, Glouc., which belonged to the late mon. of Lanthony, near Gloucester (parcel of Collesborne manor, which was granted for life, rent free, to Thos. Gyes, 27 June 32 Hen. VIII.).

Also, the manors of Hyneham, Lynton, and Over, Glouc. and co. town of Glouc. and co. city of Glouc., which belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester; with lands in Hyneham, Churchham, Over, Lynton, and Porteham, and certain weirs in the Severn in Gloucester; and a common fine of the inhabitants of the said manors and of the tithing of Hyneham, which used to be paid to the hundred of Duddeston, in Gloucester. Westm. Palace, 29 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April.—P.S. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 23.

2. Ric. Williams, *alias* Crumwell, knt. Licence to alienate lands (named, and tenants named) in Thornecombe, Devon; to Sir Ric. Pollard. *Westm.*, 1 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 25.

3. Sir Thos. Wyat. Licence to alienate Maytham manor, Kent, now leased to Walter Hendle, attorney of the court of

Augmentations, and Ant. Aucher, and lands in Rolvynden, Kent, granted to the said Sir Thomas by patent of the 31 March last; to the said Walter Hendle in tail male; with contingent remainder to Helen Hendle, second daughter of the said Walter, and the heirs of her body; with contingent remainder to Margery, now wife of the said Walter, for life; with remainder to Elizabeth, now wife of Will. Waller, first daughter of the said Walter, and the heirs of her body; with contingent remainder to Anne, now wife of Ric. Covert, third daughter of the said Walter, and the heirs of her body; with contingent remainder to the said Walter Hendle, his heirs and assigns, for ever. *Westm.*, 1 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 27.

4. James Whitney, a gentleman usher of the Chamber. Annuity of 1*l.* from Pencombe manor, Heref., late of Rob. Whitney; during the minority of Rob. Whitney, s. and h. of the said Robert; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Westm. Palace*, 27 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 1.

5. Ric. Bunce. Lease of the chief messuage of Baltonsburgh, in the lordship of Baltonsburgh, Somers., parcel of the

* In Wilkins and the early editions of Burnet this list is incomplete. See Pocock's Burnet, IV., p. 518. The whole is given in Pocock and also (with some slight difference in the order of the books) in Townsend's Foxe, V., App., No. x.

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283. GRANTS in APRIL 33 HENRY VIII. 1542—*cont.*

lands of the late mon. of Glastonbury, in the King's hands by the attainder of Ric. Whiting, the last abbot; for 21 years; at 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* rent and 3*s.* 4*d.* increase. Westm., 1 April. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 10.

6. John Mason, a sewer of the Chamber. Licence to export 300 "dykers" of tanned leather hides within two years. Westm. Palace, 27 March, 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 11.

7. Will. Wroughton. To be lieutenant or chief forester of Chute forest, Hants. and Wilts., with authority to have under him a ranger and a woodward, and with all attachments of animals in the forest and windfallen wood, &c.; and the right of holding a "wood courte"; also certain lodges in the forest; and to have for his own use a doe in summer and a young doe in winter of each bailiwick of the said forest, viz., in Fynchey, Dowles, Diley, Chute Wiltes, Chute Hampst', and Hippingestonne. Westm. Palace, 9 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 2.

8. John Aske, of Awghton, Yorks. Grant (in exchange for the manors or lordships of Deane, Verdeley, Sholvestrode, and Bestonour, Sussex, and all his lands, &c., in Verdeley, Sholvestrode, Pevensey, Bestonour, Deane, Tolyngton, Petteworth, and Clympyng, Suss., sold to the Crown 4 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII.), of the late priory of Ellerton, Yorks., lands in the parishes of Ellerton and Aughton, *alias* Aughton, Yorks., called the Cote-garthe, the fishery in the water of Derwent, and other lands (specified, including Fogge and Lathome granges), in Ellerton, Awghton, Lathome, West Cottynghwith, Thorngaby, *alias* Throkenby, Holme, Goodmadame, and Huggate, Yorks., and in the city of York, which belonged to Ellerton priory.

The "Mansion Place at Bisshopp Hill," in the city of York, which belonged to Bolton priory.

The late priory of Thykhede, Yorks., with its wind-mill and lands in Thikhede and West Cottynghwith, Yorks.

The manor or lordship of Dighton, Yorks., which belonged to the late monastery of St. Mary, in the suburbs of York, with lands in Dighton, and Naborne Yngs in the meadows of Naborne, Yorks.; which belonged to St. Mary's.

The lands in Clevyng, Yorks., which belonged to the late preceptory of Holy Trinity, Beverley, Yorks., or to St. John's of Jerusalem.

Rent 13*s.* 4*d.* for Thikhed; and 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* for the rest. The grantee to be charged also with 3*s.* a year to Thos. earl of Rutland; 18*d.* a year to the heirs of Ralph Salvay; and 5*s.* a year to Thos.

Wyndham, for a water-course belonging to a mill in Goodmadame. Westm. Palace, 1 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. (*mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 4, m. 20.

9. College of St. Mary Magdalen, Cambridge. Establishment, at the suit of lord Chancellor Audeley, of a college in honor of St. Mary Magdalen, upon the site of the place lately called Bukkyngham College, in the University of Cambridge, with a master and eight fellows, to be nominated by the said lord Chancellor, his heirs and assigns. Also grant to it of the place called Bukkyngham College, with its buildings and two gardens or parcels of land with ponds in them, called "two pounce yarges"; with licence to the master and fellows to acquire lands to the yearly value of 100*l.* The said Chancellor and his heirs and assigns, lords of the late monastery of Walden in Essex, to nominate to the room of master, when vacant; and the said master and fellows to elect new fellows as rooms fall vacant. *Del.* Westm., 3 April 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*faded and illegible*).

10. George Cotton and Mary his wife. Grant, to them and heirs of the said George, of the reversion of the granges called Wincull graunge in Presbury, Chesh., Cotes graunge *alias* Cotes felde in Hartonton, Derb., and lands called Dodcotte, in Chiles Arkoll, Salop. which were, by pat. of 3 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., granted to the said George and Mary and the heirs male of the said George, and a rent of 56*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* reserved upon these and other possessions granted by the said patent. To hold the said granges and Dodcotte by a yearly rent of 14*s.*, and the manor of Wylkesley and other lands on which the 56*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* was reserved in the said patent by a yearly rent of 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The grantees to be discharged against Roland Hill, of London, merchant, his heirs, executors, and assigns, of 66*s.* 8*d.* a year, issuing from a part of the lands mentioned in the same patent. Westm., 31 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 22.

11. Hen. earl of Cumberland. Grant, in fee, for 2,490*l.* 13*d.*, of the late priory of Bolton-in-Cravyn, Yorks., with lands in Bolton and Stores, in the parish of Skypton-in-Craven, Yorks.; the manor and lordship of Halton and the grange called Halton grange, the messuage called Ridding in Halton, and lands there and in Emesey and Estby; the manors of Storthes, Hesylwoode, Wygton, Brandon, Emesey and Estbye, Conondly, Rawden, and Yeddon, Yorks.; the messuage called the "Hawhouse," in Draghton and Ber-

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wyke, Yorks., and all other lands of Bolton priory in Bolton, Halton, Storthes, Hesilwoodde, Wigton *alias* Wighton, Weton, Brandon, Skipton, Emesey, Estby, Conondly, Rawden, Yeddon, Draghton, Berwyke, Preston, Gargrave, Stirton, Marton, Crakehowe, Threshefeld, and Berden, Yorks.

The manor of Bramhope, Yorks., which belonged to the late hospital of St. Leonard in York.

And Woodehouse manor, Yorks., which belonged to Marton priory.

Rent 19*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Westm. Palace, 2 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 24.

12. Edw. Bowghton, esq. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manor-house in Kempston Hardewyck, and lands in Kempston Hardewyck, Wotton, Elstowe, and Wylhampted. Beds., lately sold to the Crown, and for 269*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*), of the chief messuage and grange of Dunchurche in Dunchurch and Belton, Warw., Longlalforde grange in Longlalforde, Warw., and Newbolde grange in Newbold Pantolfe, Warw.; and two water-mills in Longlalford and Lytlelalford, with the suit and mulcture of the tenants of Newbold and Longlalford; all which belonged to Pypewell mon., Ntht. Rent 48*s.* 8*d.* Westm. Palace, 1 April, 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 36.

13. Philip Parys. Licence to alienate a messuage and lands in Conyngton, Hunts., which belonged to Huntington priory and Chiksand priory; to Thos. Cotton. Westm., 3 April. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 26.

14. Sir Thos. Wyatt. Licence to alienate two meadows in Henton and Norton, Somers., which belonged to Henton priory; to Will. Crowche, in fee simple. Westm., 3 April. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 26.

15. George Henneage, clk. Grant of the archdeaconry of Lincoln in the cathedral church of Lincoln, *vice* Ric. Pate, attainted. Westm. Palace, 27 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

16. John Lelande, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Haseley, Linc. dioc., *vice* Ric. Pate, attainted. Westm. Palace, 31 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

17. Sir Ric. Bulkeley. Lease of the manor or lordship of Gaffrogwy, with the towns of Crekedewy, Llodwigen, Llan Brynker, Inneskubde, and Bodurok, Anglesea; the town of Clebeok, Llanlibeo, Llanoll, with an enclosure within the franchise of the town of Beaumaris called Brynerir and Amlogh, Anglesea; for 40 years; at certain stated

rents. On surrender of a 21 years' lease, 4 March 25 Hen. VIII., to Roland Bulkeley, now dec., and the said Richard. *Del.* Westm., 3 April, 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 30.

18. Sir Hen. Isley, of Sundryse, Kent. To be master of the hunt and overseer of all the deer in Northfrithe park in the manor, honor, or lowy (*leucata*) of Tunbridge, Kent; keeper of the said park; chief steward of the lordship or manor of Hadlowe in the honor of Tunbridge aforesaid; and bailiff of the said lordship of Hadlow: Tunbridge and Hadlowe having come to the King by the attainder of Edward, late duke of Buckingham, and Northfrythe park by the attainder of the said duke and of Sir Edw. Nevell.

With stated fees, as enjoyed by Thos. Culpeper, attainted. Westm. Palace, 26 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S.

19. Sir Ric. Page. Grant, in fee, of Northall manor, Bucks., which belonged to Caldewell priory, Beds., with appurtenances in Eddesburghe, Bucks., lately in tenure of Thos. Stanbrige. Westm. Palace, 2 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 9.

20. Ant. Harvy and Lucy his wife. Lease of the site and demesnes of Braythwaite manor, parcel of the lordship of Myddelham, Yorks.; for 21 years; at 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent and 10*s.* increase. On surrender of a lease, 7 July 16 Hen. VIII., to John Gostwyke. Westm. Palace, 20 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 13.

21. Will. Stamforde. Custody of the person, lands, and goods of Nic. Witherys, haberdasher, London, a lunatic having lucid intervals. Westm. Palace, 22 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 3.

22. Thos. Barnaby. Licence to export 500 woollen cloths. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 6.

23. Thos. Barnaby. Licence to export 1,000 weighs of butter and cheese. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

24. Thos. Barnaby. Licence to export 4,000 qrs. of barley and malt, within 15 months. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 8.

25. John Cheyney, of Westwooday, Berks., and Joan his wife. Grant, in fee to the said John (in exchange for the manor of West Enborne, *alias* Enbourn Cheyney, Berks., and lands in West

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283. GRANTS in APRIL 33 HENRY VIII. 1542—*cont.*

Enbourne and Est Enbourne, Berks., sold to the Crown 14 Oct. 33 Hen. VIII., and for 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*), of the manor or lordship of Kentbury, Berks., which belonged to the late monastery of Ambresbury, *alias* Amesbury, Wilts.; and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Kentbury; rent of 20*s.* from certain lands late of Sir Thos. Englefeld, now dec., in the hamlets of Hurst and Henton near Twyford, Spryng, Didnam, and Farleigh, Wilts. (*sic*); and all appurtenances of the manor in Kentbury, Clopton, and Elcot, Berks. Westm. Palace, 2 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 15.*

26. Will. Woodhouse. Mortmain licence to alienate Ingham rectory, Norf., a messuage in Ingham called the Graunge, and lands in Ingham, Hickeling, Staleham, Sutton, and Bromsted; all which belonged to Ingham priory; to Will., bp. of Norwich.

Also licence to the said bp. of Norwich to alienate the late priory of Hickling, Norf.; the manors of Hickeling, Pawling, Horsev. Wheteacreborough (*sic*) and Boyland, Norf.; the rectories of Hickeling, Pawling, Horsey, Northwalsham, and Hamworth, Norf., and Perhamchento, Suff., and all possessions of the priory in Hickeling, Pawling, Northwalsham, Rolsby, Norwiche, Clippisby, Skothowe, Byrlingham, and Wheteacre, Norf. and Suff.: to the said Will. Woodhouse, in fee simple. And licence to the dean and chapter of Norwich, to confirm this. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 10.*

27. Edw. Phetypace, *alias* Phetyplace. Lease of the parish church and rectory of Staunton Harecourte, Oxon., with the dwelling-house thereof and the chapel of Southlye, *alias* Southlia, annexed to the said church, parcel of the possessions of Readyng mon., in the King's hands by the attainer of Hugh, the late abbot; for 40 years from the expiration of a 38 years' lease to John Camby, by John, late abbot of Reading, 6 Sept. 1 Hen. VIII. Westm. Palace, 30 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 1.*

28. Mary Zouche. Annuity of 10*l.* (in consideration of her services to the King and the late Queen Jane), until married or otherwise provided for. Greenwich, 6 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 9.*

29. Peter Vannes, the King's Latin Secretary. Grant of the prebend and canonry of Cadington Major in St. Paul's cathedral, London, *vice* Ric. Pate,

attainted. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April.—P.S.

30. Hugh Coren, D.C.L., King's chaplain. To have the canonry and prebend of Alneley, *alias* Alvely, in the collegiate church of Briggess North, Salop, *vice* Gilbert Wyke, dec. Greenwich, 7 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 4.*

31. Geo. Carewe, clk., one of the King's chaplains. Presentation to the parish church of Torre Bryan, Exeter dioc., void by death, and in the King's gift by the minority of Thos. Kitson, s. and h. of Sir Thos. Kitson. Greenwich, 9 April 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*no note of delivery*). *Pat. p. 6, m. 1 (undated).*

32. Thos Stury, scholar. Presentation to the prebend of Penals in the parish church of Chymleigh, Exeter dioc., void by death. Greenwich, 9 April 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*no note of delivery*). *Pat. p. 6, m. 1 (undated).*

33. Sir Ric. Cornwall, clk. To have the King's service of St. Richard within the church of St. Andrew, Draytewicke, Worc., with the profits thereof, viz., four "bullaryes" of salt water, otherwise called "Seynt Richardes Vawtes," in the salt well in Upprewitche, and 4 marks a year, *vice* Sir Edw. Lee, priest. Greenwich, 7 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 6. Rym. XIV. 747.*

34. Ric. Smythe, a yeoman of the Chamber. To be usher of the new court of the Surveyors of Crown lands, established by a statute of the Parliament holden at Westminster 16 Jan. last past. West. Palace, 4 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 6. Vacated on personal surrender 15 Jan. 37 Hen. VIII., in order that the office might be granted to the said Richard and one Edw. Bashe.*

35. William Herbert, the King's servant, and Anne, his wife, late one of the gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber of the lady Katharine, the King's late wife, attainted. Acquittance of liability for the said late Queen's jewels, which were, at her request, committed to the custody of the said Anne, who has duly accounted for all and delivered the same at the King's palace of Westminster, 27 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 7 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 10.*

36. Sir James Bulleyn. Licence to alienate Westhale manor and lands in Carbrooke, Norf., to Alan Persey, clk., and Geo. Benedict, and the heirs of the said George for ever. Westm., 11 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 3.*

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37. Thos. Culpeper, jun. The grant of Hasylton manor, &c., enrolled in 33 Hen. VIII. (*p.* 8, *m.* 35) is of the 32nd year. See Vol. XVI., No. 779 (14).

38. John Buclond, and Joan, his wife. Lease of the chief messuage of the manor or lordship of Westharpire, called Gournais Courte, with the demesnes, parcel of the lands late of the earl of Huntingdon in co. Somers.; for 21 years; at 76s. 8d. rent and 20d. of increase; on surrender of pat., dated Calais, 12 July 19 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to Thos. Horner and Isabella, his wife. Westm. Palace, 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 2.

39. Ant. Berker, clk. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Burforde super Wolde, Linc. dioc., void by death. Greenwich, 7 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 5.

40. John Parker, one of the King's equerries. To be constable and keeper of Carewe castle, co. Pembroke, S. Wales; keeper of the parks there called the "Mille parke" and "Williamson's park" and of the deer in the same, with the herbage and pannage and a meadow for feeding the deer; keeper, governor and master of the hunt of all the deer of the said parks, and keeper of the waters and ponds in the said park, with free fishing in the fish ponds; and steward of the lordships of Carewe and Kermerdyn, Pemb., with stated fees for each office. Greenwich, 10 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 31.

41. John Burlaye. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, *vice* Lucas de la Arche, dec., with 6d. a day. Greenwich, 12 April 33 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*no note of delivery*).

42. Edm. Dey. Reversion of the office of Chaff-wax in Chancery now held by John Hillis, jun., by pat. 6 March 22 Hen. VIII., granting the same to John Hillis, sen., now deceased, and the said John Hillis, jun. *Del.* Westm., 13 April 33 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 4.

43. Ant. Denny, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the site, church, &c., of the late chantry or college of Mettingham *alias* St. Mary, Mettingham; the manors or lordships of Mettingham, Bromefeld and Mellis, Suff., and of Peryhall, How, Holmhall and Lyng, Norf.; and all other possessions of the college which came to the King by grant of Thos. bp. of Ipswich, late master, and the chaplains or brethren thereof. Greenwich, 13 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 3.

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44. Ric. Halgate *alias* Holgate, bp. of Llandaff and president of the Council in the North of England. Licence to found two free schools, the one in Hymsworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the other in Oldmalton in the North Riding, each with one preceptor or master learned in grammar or other sciences: with power to endow each with lands to the value of 20l. Westm. Palace, 30 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 4, *m.* 25.

45. Ric. Lee and Margaret, his wife. Grant, in tail male to the said Ric., of the manor of Blakehide *alias* Corsers, with its appurtenances in Ridge, Herts., and lands (specified and tenants named) in Thebregre, Sanderuge, Kelford, Hichen, Hyde and Vallyngford, Herts, and in Palloxhill, Beds; the messuage called Rawdishe, and meadow called Southmeade, and lands in Shenley, Herts, and other lands in Ridge, Hatfeld, Tytnangre, St. Alban's, Southmymes, and Colney, Herts, and in Weymer by Mergate, Beds; with tithes in Hichyn, Herts, and Palloxhill, Beds; with reservation of messuages, houses and buildings in the town of St. Alban's. All which premises belonged to Soppewell priory. Westm. Palace, 12 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 4, *m.* 24.

46. Hen. Webbe. Lease of the lordship or manor of Bardsleigh, Glouc., and the herbage and pasture of the whole park of Bardsleigh, now disparked; for 21 years; at 12l. rent. Greenwich, 12 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 6, *m.* 10.

47. The town of Rikmersworth, Herts. Licence to the bailiff, men and inhabitants of the said town to hold a market there on Saturday in every week, and a yearly fair on the feast of the Assumption. Westm. Palace, 4 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *Pat.* *p.* 8, *m.* 6.

48. Geo. Harper. Grant, in fee (in exchange for messuages called Broughtons and Shenes, in Otforde, and the "Chauntery house" of Bredgar, Kent; marshes called Saltmarshes and Westpett, in Promehill, Sussex, and two parcels of marsh land in Promehill; and for 478l. 2s. 11d.), of the lordship and manor and advowson of the vicarage of Ongar ad Castrum *alias* Chipping Ongar, Essex; which manor is parcel of the honor of Beauliewe, Essex.

A messuage within the site of Hallywell mon., Midd.

The manor of Passefelde *alias* Passelowe Hall, Essex, which belonged to Waltham mon., with its appurtenances in Passefeld, High Ongar, Chipping Ongar, Norton, Shelley, Fyfelde, Blakamore and Stondon, Essex.

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283. GRANTS in APRIL 33 HENRY VIII. 1542—cont.

The late priory of Augustine Friars in Canterbury.

The manors of Sutton Temple, Chawreth, and Maplested, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Chawreth, Essex, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem.

The site and chief messuage of Fort-hampton manor, Glouc., which belonged to Tewksbury mon., with lands in Fort-hampton and Swynley, Glouc.; and the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Forthampton and Swynley, Gree[nwich]. . . . *Del. Westm.*, 18 April "anno subscripto."—P.S. (*partly illegible*). *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 20.

49. John Id. Russell, High Admiral of England. Licence to alienate the messuage or mansion of Hough, Linc., and lands in Hough, Gelston, Karleton and Kathorp, Linc., in tenure of Thos. Audeley *alias* Audelyn, by demise of John Wilson, formerly prior, and the late priory of Mountgrace, Yorks., and a close called Newclose, abutting upon other closes named; to the said Thomas, *Westm.*, 18 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 25.

50. Denizations. Fiats for letters of denization for the following persons, viz.:—Thos. Borne, Scottyshe man; Stephyns Bartram, shypwright and Norman; "Geo. Cokerell, Scottishman and scholemaster, aged and longe in Englande;" "Walter Hance, who had his patent of denizen and was therein mysnamyd;" Mathewe Watson, otherwyse Kenyngham, Scott; Angell Brande, Saxon; James Blounte, Almayne; Geo. Gylbertson, Holander; Will. George, Ducheman; Will. Bryaunt, Bryton; James Sampson, borne in Orkeney; Geo. Benefice, fischer, Scott; Nic. Saunders, fissher, Scott; Peter Pier-son, Scott; Daye Patison, borne in Orkeney; John Lynkeley, Scott; "Joyes Vynde, Henawe, havyng a wyff englysshe and here in Englande from vii. yeres olde;" "John Asshe, Breton, havyng a wyff and iiij children englysshe;" Richarde Fraunces, Duche-man; Denys Amber, Breton; Rob. Crale, Scott; Richarde Uden, Briton; John Phillpott, Briton; Udo Bocher, Britton; Uryan Roppert, Britton; John Pers, Britton; Will. Burdoneck, Britton; Laurence John, maryner, Brytton; Thos. Vren, Britton; Nic. William, Britton. All of whom, except those whose description is otherwise quoted above, being described as "having a wife and children English." *Westm.*, 18 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 44.

51. Nic. Bristowe, and Humph. Orme, a groom of the Wardrobe of Beds. To

have the offices of keeper of the King's garden, keeper of beds and other furniture, and keeper of the Little Wardrobe in the Tower of London; with 6*d.* a day as keeper of the garden, and 12*d.* a day as keeper of the beds and furniture and of the Little Wardrobe. On surrender of pat. 27 April 24 Hen. VIII. granting the same to Rob. Draper, yeoman of the Crown Jewels. *Westm. Palace*, 4 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 19 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 5.*—*Vacated on surrender by the said Humphrey having the whole right of the said Nicholas*, 10 Nov. 6 Eliz.

52. Edw. Skipwith. Grant, in fee, of the house and site of the late priory of Clementhorpe, in co. city of York, with its demesne lands in Clementhorpe, Bissoppethorpe, Knavesmyre, Busterdhorpe, and Myddelthorpe, in co. city of York; a "fysshegarthe" in Clemen-thorpe; and a messuage in Myddel-thorpe. Greenwich, 18 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 11.*

53. Geo. Harper. Licences to alienate:—(i.) Maplested manor, Essex, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, to John Wyseman and Agnes his wife, in fee to the said John. *Westm.*, 20 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 11.

(ii.) The manor of Passefelde *alias* Passelowe Hall, Essex, which belonged to Waltham mon., with appurtenances in Passefelde, High Onzer, Chippynge Onger, Norton, Shelley, Fyfelde. Blakamore and Stondon, Essex; to Sir Ric. Riche, Chancellor of the court of Augmentation, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, and the heirs of the said Sir Richard for ever. *Westm.*, 20 April. *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, p. 7, m. 26.

54. Will. Jenyns of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, the master, and John Ap Hoell and Ric. More, the wardens, of the fraternity or guild of St. Mary Rouncevall by Charingerosse near London. Grant (in exchange for the three tenements and one wharf in the said parish of St. Margaret, lately given to the Crown by act of parliament) of the messuage or tenement called the "Shippe," and a field of land called "Cuppefeld" adjoining a field called "Conninggarfeld of Lyncolnes Inne" in the parish of St. Clement Danes without Temple Barre, Midd., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem. Rent 5*s.* Greenwich, 12 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 11.*

55. The Mercers' Company of London. Grant to the warden and commonalty

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of the mystery of mercers of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following:—

1. Pat. 20 June 32 Hen. VIII., granting to Ambrose Barker, of London, grocer, the rents reserved upon the following leases by Laurence Gopferler, master, and the late hospital called Acon, until the end of their respective terms, if he shall live so long, viz.:—(1) To the said Ambrose, 29 Sept. 29 Hen. VIII., of a great messuage, chapel, cellars, warehouses, &c., in the parish of St. Martin Pomers in Iremonger lane, London, for 99 years, at 100s. rent; (2) to the same Ambrose, 1 June 30 Hen. VIII., of a tenement with shops, cellars, &c., in the parish of St. Martin in Iremonger lane, London, for 99 years, at 20s. rent; (3) to Will. Barker, 4 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII., of a house in the parish of St. Martin Pomers in Iremonger lane, London, for 30 years, at 60s. rent.

2. Pat. 12 Aug. 31 Hen. VIII., granting to Geo. Harper, esquire of the Body, for life, rent free, the tenement leased to Thos. More and Alice his wife in "le Barge" in Bucklersbury, London, in the parish of St. Stephen, Walbroke; and a great messuage in "le Barge" aforesaid leased to Ralph Waren, citizen and alderman of London; which tenement, &c., belonged to Acon college.

3. A Crown lease, 8 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., to Benjamin Gunson, of the rectory of St. Mary Colchurche, London, which belonged to the said college, for 21 years, at 15*l.* 3s. rent.

Also grant of the church of the said late college of Acon, to be called henceforth the church of the Mercers; the cloister, vestry, chapter-house, sexton's

chamber, and churchyard of the said late college; and divers messuages, &c., in the parishes of St. Olave and St. Mary Colchurche, in Old Jewry; the rectory and advowson of the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary Colchurche; the messuage in the parish of St. Stephen, Walbroke, late in tenure of Sir Thos. More, and the great messuage there in tenure of Sir Ralph Waren; the great messuage in tenure of Ambrose Barker in the parish of St. Martin in Iremonger lane; another tenement there in tenure of the said Ambrose; and 3 other messuages and tenements in the said parish; and the messuage called the "Belle" and a parcel of land called "a verde" in the parish of St. Stephen in Colmanstrete: All which belonged to the said late college. Rent of 7*l.* 8s. 10*d.* Greenwich, 21 April. . . . *Del.* Westm., 21 April. "anno subscripto."—P.S. (*Partly illegible.*) *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 7.

56. Philip Meserer, clk. Licence to receive and hold the rectory of Nudigate, Surrey, along with two other incompatible benefices which he now has by lawful dispensation. Greenwich, 12 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

57. Ric. Robynson *alias* Faukener, of Crondall, Hants., yeoman, Will. Harrys, of Crondall, yeoman, and John Benet, of Elvetham, Hants, laborer. Pardon for having entered the park of Edw. earl of Hertford called Elvetham parke, Hants, and stolen therefrom a buck called a "sorell" and doe called a "sore." Greenwich, 10 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4.

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UNDATED GRANTS in 33 HENRY VIII.

1. Sir John Seynt John. Licence to alienate the manor of Bonwylyston *alias* Bolston and the grange of Gredowne in Bolston, co. Glamorgan, to John Bassett. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 7. (*Undated.*)

2. Sir Thos. Seymour. Licence to alienate the site or dwelling-house of the manor of Sevenhampton, Wilts, with lands (specified and tenants named) in Andrewblountesdon Brodeblountesdon, Mordon, Lydeardmyslent, Northwedehill and Westwedehill, Wilts, to Sir John Bridgis. Westm. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 8.

3. Edw. Eldryngton. Licence to alienate the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Eltysley, Camb., to Will. Bowyer, citizen and alderman of London. Westm. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 9.

4. Ant. Harvy and Lucy his wife. Licence to alienate the house of the "Grey Freers" of Habwell (*sic*) near Bury St. Edmund's, Suff., with the church and certain lands (specified) there and in Forneham All Saints, Suff.; to Nic. Bacon and Hen. Ashfeld of London, their heirs and assigns for ever. *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 45.

5. Rob. Darkenall. Licence to alienate the late priory of Nonne Appleton, in co. city of York, with the church and lands (specified) in Appleton, Nonne Appleton, Acastre, Bolton Percy and Styllingflete, in co. city of York; and rents and lands (tenants named) in Aston and Boroweston *alias* Burston, Staff., which belonged to Stone priory; which premises were granted to the said Robert by pat. 21 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII.; to Guy Fayrefax and Thos. Fayrefax and

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284. UNDATED GRANTS in 33 HENRY VIII. 1542—cont.

the heirs of the said Guy for ever. Westm. (*undated*). Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 9.

6. Sir Ralph Sadler. Licences to alienate, viz. :—

(i.) A messuage and land in Bromley, Midd.; to Hen. Hubberthorne and Elizabeth his wife. Westm. (*undated*). Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 26.

(ii.) The rectory of Buttsbury (that is to say the reversion of rent of 4*l.* reserved upon a 21 years' lease thereof granted by the Crown to Will. Rolte), and a grove of wood in Buttsbury called Buttesbury grove, Essex, granted to the said Ralph by pat. 2 April 32 Hen. VIII.; to Will. Petre of Ingat-

stone, Essex. Westm. (*undated*). Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 26.

7. Rowland Goodman and Will. Chambre, merchants of London. Licence to take ground of any person by lease or grant for the cultivation of woad in England, and to employ as many servants and laborers, men, women and children as they shall think necessary.—S.B. (*Without note of delivery. Signed by stamp, and countersigned:* "T. Audeley, Chancellor, T. Norfolk, Rob. Sussex, E. Hertford, J. Russell, John Gage, Anth. Browne, Anth. Wyngfeld, Thos. Wriothesley.") Pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 41.

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1. Town of Reading. Confirmation of privileges granted to the mayor and burgesses by King Henry, the King's progenitor, by pat. dated Portsmouth, 5 July 37th year of his reign of exemption from shires and hundreds, &c., and by Henry VII., dated Mayfelde, 4 Aug. 2 Hen. VII., of the supervision of cloth-making in the town, &c. Also grant of incorporation to Ric. Turner, now mayor, and the burgesses and their successors; and grant to them of "le body and lez syde iles" of the church of Grey Friars there, excepted out of a grant, 5 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Stanshawe, of the house, &c., of the said Grey Friars, which body and side isles are worth 5*l.* annually; also grant of the right to elect and nominate a mayor, yearly, at their Guildhall on Monday after Michaelmas, and a new mayor within six days in the event of the death of a mayor during his tenure of office, which mayors so elected shall take an oath (recited in English); and other liberties. Greenwich, 18 April 33 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 24 April 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 1.

2. Sir Thomas Audeley, K.G., lord Chancellor. Grant of the late monastery of Tyltey, Essex, and the mansion called "le Founders Lodging and the Gest Hall," Tiltey grange and the manor of Tiltey, the rectory and chapel of Tiltey, and lands (specified) there, with appurtenances in Tiltey, Plesdon Grene, Broxstede, and Chawreth, Essex; also the reversion and rent of 20*l.* reserved upon a lease of the grange and manor of Tyltey, to Margaret marchioness of Dorset, now deceased, for 60 years, by — (*blank*), the abbot, and the convent of Tiltey. Annual value of the premises 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Also the manor of Heringeswell, Suff., which belonged to St. Edmund's monas-

tory of Bury, Suff.; a pension of 10*s.* in Lynzele, Essex, which belonged to St. Alban's monastery; and the house, &c., of the Crossed Friars beside Colchester.

Also grant to the said Audeley, and Elizabeth his wife, of liberties within their manors of Depden and Magna Lighes, Essex. Del. Westm., 24 April 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*injured*). Pat. p. 3, m. 1.

3. Vincent Engeham, of Sandewiche, Kent. Grant, in fee (in consideration that he paid to Thos. Crumwell, earl of Essex, attainted, 600*l.*, part payment of 1200*l.*, and has paid to the treasurer of the Chamber the other 600*l.*, in pursuance of an indenture between the said Crumwell and him 28 June 31 Hen. VIII.), of the manors of Goldestone *alias* Goldstaunton and Lees *alias* Nelmes, Kent, which belonged to the said Crumwell, and before him to Edw. Fynes lord Clynton and Saye, and all lands in Aysshe, Woodnesborough and Wingham, Kent, which formerly belonged to the said Edward and afterwards to the said Crumwell. With issues from 8 June 31 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 17 April 33 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 24 April, "anno subscripto." Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 26.

4. Sir Thomas Pope, of London. Grant, in fee (in exchange for lands in Arleston in Barrowe parish, Derb., sold to the Crown 19 April 33 Hen. VIII., and for 162*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*), of the manor of Bradwell, Oxon, which belonged to Cirencester monastery, the manor of Bradwell (*sic*), Oxon, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, as parcel of Quenyngton preceptory, the manor of Sibforde Gower and Sibforde Ferres, Oxon, which belonged to St. John's as parcel of Sampforde preceptory, and all appurtenances of the said manors in Bradwell, Holwall, Alscotte, Clanfeld,

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Sibforde Gower, Sibforde Ferres, and Swakeley; also the manor of Puttes in Alscotte, with appurtenances in Alscotte and Clanfeld, Oxon, leased to Ric. Synouns, which belonged to Cirencester; and all possessions of Cirencester in Bradwell and Holwall, and of St. John's in Sibford Gower, Sibford Ferres, Shutford, Rokston, Balscotte, Fewcotte and Swakeley, Oxon; also the rectory of Evenley, Ntht., which belonged to Huntingdon priory, and tithes thereto pertaining in tenure of Martin Weyman; also the advowson of Bradwell vicarage which belonged to Cirencester. The premises in Evenley being worth 20s. a year.

To hold by stated rents, free of other charges, except 13s. 4d. fee of the bailiff of Bradwell manor, 15s. to St. John of Brakeley for lands in Sibford Gower, and 40s. a year to the chaplain of the chapel there. *Del.* [Westm.], 24 April 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*badly mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 6, m. 11.

5. Sir Henry Dawbeney, lord Dawbeney and earl of Bridgewater. To be warden of the forest of Roche, Soms., vice Sir Thos. Speke. Greenwich, 21 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 April 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

6. Sir Edm. Knyghtley and Lady Ursula his wife. Grant (in exchange for the manors of Blysworth, Tyghfeld, Stokebruor, Roode, Myddelton Cheyney and Olde, Ntht., and lands in cos. Ntht. and Bucks, and for 98l. 15s. 10d.) of the manors of (1) Badby and (2) Newneham, Ntht., and (3) Wolbarowe *alias* Wolbarough, Worc., which belonged to the late monastery of Evesham, Worc.; (4) Hardwyke and (5) Marston *alias* Merston, Warw., which belonged to the late priory of Coventry; (6) the capital messuage of Offchurch, Warw., with its garden, stone dovecot and several water flowing from "le vycars takkyng" beside "le Couyngre" as far as "Radford Mere," in tenure of Robert Alcocke and Anne his wife and Wm. and Hen. Alcock, his brothers; and the lofty hall of "le Yate House Volte Porte" and the buildings lying between that hall and the "Frenche Walle," with the chapel and cemetery adjoining, in Offchurch, which belonged to Coventry; and (7) the advowsons of the rectories of Bugbroke, Byfyld, and Lychebarowe, Ntht., which belonged to Evesham; with all appurtenances except the rectories of Badby, Newneham, Hardwyke and Merston and the tithes in these places. To hold in tail male to the said Sir Edm., with remainder to his brother Valentine Knyghtley, with contingent remainder as regards Nos. 1, 2, and 7 to the right heirs of Sir Ric. Knyghtley, dec., father of the said Sir Edm., and

as regards the rest to the right heirs of Lady Joan Knyghtley, dec., mother of the said Sir Edm.

Also grant to the said Sir Edm., in fee, of the manors of (1) Studley, Warw., which belonged to the late hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England; (2) Southam, Warw., which belonged to Coventry aforesaid; (3) pasture called Horseshilles, and the grange of Eltyngton, with the water-mill adjoining and certain closes, named, in tenure of Thos. Pell, all which lie in Eltyngton, Ntht., and (4) messuages, &c. (some named), in the several tenures of Wm. Cave, Edm. Ward, John Whetley, and Roger Knowles (leased to him by the late abbot of Pypewell, 17 April 19 Hen. VIII.), in Coldassheby, Ntht., with the grange in Coldassheby in tenure of Wm. Saunders, and (5) a close in Eltyngton at the end of Welford Lane; all which belonged to the late monastery of Pypewell, Ntht. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 17.

7. Edm. Horne. Grant, in fee (for 200l.), of the manor of Fyfeld, Oxon, which belonged to Bruera mon., and all lands leased therewith to Robt. Secoll.

Also grant to the said Edmond and Elizabeth his wife of lands in Saresden, Oxon, in tenure of Eliz. Horne, widow, and of the said Edmond, and the farm in Lynham *alias* Lynam in the parish of Shipton under Whichewood, Oxon, in tenure of the said Edmond, both which belonged to Bruera monastery, and the advowson of the rectory and church of Saresden, and a pension of 13s. 4d. out of the same, which belonged to Eynsham mon. To hold to the said Edm. and Elizabeth and the heirs of their bouies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Edmond.

Greenwich, 16 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 April 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 13.

8. Sir Wm. Newenham and Benedicta his wife. Grant, in fee, for 102l., of the granges called Oxston *alias* Yversage Grange and Loveley Grange in Oxston, Notts., which belonged to Welbeck mon. Rent 11s. 4d. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 25 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 18.

9. Wm. Reskymmer, Hen. Parker, John Nasshe, and Benedict Kyllgrew, pages of the Chamber. Grant of the forfeiture of the goods of Thos. Adame and Agnes, his sister, of Sabrigeworth, Herts, who are indicted before John Barners, coroner, for that, whereas Marg. Patyn, spinster, servant to the said Thomas, 4 March last about 4 p.m., gave birth to a "woman child," the said Agnes took the child, being alive and unbaptized, and cast it into "a straw house," and

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285. GRANTS IN APRIL 34 HENRY VIII. 1542—*cont.*

afterwards about 7 p.m. the said Thomas and Agnes put it in a pond called a "wayer" at the kitchen door of the said Thomas and covered it with "mud" and so murdered it. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 April. —P.S.

10. Town of Shrewsbury. Grant to the bailiffs and burgesses of all the liberties granted by pat. 24 Nov. 6 Edw. IV. (tenor detailed) to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shrewsbury, which abbey, on 24 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII., surrendered to the King, and of all liberties and privileges which the abbey enjoyed, from the stone bridge and the posts fixed in it (called the Abbey Bridge) throughout the limits and bounds of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Cross beside the town of Shrewsbury, and within the parcel of land with four tenements there called Meryvale in the parish of St. Cedde, and in le Foryate; on condition of their keeping in repair the said stone bridge. And where the said bailiffs and burgesses held their town of King Henry VII. at a fee farm of 30*l.*, which King, by pat. 12 Dec. 1 Hen. VII., remitted 10 mks. of the said 30*l.*, for 50 years from Mich. then last past, which ended in the year 1535; the King now, in consideration of the ruin, poverty and decay of the town, remits the said 10 mks. for ever, and grants to the bailiffs and burgesses the said 10 mks. from the year 1535. Witnesses:—Thomas abp. of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, Sir Thos. lord Audeley, Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and treasurer of England, Charles duke of Suffolk, great master of the Household and president of the Council, Wm. earl of Southampton, keeper of the Privy Seal, and Robt. earl of Sussex, great chamberlain, Sir John lord Russell, great admiral, and Sir Wm. Poulet lord St. John, master of the Wards, and Sir Thos. Wriothesley and Sir Ralph Sadler, chief secretaries, and others (not named). Greenwich, 5 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p. 3, m. 20. The commencement enrolled (but cancelled) in pat. 33 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 52.*

11. Sir John Gage, K.G., Comptroller of the Household. Grant in tail male of the late priory of Combewell *alias* Combewell, Kent, the lordships and manors of Combewell, Loseherst, Hoke and Colrede, Kent, and the demesne lands of the priory (specified) in Combewell, Tyseherst, Goodherst, and Lamberherst, Kent, the manor of Iye, Suss., the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Benynnden, Thornham and Berfeld, Kent, and Little Brykell, Bucks., all which belonged to Combewell priory; and all possessions of the priory in

Combewell, Loseherst, Goodherst, Stapleherst, Hooke, Thorneham, Benynnden, Colered, Berfeld, Detford, Betersden, Lamberherst, Cranebroke and Hever, Kent, in the city of Canterbury, in Hartefeld, Borowasshe and Tyseherst, Suss., and in Little Brykell, Bucks.; as fully as Thos. Colpeper, lately attained, held the premises, after the dissolution of the priory. Annual value 83*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 April. —P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 19.*

12. George Harper, esquire for the Body. Licence to alienate two messuages in Le Barge in Bucklersbury, London, one leased to Thos. More and Alice his wife, and the other to Ralph Warren, alderman, which premises the said George holds of the Crown for life; to Sir Ralph Warren, alderman, during the life of the said George. *Westm.*, 26 April. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 30.*

13. Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Rysby. Licence to alienate the house, &c., of the Grey Friars of Beverley, Yorks., with the church, buildings, gardens, and lands (specified) thereto pertaining; to Edw. Bayllys, of Somerby. *Westm.*, 26 April. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 1.*

14. Ric. Caundishe. Letters of marque enrolled in 34 Hen. VIII. (*Pat. p. 12, m. 6*), as dated *Westm.*, 26 April, are of the year 1543.

15. John Poyntz, of Northwokynndon, Essex. Grant, in fee (for 195*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), of the 10*l.* rent due from him for the manor of Northwokynndon, Essex, 4*s.* a year due from him and the tenants of the manor for view of frank pledge, 5*s.* a year rent of tenements called Baldewyns and Wades in Northwokynndon and Upmyster, Essex; which rents belonged to the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster. Also grant of view of frank pledge and other rights within the manor; and of the advowson of the rectory of Northwokynndon. *Westm.*, 21 April. *Pat., 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 29.*

16. Ant. Harvy. Grant, in fee, of the manor of Pryorton, Devon, which belonged to Plympton mon., with appurtenances in Priorton and Crediton, Devon. Rent 17*s.* 5*d.*; profits from Michaelmas last. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 April. —P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 35.*

17. Sir Humph. Browne, one of the King's serjeants-at-law. Grant, in fee, for 848*l.*, of (1) the manor of Lockyngton, Leic., which belonged to the late monastery *de Pratts*, Leic., with appurtenances in Lockyngton and Myckleholme, Leic., and elsewhere, and the

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tithes of grain in Lockyngton, now in tenure of Wm. Mylnegate, and a pension of 53s. 4d. from the vicar of Lockyngton. Also (2) of 60 acres of land called Rigates Green, with a portion of Dulwich Common Wood in Camerwell, Surr. (boundaries given with regard to Dulwich manor and common green and the properties of Geo. Duek, Thos. Hendley, Ralph Legh, John King and Wm. Gardiner), which belonged to Bermondsey mon.; with all rights except the tithe barn in Lockyngton. Rents (1) 5*l.* 4*s.*, and (2) 4*d.*; profits from Mich. last; free of charges except 35*s.* a year to the bailiff of the manor. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 1.

18. Andrew lord Windsor. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manor of Stanwell with its appurtenances in cos. Midd., Surr., Bucks, Berks, and Hants, the rectory of Stanwell, Midd., the manor of Pues in Eggam, Surr., and all his lands in Stanwell, Westbodfounte, Hamonds, Cleremounds, Poyle Parke, Fawnes, Heeston, Istelworth, Hillyngdon, Stanes, Laleham, and Cowley, Midd.; in Hardmede, Boveney, Horton, Werardisbury, and Borneham, Bucks; in Wokefelds, Chilton, Hawe in Culryge and in Bagshote, Berks; in Wynhall, and Malesanger, Hants; and in Peperharrowe, Hartemere, Sowne Place in Compton parish, Westhorsley, Estbury, Eggam, Thorp and Borohill, Surr.; and for 2,197*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*), of:—(1) the manors of Mynchynhampton, Avenyng, Pynbury, and Losemere, the farms of Pynbury and Losemere, Glouc., and the advowsons of the rectories, &c., of Mynchynhampton and Avenyng, and all appurtenances in Mynchynhampton, Avenyng, Radburgh, Burymere, Losemere, Pynbury, Brynkescombe, Fryff, Nelesworth, and Wagenhill, Glouc., and in Somerford, Wilts., and all other possessions of Syon monastery in these places and in Hyde, Burley, Forwode, Aston and Strowde; all which premises belonged to Syon monastery, Midd. (2) The site of the late hospital of St. Bartholomew of Pleydon beside Rye, Suss., which belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster, and all lands late in tenure of Nich. Tufton, in Pleydon, Rye, Salcote, Pesemershe, Bekley, Brede, Udymer, Iden, Ewhurst and Northyam, Suss., parcel of the lands of the said hospital and monastery, as appears by an indenture, 12 Feb. 21 Hen. VIII., made by John then abbot of Westminster; (3) a fourth part of the manor of Hedley, Surr., and the advowson of Hedley church; (4) the farm late in tenure of Thos. Hunt and Margery his wife in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, or in the meadow called Gosemede within the sanctuary of Westminster (abutting upon Totehill on the

west, the farm of Thos. Bysett on the north, the garden of Thos. Pyttefenn on the east, and the bank of the mill ditch from the Amners garden to Totehill on the south), also the said bank (between the Amners garden and Totehill) and the Amners meade, in tenure of Robt. Sharpe, in St. Margaret's parish; which premises belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster. (5) The manor of Combe, Suss., which belonged to St. Alban's monastery, with all its appurtenances in the parish of Bedingham, Suss. (6) The manor of Cramford, Midd., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, with the advowson of the church there, and all appurtenances in Cramford, Estbedfount, Hatton, Harlyngton and Heeston, Midd. (7) The manor called le Mote in Cramford, Midd., which belonged to Thame monastery, with appurtenances in Cramford and Harlyngton. (8) The manor of Hartmere, Surr., which belonged to Newarke priory, Surr. (9) Lands called Bromelands, Estlands, Hydes and Whetcrofte, in tenure of the said lord Windsor, in Stoke Poges, Bucks, which belonged to the priory of St. Mary Overey. (10) The house and site of the late monastery of Bordesley, Worc., with the lordships and manors of Bordesley, Terdebig, Reddyche, Stretchebentley, Cobley, Totynhill, and Curlane and the grange of Hewell, which all belonged to Bordesley, also the rectories of Terdebig and St. Stephen's chapel in Bordesley, with the advowsons, and the pasture called Rasshehyll in Terdebig, and all appurtenances of the premises in Bordesley, Terdebig, Reddyche, Stretchebentley, Cobley, Totynhill, Fekenham and Alvechurche, cos. Worc. and Warw., and all possessions of Bordesley in these places. Rents (1) Mynchynhampton and Losemere 8*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, Avenyng 58*s.* 3*d.*, and Pynbury 12*s.*, (2) 20*s.*, (3) 6*s.* 3*d.*, (4) 7*s.*, (5) 16*s.*, (6) 34*s.*, (7) 20*s.*, (8) 9*s.* 7*d.*, (9) 2*s.*, and (10) 16*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Free of all other charges except 66*s.* 8*d.* a year to the bailiff of Mynchynhampton for fee and livery, 13*s.* 8*d.* for the fee of the keeper of the seal of the woods of that manor, 6*s.* 8*d.* fee of Sir Edm. Thame, steward of that manor, 26*s.* 8*d.* to the provost to Terdebig manor, 73*s.* 4*d.* to the bailiff there, the stipend of the curate of Bordesley parish church, and 46*s.* 8*d.* out of the demesnes of Terdebyg and pasture of Ormesley, to the vicar of Alvechurche. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—P.S. (*injured*). *Pat.* p. 10, m. 8.

19. The Earl of Desmond. Licence to buy and export to Ireland 1000 qrs. of grain. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S.

20. Ric. Fermour and Anne his wife, Grant, in survivorship, of the manor of

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—
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285. GRANTS in APRIL 34 HENRY VIII. 1542—*cont.*

Merston Butler *alias* Butlers Marston, Warw., and the site, and reversion of the demesnes, of the manor of [Peb]worth, Warw. (*sic*); which premises came to the King by attainder of Thomas late earl of Essex. Rent 57s. 8d. *Del. Westm.*, 29 April 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*injured. Endd.*: "A gyfte of the manor of Buttler Marston in the countye of Warr. for Richard Farmer and Agnes hys wyffe

for terme of theire lyves, subscribed by Mr. Pollard: at the sute of Mr. Denny.")

21. Adam Travers, archd. of Exeter, King's Chaplain. Licence of non-residence (as regards all his benefices) for 3 years from 1 July last. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 30 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 10, m. 27

1 May. 286. HENRY VIII. to SOUTHAMPTON, GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.
St. P., I.
728.

Has received their letters of 29 April, and perceives their proceedings in London. Although the sums are small, they seem to have been frankly granted. Sends the schedule, with letters to the customers, signed, "according to your desire."

Touching the matter of France, perceives that they hear nothing yet of the French ambassador, and desire to know whether to "address" him to the King. If he desire access to the King they shall say that, by what the ambassador in France writes, the French demands are so unreasonable that they fear his coming to the King "with that message should be nothing acceptable;" and therefore, as the King is busy with his affairs on the sea coast, and the towns on the way are dangerously infected with the sickness, he should declare his charge to them, and if he have any new matter to express it shall be signified to the King with diligence, and if not they are ready to hear and answer him. That they may be better armed to answer the overtures already made by the French king to the ambassador with him, instructs them as follows:—

1. Where Francis offers that the treaty of perpetual pension shall stand; the ambassador is to be asked whether that means that they take it to be already firm and perfect, and would have it remain so, or whether they take it to be disputable, and would have it so continue.

2. Where they demand 500,000 or 600,000 crs. of the arrearage, with the marriage, and offer the rest at days reasonable, and to assign the dowry out of hand; demanding therewith that our pension viager be given to our daughter and Mons. Dorleance, and their heirs male, and yet they to take no profit of it these six years, and if they die in our lifetime without heirs male the pension (save a marriage portion for heirs female, if any) to return to us. To these points they shall answer that the more the King ponders them the more it seems that Francis does not esteem his amity as it has deserved, when he seeks such unreasonable gain to the King's loss and dishonor; for such a dote is unheard of, considering that king Louis accepted the King's sister with 300,000 crs., for which she had a corresponding dowry, and how discrepant is the state of a king from the state of the duke of Orleans, who is but a king's second son, and also that king Louis had no children, so that their issue should have inherited the Crown, which possibility is not so likely in Orleans' case. And where our good brother offers to agree for the rest of the arrearage upon days reasonable, we would know what that means, and whether he can make greater assurance than we have already (unless it be towns and lands), which has not been so observed but that we may justly doubt the performance of further bonds. As to the assignment of our pension viager, considering that they have to do "with one that hath experimented the world," and of whom they have received some benefit, we think they might see how

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far they digress from reason, friendship, and equality to ask both for dote and dowry; "wondering, further, what they mean, to say that the Duke and our daughter should not have the profit of it, these vj years, if we were so disposed to give it unto them; in which part it would be demanded of him,* who should have the profit of it in the meantime, seeing by their demand they seem to exclude both them and us, and to show by what equity our good brother should have it for that time." Also, where they demand, in default of issue male, to deduct (in restoring the pension) a marriage portion for the heirs female, apparently at their appointment, whether it seems reasonable that we should so, "at our charge, marry their children or no."

These things are so unreasonable that we cannot, with honor, condescend to them; wherefore we desire our good brother, if he "mean to join with us as he hath pretended," to leave them, and fall to just conditions such as have been between our two houses in the past. To prove that we "mind the perfection of this matter," if he will treat of dote and dowry, continuing payment of the pensions according to our treaties unless he offer a reciproque (to which we will also hearken), if he will assign to our daughter such a dowry as king Louis made to our sister, we will give the same dote—an honorable offer, comparing the state of king Louis and that of Orleans. We see not how he can reasonably refuse this offer with our daughter, in whom is great possibility of inheritance, which a King of whom we never deserved such friendship as we have of him did accept with our sister, who was far from such possibility. Here the ambassador is to be reminded that the dote accepted when the marriage was concluded between our said daughter and the Dolphine that dead is was far under that now demanded with their second son.

As to the overture of the entering into wars, you shall say that we have no cause of war against the Emperor; but, like as our good brother, who, as all the world knows, has great cause, says he can be content to wink at it, we can also be so content; not intending to make war with him unless he much provoke us, which we think he will not do.

You shall answer the ambassador as "dulcely" as you can, adding such persuasions as you can devise; and advertise us of your conference, and also write to our ambassador in France the whole of this answer, and the discourses you shall have now with the French ambassador thereupon. Westinhanger, 1 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

Pp. 5. Add. Scaled.† Endd.

Calig. E. iv.

51.

B. M.

2. Copy of the above, much injured by fire.

Pp. 7. Address subscribed. Endd.: "From the K. M., at Dover, to the L. P. S. and other at London."

287. [HENRY VIII. to his OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.]

R. O.

In accordance with his former letters, dated — (*blank*) inst. 33 Hen. VIII., sends herewith a schedule of the names of loving subjects of London, who have advanced the sums, by way of loan, "totted upon their names," which are to be allowed in their customs.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute for discharge by custom.

1 May.

R. O.

288. THE FRENCH PENSIONS.

Account of money due from the French king to Henry VIII., viz., 47,363 cr., for the ordinary pension, due 1 May 21 Hen. VIII., and

* The ambassador.

† With this document is preserved a letter from Mr. John Gough Nichols to Mr. Robert Lemon (then in charge of the State Papers), of 9 July, 1846, enclosing a woodcut representation of this seal.

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288. THE FRENCH PENSIONS—*cont.*

respired by the King, and the same sum due 1 May 26 Hen. VIII., and likewise respited; and, after that, the same sum (for the King's ordinary pension) and 5,000 cr. for salt due half-yearly, 1 May and 1 Nov., from 1 May 27 Hen. VIII. to 1 May 34 Hen. VIII. Total, 880,256 cr. at 4s. 8d., equal to 205,393l 16d. st.

Large paper, p. 1. Endd.: Sums of money due by the French king to the King's Majesty.

1 May. 289. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp., III.
52.

All here thank him that in spite of his business he sends such frequent letters. They have together read the passage which he referred to in St. Bernard, touching the justice of Christ. Comments upon it. The Marchioness* sends commendations. Viterbo, 1 May 1542.

Italian.

2 May. 290. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 415.
(The whole
text.)

Since his last, of 22 April, has been at Greenwich on St. George's Day, where this King solemnised the usual feast with the knights of his Order. The King there confirmed what Marillac wrote; saying he went only to visit his near sea coasts and took little company with him, having with him of his Council only the Admiral and the "Maistre des Ports" (warden of the Cinque Ports), le seigneur de Chaynay, and leaving the rest here, where he hoped to return in 20 days; also that, as he was going across country, where there was no convenience to lodge many persons, Marillac need not follow him (as he offered to do), seeing that, for express matters, he could come to the King in less than a day, and for things of less importance could apply to the Council. This, implying that Marillac's company would not be agreeable, increased his presumption that the King wished secretly to cross the sea, and therefore he determined to keep a man in Court to report hourly what was seen, while he himself remained here to watch the equipment of the King's ships.

Since the King's departure, has learnt that about 1,000 pikes, 400 or 500 hackbuts, and some artillery and munitions have been laden in the three ships which usually transport him to Calais. However, the vessels are still here, and some say he wishes to carry to Calais a part of the treasure which is in London, so that, in the event of a mutiny, the Tower should not be surprised with all his money and property in it. Others persist that he will pass to Calais with the said three ships only, and that four or five of the great ships shall lie between the two passages to give succour if necessary, and, while the King is absent, neither Englishman nor stranger will be allowed to cross. Whether the King crosses, as the common opinion is, or remains, there is no preparation of ships or men to give suspicion of any novelty to the prejudice of Francis's frontier. Will be careful to write daily all that happens and, even if there is no great matter for it, as long as affairs are in this doubt, will not fail to despatch every ten or twelve days; so that if more than 15 days pass without letters from hence Francis will understand that the passage is closed, and things going badly, although they seem well disposed.

Madame Marie is much better, and, the doctors say, out of danger. Norfolk also, who went home ill, is now well, and should be here at Whitsuntide. There is no other talk here but of the loan, of which Marillac wrote, which is diligently exacted, to the extent of taking plate and jewels

* Vittoria Colonna, Marchioness of Pescara.

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of those who will not promptly furnish money. They say the King absents himself to avoid hearing those who would complain that they are assessed too grievously; for, indeed, many murmur, especially in London, where the loan will reach 400,000 cr., or 500,000 cr.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: Londres, 2 May 1542.

2 May. 291. CHARLES V.

R. G.
Rymer, xiv.
771.

Commission of Charles V. to his master of requests, Eustace Chapuys, ambassador with the King of England, to treat for a closer friendship, towards which Henry VIII. has shown himself, by the bp. of London, to be disposed, with a defensive and offensive alliance. Valladolid, 2 May 1542, Imp. 23, R. 28. *Signed: Charles. Countersigned: Bave.*

French. Parchment. Seal flattened.

Galba B. x.,
131.
B. M.

2. Copy of the above from which it is printed in Rymer.

Fr. pp. 2.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II., No. 1.

3. The same described from a draft in the Archives of Brussels.

3 May.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
1.

292. BONNER and KNYVETT to HENRY VIII.

Having despatched letters, on 5th April, of their conference with the Emperor and Covos, at the first audience granted to Bonner, looked daily for the return of Grandevele, to whom the Emperor much refers; who arrived from Cabesson, two leagues off, on St. George's Day at 6 a.m. Thinking he would be occupied, Bonner did not send until 7 p.m. to congratulate him upon his return, and desire an interview. He said he was very busy, and would give an answer next morning; and that he would tarry in his lodging that night; but apparently, he spent much of it with the Emperor whose lodging communicates privately with his. Next morning he answered that Bonner should be welcome at 2 p.m., at which hour the writers repaired to him. Describe their gentle reception. When they gave him the King's commendations and thanks, he put off his bonnet and told how he always coveted to serve the King, and had so declared to my lord of Winchester and Mr. Knevet, and to Mr. Wyat, and "illi profugo et malo viro qui jam est Romae." Bonner suggested Pates, and he continued, "Yea, unto Pates. I showed him that nothing at no time, by my will nor the will of the Emperor, should be done in prejudice of the King, your master." He then went on to speak of the amity between the houses of Burgundy and England, the love the Emperor bore the King, even at the time of the defiance made to him by means of the Cardinal of York,* and his own joy that all occasions to assuage the amity were now taken away. Bonner then told how he was commissioned to use his advice in the King's affairs and had, by his absence, been compelled to use the help of Seigneur Covos; but now desired, through him, to know the Emperor's resolution in the things proposed. Grandevele said that the night before he had been long talking with the Emperor who, although he had been diseased, and it was a cold wind and the window open, would not suffer the window to be closed nor lights brought, but continued talking of Bonner's proposals; and had delivered him Bonner's memorial touching the matters of Flanders for his consideration. He declared the Frenchmen's ill-will to him for divers causes, especially Rynconne and Cesare Fregoso, and how they had galleys out to take him, which the French king, on the expostulation of the Emperor's ambassador, said were out for corn and victual; and how he cared not so much for himself, as because he had

* In January, 1528. See Vol. IV. No. 3827.

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292. BONNER and KNYVETT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

certain blank charters of the Emperor's party touching the expedition of English matters, which he would not have come to the Frenchmen's hands, or himself either, for they hated both him and his *sororius*,* who, being ambassador in France, was threatened in the Council there to lose his head. Seeing him shut up in Geanes, the French solicited the Emperor, by means of the Pope, not to join with the King, telling the Pope also that the Emperor would deceive him; and this *camerarius*† of the Pope passed by where Grandevele was without coming to see him, but the Emperor had not yet heard him. Grandevele became so earnest that he took up a book, and swore by it that he had *chartas*, which showed all these doings of the Frenchmen. Bonner asked if he did not think the King was as much solicited elsewhere as that, if profit or suit might avail, there should be no joining at all; and he replied that he could well believe it. Grandevele then said that, though the rumour was blazed abroad that the French king was gone to Boulogne, sending the Admiral to England and the Dolphyn to Lyons, the French king was gone to Burgundy; and, to show their dishonesty, it was blazed abroad that Orleans should marry Lady Mary, yet here they craftily solicit a marriage for him; they sent four ambassadors to Germany, who made a wondrous solemn oration, but, when required to write their desire and say whether they were commissioned to contribute against the Turk, refused the one and denied the other; and so "were commanded to go to their lodging and drink, and they should be accompanied." Here he told of the great aid the Empire gives against the Turk, and his preparations in Spain against the malice of the French king, and, after speaking with a great stomach against the Frenchmen, said they would descend to particulars.

Bonner said they looked to hear these of him, and trusted, as winter was past and summer "comen on," that proceedings would be warmer; declaring the unfriendly handling of the ambassador[s];‡ in Flanders, as in his instructions. Grandevele replied that it was not his custom to speak evil of men, but he was informed that "the said ambassadors" handled the Queen very rudely, and refused to put in writing what they uttered; however, seeing the increasing friendship between their masters, they would leave that and come to the matter itself. Bonner asked what he would demand, and said that the King, seeing the Emperor proceeded no further, sent him to know the Emperor's inclination and to signify that, if the Emperor proceeded coldly, he should not think it strange if the King accepted overtures made elsewhere. Grandevele said he thought they had commission to ask what they would. Bonner said, "Sir, here is much courtesy and I fear it may hurt." Knyvet also said he saw no need for ceremony, seeing that both Winchester and Bonner had declared the King's goodwill for a straiter amity. Perceiving that he still looked to have some specialty declared, Bonner, to provoke him to "open himself," said they should do as the Athenians did, first have an amnesty for past injuries, and then commune of the things spoken of by Winchester. "What are they? quod he." Reminded him that "at the making of the promise," a confirmation of old leagues and abolition of injuries was spoken of, and that within 10 months should be treated a straiter amity and for mutual defence and offence touching England and the Low Parts; the 10 months would be past within 5 days, and the King desired to know the Emperor's inclination, and that the edict in Flanders should be revoked. Grandevele was wonderfully glad that Bonner opened the matter, which Winchester and he had spoken of, and concluded that there should

* Bonvalot.

† Monte Pulciano.

‡ Carne and Vaughan.

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be a confirmation of old leagues, "with abolition aforesaid, saving always those chapters thereof that th' Emperor cannot with his honor observe and keep," that there should be a straiter amity, that there should be letters and a most ample commission sent to the ambassador, who should refer difficulties to the Regent in Flanders, to whom it should be written to reform the edict to the King's satisfaction. He said he was glad to have a man of such learning to debate the matter, and was sorry Knevet was leaving; he would speak with the Emperor that night, and his only doubt was how the letters and commission should be conveyed. "Sir (quod we) we shall convey them by our courier, and safely we trust."

Describe how they were put off then from day to day, the excuses sent from Granvelle and Covos by Joyes, the Emperor's secretary, the bp. of Arras and others, their own threats that they could wait no longer, &c. Finally, on 2 May, answer was faithfully promised for 3 p.m. the same day, and they determined to write the rest of their letter, as follows:—

In spite of the bruit that the cardinal of Toledo, or Granvelle himself, should go in embassy to England, for the marriage of Lady Mary with the Emperor (which is in every man's mouth, and Bonner's coming reported to be solely for it), and to reconcile the King with the bishop of Rome; if any man go it will be Granvelle's son, the bp. of Arras. No ambassador has come from Venice, but the Venetian secretary says that one shall shortly come from France. Mayo, the vice-chancellor of Arragon, is gone to Monzon to prorogue the Courtes there until the Emperor's coming, at the end of May. After the manner of Rome, a pasqual was set up here on St. Mark's Day, taunting the Emperor's Council. The Emperor was sore offended, and offered 300 ducats for the author of it; and Don Pero Lasso de la Vega, Don Lorenzo de Figueras, his brother, and Don Pero Gonzales de Mendoza were arrested. The father of the two first was one of the chiefs of the insurrection* against the Emperor in Toledo. Write to the Council about the persons convicted of heresy. Report a speech of Granvelle's about the King's wisdom, and the Emperor's love for him and his son. The Scottish herald Fawclonde, *alias* Snodon, who has been long a suitor here for certain ships taken by Spaniards, is leaving discontented. The ambassador of Ferrare says that the camerare of the bp. of Rome is not yet gone, but had, with the Nuncio, audience with the Emperor on Monday week, and was going hence to the French king, on the Bishop's part, who was loth to have war in Italy, and feared a new sack of Rome if the Almains came thither. The duke of Mantua, being only eight years old, shall marry the daughter of Ferdinandus rather than Signora Victoria. The Emperor has made an exchange with the Fokkars of Almain for 100,000 ducats, half for Geanes and half for Naples, at 12 or 13 per cent. The gentleman who set forth in galley with Granvelle, and afterwards came by land, was from the duke of Ferrare to lament the Emperor's loss at Algere, and congratulate his safe return.

On St. George's even the Emperor sent to Knevet a goodly chain of great weight. The secretary Joyes, who brought it refused a reward worth 90 ducats, and 100 crs., saying that the Emperor forbade it, as in the case of my lord of Winchester. Desires to have a cipher, in case letters are searched in France.

Sent, as appointed, to Granvelle's house, three times, who finally said the despatch was ready, and he desired to speak with them next morning before they despatched their courier.

Describe their conversation with him on the morrow; when he said, with many good words, that the commission, instructions, &c., were prepared as he had promised; he was sending a memorial to the ambassador

* In the year 1520. Don Pedro Laso, who was one of the ringleaders, afterwards deserted the rebels.

1542.

292. BONNER and KNYVETT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

of a complaint made by the Emperor's subjects touching freight of ships (it stated that the prohibition in England was absolute against lading save in English bottoms, which, they pointed out, was untrue); the 10 months provided in the promise made at Raynesburge were expired, but he could promise on the Emperor's behalf, that it should be extended another 6 months. Showed him that they had no power to grant any such thing, but dare promise it upon their honours. He said the Bishop of Rome's camerare solicited to conciliate the Emperor and the French king, with offers of marriage, &c., but the Emperor refused them "in respect of these our master's." Replied that the King likewise kept in suspense great overtures made to him. He said he knew it, and that the French king desired an amity, first, that he might be discharged of the pension, and secondly, that he might usurp the realm and expel the Prince. Granvelle was in this wondrous earnest, and wished he were in England to tell the King of it himself. Took this occasion to commend his son the bp. of Arras (to know whether he should come to England), and he said he and his son and all together were the King's servants. Finally, he asked them to enclose his packet in theirs, for fear of its being opened in France. Valladolid, 3 May, 4 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 15. Slightly mutilated. Add.

3 May.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II., No. 2.

293. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Acknowledges his letters of 25 Feb. and 14 March, the former of which came through Flanders under cover to Granvelle, the latter forwarded by the Queen of Hungary. Thanks for his advice, but needs not reply particularly, except to praise his dexterity and diligence. Although Henry may still incline to temporise, yet in order to keep the agreement at Ratisbon to treat within 10 months of closer alliance with England, has ordered Granvelle on his return from the Diet to communicate with the bp. of London, and with the other bishop (*sic*) ambassador now returning. The bp. of London has been most friendly, declaring that the present negotiation was the sole object of his mission; yet, in conference with Granvelle, all that could be got out of him was that past treaties must be carefully revised, and the edict promulgated in Flanders revoked, to make the King his master more inclined to make concessions. Granvelle said that alliances were generally founded on defence and offence, but the bp. said his master would not go beyond a defensive league between England and the Low Countries. It was at last resolved that, in addition to the powers sent to Chapuys by the Queen of Hungary, the Emperor should send him fresh ones, specially for the alliance. In case of difficulty, for a quicker settlement, he may consult the Queen of Hungary, to whom the Emperor will write to consult what can be done as to the revocation of the edict. Sends a memorandum about it drawn up in Spain.

It has been arranged between Granvelle and the English ambassador that nothing shall be done during these negotiations by either party to the prejudice of the other, as was agreed at Regensburg. Writes to the Queen of Hungary and De Praet to assist him with fresh copies of treaties, &c. Chapuys must on no account agree to anything against the authority of the Holy See, or in favor of the new sects; and he is to proceed with such secrecy that the French may not know what passes. They have written to the Pope that Charles is in close alliance with England, thus endeavouring to remove the reproach of themselves seeking a marriage between Orleans and the Princess Mary. He must endeavour to contract an offensive alliance against France. If they hold out for a merely defensive alliance, it must include the whole of the Emperor's

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dominions, the Low Countries as well as Navarre, and, if possible, let the help be in money. He must endeavour to induce Henry to aid in the recovery of Gueldres and Zutphen, or, at least, promise not to aid the duke of Cleves. He will also do all he can to set Henry against the duke of Holstein; or, if that cannot be obtained, to secure that the Duke and the Hanse towns under his rule keep the obedience they owe to the Emperor.

While seeking to induce Henry to take the Emperor's part against France, Chapuys will see that the Emperor's honor be safeguarded as above, and that no word be perverted in the transcriptions or translations of treaties—a thing in which the English are not over scrupulous. He must try to excuse the Emperor from becoming security for the French king's debts. The French have always tried to escape their liabilities, and the object of Francis in soliciting the hand of the Princess for his son is merely to gain time in that matter. If he ever seriously thought of such a marriage it was with a view to usurping the English crown, either during Henry's life, or after his death; for which purpose he cultivates the friendship of the Scots king. It would be well to avoid treating of the alliance the Emperor once had with Scotland, or of matters even indirectly connected with the Princess which may turn to her injury, such as her legitimacy. As the English ambassadors have assured Granvelle that their King means to proceed frankly in this affair, he must for once be trusted; but if Chapuys perceives duplicity he must not break off at once, but write to the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary.

Lastly, would it not be possible to get the King of England to give aid against the Turk?

Valladolid, 3 May 1542.

From a draft in the Vienna Archives.

4 May. 294. J. LORD RUSSELL to LORD COBHAM.

Harl. MS.
283, f. 211.
B. M.

The King is in prosperous health. Has received lord Cobham's letter saying that he expects to be outlawed next term, at the King's suit, for debts of his father's. Has spoken to the King, who has not forgotten his promise, and has ordered Russell to write to Mr. Attorney for the stay of process against Cobham.

Sends the letter. The King likes his proceedings very well, and prays him to set the same forth with all the speed he can. Dover, 4 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To, &c., the lord Cobham.

4 May. 295. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II. 384.

Held at Edinburgh, 4 May 1542, by Gawen abp. of Glasgow. chancellor, and nine other commissioners (named). Case of the widow and children of Robt. Lesly deferred. Prorogued to 20 July.

5 May. 296. AGNES, DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

Pardon. *See* GRANTS in MAY, No. 25.

5 May. 297. SOUTHAMPTON, GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., I.
732.

After receipt of his letters, dated Westenhanger, 1 May, containing answer to be made to the French ambassador, the said ambassador, on Wednesday morning, sent word to me, the lord Privy Seal, by his cousin, that he had letters from his master, containing a resolution in the matters

1542.

297. SOUTHAMPTON, GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*
 communed of, and desired access to us. We desired him to come to the house of me, the Lord Privy Seal, on Thursday afternoon, which was yesterday. The ambassador's cousin delivered the packet which Mr. Paget wrote that he had delivered him as a "demonstration of trust." The cousin made no mention of any man sent from the Admiral.

On Thursday the ambassador came, with the gentleman* sent from the Admiral, whom, as the ambassador's companion, we saluted. The gentleman, to judge by his words, has wit, but, by his years, no great experience. He came in a gown of taffeta with a chain of gold about his neck, and when the rest that entered the chamber left he remained, as one having commission. The ambassador began as though he would have him present, whereupon Southampton took him aside and asked whether the gentleman brought any letter or message to the King, or had anything to say from the Admiral. He replied Nay, he was only sent to him from the Admiral. Southampton then desired him to cause the gentleman to withdraw to the gallery, as the matter was weighty, and they were commissioned only to treat with the ambassador, who had like commission. The ambassador said he would gladly have him present, and would tell him all afterwards, but he would desire him to withdraw; which he did, apparently with some difficulty, for they consulted together "a good pretty space."

The gentleman being retired, and we placed at the board, the ambassador declared how he had letters from his master for acceleration of the matter they had long treated; saying, I have declared three points, viz., (1), the affection of the King my master and his desire to this marriage; (2), that for the legitimization of the lady Mary he condescends to your laws, and (3), I have demanded what dote she should have, but you reply with general words, and will open no speciality. You spoke of a reciproque, a term which I understand not, but have written as you declared it and have answer again to desire you to be frank and, as I have opened to you our desire for this marriage, and the time passes, to require you to descend to some speciality that this matter might take effect, or else break off. We withdrew, and, upon conference, determined what answer to make, and also to take occasion to speak of the overture made to Mr. Pagett, and declare the answer you had devised thereto. We then answered that we marvelled at this his speech and doubted not but he remembered that in these three points we had been plain with him, and had declared your affection to the marriage, and that the request, which they desired, with the marriage, to have all the pensions remitted, was unreasonable, but the dote should be 200,000 crs. if the French king would appoint a corresponding dowry. "Hereat the ambassador, without any other ceremony of speech, said two hundred thousand crowns was nothing, and as good speak of nothing as of that, and if ye will speak no further, quoth he, we be at a point." Said we looked not to hear him speak thus now, for your ambassador had advertised that he had some other special overture to declare, whereunto we were instructed to make answer, which your ambassador, to whom the matter was opened, could not do: and so declared the overture made first by the Admiral, and then by the French king. The ambassador said that of the specialties of this overture he had not heard, but it was written to him that your ambassador had been with the French king and Admiral and, as a private man, without commission, had made an overture to them to move war against the Emperor jointly with your Highness, and your pension to be recompensed out of the "conquest lands." To this the French king gave ear; and, indeed, he is resolved never to enter war against the Emperor unless

* M. de Chasteauneuf,

1542.

your Highness be joined with him, for your realm is environed with the sea, whereas his may be annoyed by the Emperor in divers parts. This communication, quoth he, was with your ambassador upon the overture that he made, "and this hath been written unto me." And of the marriage, to tell you plainly mine instructions, the King my master demands remission of one million of the debt, whereof there is about 800,000 now due, and 200,000 shall be due within two years, "and then the treaty of the pension viager and perpetual to stand as it doth;" or else 600,000 cr. of the debt and the pension viager wholly remitted, and the perpetual to remain. He then went galliardly to the matter, mentioning the giving of the pension to the duke of Orleans. We asked the meaning of that speech, which the French king and Admiral now used, viz., that the treaty "shall remain as it is." He said it meant "if it be good, to be good, and if it be not good, so to be taken." We asked what assurance should be given for payment of what remained if the 600,000 or the 1,000,000 were granted, seeing that the bonds hitherto "could not work the effect of a certain payment." He said he trusted we would not disallow the French king's promises, for that would touch a prince too near. "We said we would not disallow them, but the thing sheweth th' effect followeth not," and you yourself have not accounted the debt as good as ready money, saying "we should marry our daughter with an acquittance." He said he meant no hurt thereby; there was money due, but it was unpaid, partly because of his master's great charges, and partly because not pressed for. Seeing he was weary and would have recourse to the shield of a prince's honor, "which it becometh no mean man directly to impugn," we left that matter and opened the unreasonableness of the demand either of the million or of the 600,000 and pension viager; and laid the latter so before his eyes that he was "ashamed to hear it," how the French king, who had received such benefits, could require remission of that he was bound in gratitude to pay, by pretence of a marriage, and therewith demand such an unheard of sum as 600,000 cr. to Mons. Dorleauce, who, although a great prince's son, was born to live, he and his posterity, in the estate of subjects, his brother living and having issue; and, although you had great regard to your heirs, it sounded "very evil in any man's ears that the French king should require that he might pay your Majesty no pension during your life, wherein he ought to have rejoice and comfort, but to your heir." The ambassador had no shift then but to demand the million; which we said was such a sum as you could not give without prejudice of your honor and wisdom. We were sure you would rather give two millions of liberality than one million as dote of such a lady as the lady Mary to a second son, she being also in such "possibility" as she is. Princes, we said, had no measure prescribed in liberality; but, in a bargain, to digress from prudence, or give so much as to declare inequality in the princes that treat or the persons that marry, was so discrepant from reason that a friend should not desire it. Here we noted the marriage of your sisters to king Lewis and the king of Scots, and the espousals of the lady Mary to the Dolphin departed; and told him finally that, if he intended this matter earnestly, you would for your good brother's sake esteem Orleans as you did king Lewis, and much more than your father esteemed the king of Scots, "and as well as your Majesty, in communication with your good brother for the Dolphin and the lady Mary, did esteem that marriage." The ambassador said these were general words, and no specialty. We asked what more specialty could be expressed than to say you would esteem Orleans as much as any other prince had been esteemed by you or your father, and so would give 300,000 cr. He said that was nothing. "Have

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297. SOUTHAMPTON, GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY to HENRY VIII.—
cont.

yet not heard, quoth he, what offers th' Emperor maketh Mons. Dorle-
aunce to give unto him Flanders and Burgoyne? I am sure, quoth he,
you have heard it, for you be as well advertised from all parties as any
men be in Christendom. We told him we had not heard it, ne believed
it. He told us then how the King his master might have married Monsr.
Dorleance to the Queen of Navarre's daughter, which is a marriage,
quoth he, of three millions and above;" but his master was very desirous
of this marriage and had sent him a resolution, viz., either a million or
else 600,000 and the pension viager. We said the pension viager was a
greater matter than two millions, and we would not reply how Orleans
might marry the Queen of Navarre's daughter, "either for the imped-
iment of nature or covenaut."* The ambassador then knit up the matter,
saying his instructions were as he showed, and if we liked not the con-
ditions the matter should end and our masters remain friends.

It only remained to answer the overture of the war, which he had
opened as proposed by your ambassador; and so we answered as ordered
in your letters. To that, the ambassador said that your ambassador had
moved it. We said that if so he must have done it merely of himself,
for no such thing had been written to him, and we saw no inclination to
it in your Majesty, and it was strange to us to hear that our ambassador
had made this overture, considering that he wrote of it as made, to him.

Thus we affirmed the overture not to have been made by your ambas-
sador, without declaring specialties, which may be opened when it shall
please you to make manifest that your ambassador has not done as they
report. "Wherein, we know by experience, some of us here more than
other, as your Majesty knoweth, that it is not the first time, ne news out
of that Court, to have matters by them set forth called afterwards other
men's overtures unto them." It may be that the Admiral, to keep the
French king in suspense, lest some other thing should proceed, which this
hinders, has reported that your orator made the overture to him, and has
sent his servant hither to delay the answer. In this doubt we forbore
to charge the Admiral with his letter to your ambassador to come to him,
a proof that he made the overture, in which letter he "had written that
he afterward crossed out that it cannot now be read." The truth and
wisdom of your ambassador needs no declaration, and the justification of
his doings herein may be opened to the French king, or otherwise, as
expedient, whose service shall be hindered after "an altercation in such
a matter."

The communication ended, to feel whether this gentleman† should in-
continently depart, the lord Privy Seal invited the ambassador and him
to dinner on Sunday or Monday next. The ambassador gently refused,
saying that the gentleman must return this day, and desiring some direc-
tion for his passage; and after we had drunk together he took his leave.

We have written to Mr. Paget all that your Majesty wrote to us, and
also our conference with the ambassador, as herein written, and have
ordered the messenger to attend further knowledge of your pleasure.
London, 5 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 13. Add. Endd.: 1542.

5 May. 298. SOUTHAMPTON, GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY to PAGET.

The King has received his sundry letters containing his discourses
with the French king and the Admiral, and, being in Kent, has written

Calig. E. iv.
145.
B. M.
St. P. ix., 17.

* Referring to her engagement to the Duke of Cleves.

† Chateaufneuf.

1542.

his pleasure (copy enclosed) to them, who remain in London for the expedition of certain affairs. The ambassador and the gentleman* who came from the Admiral repaired to them yesterday afternoon. The conference appears by the copy (herewith) of their letter to the King. Although they charge Paget with setting forth the overture of the war, he need take no notice of it, for it is not the first time they have made such reports, and he should keep up his credit. Asked the gentleman if he had anything to declare to the King or his Council, and he answered No, he was only addressed to the ambassador. London, 5 May. *Signed.*

Much mutilated, pp. 2. Address lost.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding, in Wriothesley's hand, from which it is printed in the State Papers.

Pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, vº Maii aº xxxiiiij.

ii. *On the back in another hand:* "Md. for Halowe. To remember to speak for plate to Mr. Coffrar."

299. ROBERT DACRES to his Brother GATES.

R. O.

Brother Gates, commend me to my brother Denny, and tell him "Mr. Peter will take no money; wherefore my sister Denny hath done accordingly to his commandment to Mastres, wherewith Master Peter is not content, for she hath certified him what my sister hath done." I have been ill since you left. No word from Mettyngham, but to-morrow I look for Mr. Sawnders. Mr. Latham was at Westminster with me, but Launce-lott was not there. I will do as you willed me therein. Commend me to gentle Mr. Buttes, my lord of Rochester (for whom my lord of Westm., Mr. Peter, and I wished at Chesthunt last Sunday), and to Mr. Hobby.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: at Court.

5 May.

Vatican MS.

300. IRISH BISHOPRICS.

Note that in Consistory, 5 May 1542, "referente Rmo. Parisio," the Pope provided to the church of Elfin in Ireland, void by the death of Bernard,† brother Bernard,‡ priest, of the Hermits of St. Augustine; with absolution.

Also to the church of Kilmacduagh in Ireland, void by the death of Matthew, Cornelius; with dispensation "super natalium."

He also admitted the resignation of James Cuvin,§ the present (*modernus*) bp. of Killaloe in Ireland, and provided the said church administration to Demetrius, natural son of the Prince of O'Brien (*Ybriensis*), in his 22nd year, until his 27th year, with retention of things obtained and dispensation "super defectu natalium."

Lat. From a modern transcript in R.O.

6 May.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
13.

301. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

The King is informed by his officers of Garnesey and Jersey that the bp. of Constance (Coutances), who claims ordinary jurisdiction there, as part of his diocese and of the duchy of Normandy, has, by his ministers, lately attempted to execute jurisdiction in the name of the bp. of Rome, and intends to repair thither himself for the same purpose. Paget shall declare to the Admiral that the great matters now in treaty may be hindered by this attempt of the bp. of Constance, in derogation of the King's proceedings against the bp. of Rome, and require him to direct the bp. of Constance not to exercise such jurisdiction, unless by the King's authority as other bishops and ordinaries of this realm do, in which case,

* Chateaufneuf.

† Bernard O'Donnell.

‡ Bernard O'Higgin, whose surname is given as "Ykigin" in a copy of this record among the Barberini MSS., printed by Brady, "Episcopal Succession," II. 199.

§ Should be Curin (or O'Corrin).

1542.

301. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

out of love for the French king, the King will suffer him to use jurisdiction and take the profits incident to it. This matter is to be handled gently, and the answer reported with diligence.

Corrected draft in Sadler's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: "The minute of the King's Majesty's Privy Council letter to Mr. Pagett of the vjth of May a^o 1542."

6 May.

Kaulek, 417.
(The whole
text.)

320. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Last despatch received from Francis by bearer, secretary of the Admiral, made him think that the English, having changed hardness into graciousness, had decided briefly to conclude this marriage, and, by their ambassador's language there, had resolved to make war on the Emperor. But when he heard these Deputies, to whom this King insisted on referring him, he found them obstinate in their resolution of which he wrote on the 13th ult., and even adding to it, implying that they have now less will than ever to conclude this alliance. For [whereas] they had said that they would accord a part of what was demanded provided a reciprocal was found for the rest, and, by their ambassador, it seemed that they would go to 500,000 cr. or 600,000 cr., now they offer only acquittance of 300,000, and will not hear of moderating the life pension to some honorable sum, and estimating it with quittance of 600,000 cr. and promise of the remaining 400,000 of the 1,000,000, or of admitting in any way the demand of the million. Moreover, which is strange, without Marillac's beginning the subject, they said the overture made by their ambassador there had been made by Francis, and, what is more, disguised the particulars which made for Francis, and put forward those which made for themselves; and, all as if the discourse had been begun by Francis, they said their master's resolution was that he would not deliver with his daughter to a duke of Orleans more than he delivered with his sister to king Loys, which was 300,000 cr., and, moreover, that they had no wish directly or indirectly to make war on the Emperor, with whom they had no quarrel. When Marillac on this remonstrated roundly, and made full recital of all that their ambassador had said, they expressed unbounded astonishment, to persuade him that their ambassador never had charge or commission to hold such language, nor, as they thought, would be warranted in it, the lord Privy Seal saying that there was no particular in this affair of which he would not have been informed by his master. The bp. of Winchester followed this up by observing that Marillac should consider that no such language had ever been held to him (which Marillac admitted, but said that the ambassador had also explained that they would not learn from Marillac's letters what he was going to say); this King's secretary adding that he was able to know the truth inasmuch as he made all the despatches; and all concluding that in this case their ambassador had spoken without charge.*

* The above seems the probable meaning of the sentence, which both in Kaulek and in the transcript is rendered obscure by what seems questionable punctuation. The text, apparently, should read as follows:—"Et quant la dessus, Sire, j'ay remonstré rondement et maintenu telles ouvertures estre procedées de la part de leurdit ambassadeur, leur faisant ample récit de tous les propos qu'il avoit tenu et de la façon qu'il y avoit procedé (pays que autrement je ne povrois faire pour le devoir de vostre service sans leur accorder ce qu'ilz disoient). ilz ont fait lors cent admirations pour ne persuader que leur dit ambassadeur n'eust onques charge ne commission du roy leur maistre de tenir tel langage, ny, comme ilz pensent, en seroit adonné, disant le Seigneur du Privé seel qu'il n'y avoit particularité en cest affaire dont il n'eust esté adverty par le roy son maistre, évesque de Hovncester suyvant ce, que je devoys considerer qu'on ne m'avoit onques tenu semblables propos, ce que je luy accordois bien estre vray, Sire, mais que ledit ambassadeur avoit aussi pretexté par dela qu'on n'entendrait [de] mes lettres ce qu'il droit à bouche," &c.

1542.

Thinks the chief cause which has moved these lords to hold such strange terms, which look like a wish to break rather than conclude this treaty is that they feel piqued because Francis has said to their ambassador that if the life pension were discussed it would be found not to be due, "d'autant que ce roy ne se seroit . . . * des quittances contenues aux traitez soubz lesquelles la dicte pension se debvoyt payer, qui est en substance qu'il vous auroit laissé au besoing;" for most of what they said tended to raise the question whether the life pension, and also the perpetual pension of 50,000 cr. were not due, thus perverting the order of Marillac's demands. Said he did not wish to enter upon these difficulties, but, in a friendly way, to speak of some moderation of the life pension, and leave those who came after their King to dispute about the perpetual. They only answered that they saw well what was meant, adding, darkly (*en parolles couvertes*), what was the good of the treaties, since their pensions were not paid, and what greater security could be given them, in new promise or assignation, for what remained, if they should grant a part of what was demanded of them, when that which was most justly due was called in question? Could only point out that Francis was a prince who esteemed his honor more than his life, and try, without greater contention, to compose matters amiably, but could draw from them only fine words in general, such as the amity of the King their master, the desire that this amity should continue, and the like. Whenever it came to particulars Marillac met with more difficulties than ever before. One that he cannot omit was that they would nowise allow the bearer to sit in the chamber where they were assembled, saying he had no special power to do so, and that, without special permission of their master, they dare not grant it. Said he was come to report the resolution, and all would be communicated to him (for Marillac singularly desired that he might report, not only the debate but the gestures and countenance, by which to judge whether there was more good zeal than dissimulation). Has so instructed him point by point that he can report all that passed, and Marillac need not here specify it, especially as the English remonstrances were similar to those reported in his letter of the 13th ult. Another time when their ambassador makes such overtures it remains for Francis to demand first his power, as they do to his ministers, so that they may not by such inventions get Francis to declare himself without showing their own meaning. It will be well to temporise for some days, as Marillac wrote before, and continue saying that Francis does not intend to move until he sees them "par mesme moyen marcher." *Marked as sent by M. de Chasteauneuf.*†

French. Modern transcript, pp. 6. Headed: Londres, 6 May 1542.

6 May.
R. O.

303. WILLIAM BOYS to SIR EDW. RYNGELEY.

Has received his letter, and has perused the greater part of the parishes within their limit. Will peruse the rest at days convenient. Read to the people Ryngeley's letter, whereat they much rejoiced, saying that they would endeavour to accomplish the King's commandment in executing laws so beneficial to the commonwealth. There is not one vagabond stirring amongst us. Since Ryngeley's being here, has been troubled with only one, whom he took to service. Cannot hear of unlawful games being used. Archery is marvellously well increased and exercised. The commons complain that they cannot get bows and arrows, but at excessive prices. If this could be remedied, doubts not there would be as great a number of archers in our parts as has been for many years. Freydvyle, 6 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, etc., Sir Edward Ryngeley, knight, thys be delyvered. Endd.

* Some word or words apparently omitted, though there is no gap in the MS.

† Not noted in the transcript.

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6 May. 304. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
372.

As directed by his letters of 14 April, sends a bill drawn for Sir Thos. Cusake to be master of the Rolls, as Robt. Cowley was. As Cowley had the office for term of life, he should be commanded to surrender his patent. The lord Chancellor here also has a patent of it for term of his life, which was never surrendered. He should likewise be commanded to surrender it, or else it will be hard for Cusake to have the office assuredly. Asks for artificers for repairing the castles, and recommends that the footmen of the army should be qualified to "apply" the King's works in time of peace. Defers writing of occurrents till he has spoken with Oneil on the 15th inst.

Desires the return of the books of survey made by the Commissioners. Stays sale of the Friars' houses, upon trust of the return of Mr. Cavendish, whom he highly recommends for his painstaking (he journeyed as far as Limerick, where no English commissioners have been these many years, and that in such frost and snow as the writer never rode in) and for being a man that little feareth the displeasure of any man, in the King's service. Mr. Baron of the Exchequer and Mr. Mynne also took great pains, and Mr. Mynne is "a man of the best memory in his faculty that ever I saw or knew." Kilmaynan, 6 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. Docketed with the following note:*—"Oneyl. A newe deputy. M^l M^l marks. Th'erle of Desmonde. Armure and horse studded. Th' office of Mr. of the Rolls."

6 May. 305. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., III.
374.

Desire them to obtain a grant of the dissolved house of Black Friars of Dublin for the judges and officers of the four courts, and other lawyers.† Dublin, 6 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Abp. Browne, Edm. abp. of Cashell, Aylmer, Lutrell, Brabazon, Bathe, Castell, and Basnet.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

6 May. 306. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX.
19.

Wrote 22 April, and also 25 April by Mr. Bucler. The Signory have since answered the Turkish and French ambassadors that they will stand neutral; at which the said ambassadors are discontent, who will shortly depart to Constantinople, whither also the Signory will send an ambassador to satisfy the Turk. The fame is constant of Barbarossa's coming with a great navy, and of the Turk's expedition to Hungary. Describes the forces in Buda and Belgrado. The Almain and Ferdinando make diligent provision to invade, so that this year's contention between Christian and Turks may make some mutation of empire. The Venetians have stopped four galeottes of the Emperor, which were going against Maran, and will not suffer their gulf to be thus vexed. Twelve Imperial galleys are come to Brindisi for the presidy of Puglia. Ferdinando has sent 4,000 foot and 500 horse to besiege Maran, which the Turks will defend. The six galleys which "conduced" Granveilles to Spain are returned to Geane with 150,000 cr. for the marquis of Guasto, who, lately, narrowly escaped poisoning by one of his chamber. There are passing by the Venetian State 4,000 Almain foot for Milan. To Turin are come 4,000 Swiches, and 12,000 footmen are coming from Almain. In spite of the increasing rumour of war, many think it will not be this year in Italy. Letters from Spain, of 6 April, mention that the Emperor would send his

* This refers to the contents of No. 314.

† See Vol. XVI., No. 1128.

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power to Alger under the duke of Alba and the bp. of Toledo. Spain has given him two millions of gold. Describes the great praise of the King and his Court spread here by count Ludovico de Rangon, who arrived these days past, and has found Henry his most gracious friend, and the Bishop (of Rome) his mortal enemy. Venice, 6 May 1542.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*

6 May. 307. CHARLES V.

Add. 28, 593,
f. 129.
B. M.

Opinion of the Emperor's Council on the answer to be made to the Papal nuncio*:—viz., as to the peace, aid against the Turk, and the hats for new cardinals, &c.

Spanish, pp. 3. *Docketed*: "Memorial hecho para hablar Su M^d a Montepulciano y al Nuncio en Valladolid a vj de Mayo D^{xliij}. See Spanish Calendar VI. pt. ii., No. 3.

7 May. 308. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 4.

The French ambassador's man has just sent me a duplicate and summary of certain letters, one of which is from the King his master. Not having time to decipher them, sends them to the Queen Regent. The man has not yet been able to learn any particulars of Receptor Chateaufort's mission, who arrived in this city 5 days ago. He is the Admiral's secretary. Neither he nor his colleague† has yet attempted to procure an audience. Believes they are waiting for the King's return to town in 6 or 7 days, for there is no longer any talk of his going over to Calais. The two ambassadors went the other day to the Privy Council, on which some of the Councillors despatched a courier to their ambassador in France. London, 7 May 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

7 May. 309. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 5.

Since the 19th ult., when she wrote last, she must have learned from his various despatches the state of perplexity he is in. True, the King's ministers, since he told them he expected instructions shortly from the Emperor, have not mentioned the matter further, else he should have been at his wits' end. But they will soon bitterly complain of the delay, for which he will offer excuses such as those suggested in her last letter. As to the Statute against the export of woollen cloth above the value of 17 ducats a piece unless properly prepared, though it passed through the Chamber years before, it was only enforced in 1539, to the great annoyance, not only of the weavers and drapers, but also of the shearers themselves, who had great disputes with the others, which were ultimately settled in their favor. The King will never be induced, Chapuys understands, to reverse the decision for the benefit of the clothiers and drapers; nor to revoke the Statute, as he derives a great profit from licenses for exportation. The remedy would be measures of retaliation in the Low Countries, though perhaps in the present state of the Emperor's affairs it is not advisable just now.

An hour ago the French ambassador's man sent Chapuys the enclosed documents in cipher, which he has not had leisure to decipher. A copy might be made for the Emperor in Spain. The man has not been able to ascertain what the mission of Receptor Chasteaufort mentioned in the papers may be. He arrived 5 days ago. Neither he nor the French resident ambassador have yet seen the King, who is to return in a week

* Poggio.

† Marillac.

1542.

309. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—cont.

or so. They have called once on the Lord Privy Seal and on secretary Wriothesley, but as Chapuys hears, have transacted no business. London, 7 May 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

7 May.

310. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 6.

The French ambassador's man, whose name is Jehan de Hons, fears that his chief will shortly be recalled. He quite expects when back in France to be able still to serve the Emperor if some allowance be made for his support. If any prebendary chaplainships in Notre Dame of Arras fall vacant he would like one for his brother Charles, now a student at Orleans. Wrote in his last of the Princess's long illness, and how she had been at length declared out of danger. Three or four days ago she sent to thank Chapuys for the comfortable letters he had written during her illness. As to the Prince the reports of his ill health turn out to have been false. Presses for his arrears. The Venetian secretary here has applied for a renewal of the license for his republic to lade wool in its galleons, and been refused, as they were too great friends of the Pope. London, 7 May 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

May.

311. ——— to MARILLAC.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 7.

On the 18 April Mons. de Langey, after dining with the English ambassador, took him by the hand and showed him that it was not the fault of Francis, but of the Emperor if the affairs of Christendom were not in better state. The Pope had again written to Francis in favour of a marriage between Orleans and the Emperor's daughter, but, knowing that this was only to prevent the Duke's marriage in England, Francis had refused, lest the Pope and Emperor should laugh at him, and say, "Whoever cannot grind his corn at one mill must needs go to another." The Chancellor of Alençon, who was at the diet at Spiers, had talked far too much and too long, and had exceeded his instructions, at which Francis was displeased. Ambassadors from the German princes are expected at the French Court daily. The Emperor is doing all he can to humour them and make them turn against Francis, but they remain perfectly neutral. The marquis of Pescara had reinforced the garrisons of Ivrea and Castle Vulpan with 5 companies of Spanish foot, for fear of the 3,000 Swiss of Francis'. "Capt. Poulain had passed through Ragusa on his return from his embassy to the Grand Turk." The Spaniards employed by the marquis of Pescara to intercept him failed, and meeting with 18 French students on the banks of the Po, bound for Padua University, cast them into the river; at which Francis was so incensed that he was near beginning war at once. He will return from Burgundy about the end of this month of May, and have a general muster of his army about the 15 June, when he is strongly advised to march at once towards Picardy.

From the Vienna Archives.

7, 8 May.

312. THE LOAN.*

R. O.

Receipt, 7 May 34 Hen. VIII., by Sir Geo. Throgmerton, from Wriothesley, of the following writings to be conveyed to the bp. of Worcester, viz., a book of instructions directed to the bishop, a book of names of gentlemen and others of Worcestershire, 5 letters of credence directed

* See Nos. 188-195.

1542.

to several gentlemen and one undirected, a letter to the dean of Worcester, 40 privy seals with blanks for names and sums to be inserted; and an indenture, signed by Wriothesley, witnessing delivery of the said 40 privy seals, with counterpane to be signed by the bishop, and returned. *Signed*: George Throkmarun.

P. 1. Endd.: Sir George Throgmerton for Worcestershire.

R. O.

2. Bill of receipt by Thos. Jefferaye, one of the clerks of the Privy Seal, 8 May 34 Hen. VIII., from Wriothesley, of the writings following, viz., a book of instructions directed to the duke of Suffolk for Lincolnshire, a book of names of certain gentlemen in that county, 15 letters of credence directed to several gentlemen and 4 undirected, a letter directed to lady Talboys, six score privy seals (blanks for names and sums) to be employed in Lincolnshire, and an indenture subscribed by Wriothesley mentioning delivery of the said privy seals, with the counterpane to be subscribed by the said Duke and remitted. *Signed*: Thomas Jefferay.

i. For Yorkshire:—Similar list of writings. The instructions directed to the bp. of Llandaff, president of the Council in the North. Eleven letters of credence directed, and 4 undirected. Letters of credence directed to the earl of Westmoreland, lords Scrope and Lumley, the countess dowager of Northumberland, the elder, the lady Conyers, widow, the deans of Durham and Carlisle, Dr. Magnus, and Dr. Marshal. Twelve score privy seals. *Signed*.

iii. For Nottingham:—Similar list. The instructions to the earl of Rutland and a special letter to him. Seven letters directed and 2 undirected. 60 privy seals. *Signed*.

iv. For Rutlandshire:—Similar list. Instructions to Sir John Harrington and Andrew Nevel. 2 letters directed and 2 undirected. 30 privy seals. *Signed*.

v. For Derbyshire:—Similar list. Instructions to the earl of Shrewsbury. 6 letters directed and 2 undirected. 50 privy seals. *Signed*.

Pp. 5.

7 May.

Epp. Reg.
Scot. II. 145.

313. CHARLES V. to JAMES V.

Has received James's letters by his herald, dated Edinburgh, 26 July 1541, about the causes of Scotch subjects which have been many years before Charles's judges. Would have sent back his herald sooner but for many occupations. Assures him of his earnest desire to maintain amity with all Christian princes. The herald will show him the progress that has been made in those causes. Valladolid, 7 May 1542.

Lat.

8 May.

R. O.
St. P., III.
376.

314. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.

Will accomplish his letters, dated Westminster, 14 April, as regards Oneil and other captains. Is glad the King approves his proceedings, and discredits untrue reports of such as grudge that affairs should have so good success.

Has appointed to meet Oneil on the 15th inst. Advised granting Oneil's demands, as his country is a barren waste of woods, bogs, and loughs; and if he were banished others as evil would take his place, and, having peace with Oneil, Ochonour, Obryne, and Oraylie, the reformation of Leinster could be carried out, where, although the Cavenaghies, Obirns, and Toolies keep peace, they are far from perfect civility. Besides, whatever grant is made to Irishmen, they will never so sincerely keep their conditions but that the King will have just cause to re-seize their lands.

Hears that Mr. Cowley, late master of the Rolls, devised how the King might have a 1,000*l.*, or 2,000 marks yearly from hence, and the country well defended. If the King would make some nobleman of this country

1542.

314. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

deputy, that might be done, and if the deputy were changed every three years the country would benefit. Writes this for the King's service, not because he is weary of office. The subjects of the Pale, trusting in the King's army, give up maintaining men of war, saying they cannot furnish them and give them horse and harness as Kildare did. Kildare kept 200 or 300 stud mares, but these are all gone now, and the lack of horses will cause decay here unless the King "erect the same again." The Council are now about to take order for the supply of horse and harness. Hears that the said, Cowley articulated against him that he went about to erect a new Geraldine band, meaning the earl of Desmond. Explains that, now Kildare is gone, Ormond has no rival, and he thinks it best to have a Rowland for an Oliver, and has therefore allured Desmond to obedience. Thinks them both true subjects, and it is much to the Butlers' praise that they have never rebelled. Protests that the articles sent over against Cowley were not conceived of malice, but that he examined the witnesses before the Council as indifferently as if Cowley had been his father. Kilmaynan, 8 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.

9 May.
R. O.

315. The CONSULS and SENATORS of LUBECK to HENRY VIII.

Credence for John Rudelius, doctor of laws, their syndic, whom they send to declare certain business to him. Lubeck, Tuesday after *Cantate* 1542. *Seal gone.*

Parchment. Latin. Hol., p. 1. Add.

10 May.
R. O.

316. JOHN CAREWE to JOHN GATTES, of the Privy Chamber.

I have promised bearer, my kinsman, Ric. Austeyn, my office of controlment of the custom of Pole, provided he can get the King's bill, and the favor of my lord of Norfolk. He intends to sue to Mr. Henage in it, and I beg you to favor his suit. Credence for Mr. Lawrence, customer of Pole. Pole, 10 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 May.
R. O.

317. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

Since his arrival at Guisnez, is advertised that, 8 May, bruit was at Arde that 100 horsemen more than the ordinary should arrive there by 9 a.m. His advertiser went next day to Arde, but found they had not come. The labourers and artificers there were, that morning, commanded, by sound of trumpet, to surcease their works and bring their tools into the storehouse, which was done; and at 9 a.m. a post came in haste with letters to the captain, who thereupon commanded, by sound of drum, that the labourers and artificers should return to their work. Bruit was also there that the Emperor with a great army is on the borders of France, and the Dolphin preparing a like army to meet him if he invade. Conjectures that the Emperor's army is upon the sea. Heard like bruit "another way." The ordinary horsemen of France are to muster on the 15th inst. In Paris they say the duke of Orleans shall come shortly to these parts, to marry the King's daughter. Thanks "for your gentle retaining of me now at my being at the Court." Guisnes, 10 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add: "[T]o the right honorable [th]e lord Admiral, Sir Anthony Browne, knight, with the rest [of] the King's Majesty's Council [n]owe attending upon his Highness." *Endd.:* Mr. Wallopp to Mr. Browne, 10 Maii a^o 1542.

11 May.
R. O.

318. JOHN LORD LISLE and SIR RIC. SOUTHWELL to the COUNCIL.

Their letters presently addressed to the King declare their first

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proceedings on arriving here, touching his fortifications here newly made. Comparing them, upon a "second view," with the platts devised by the King, they find diversity both between the works and the platts and between the opinion of Gower, controller of the works, and the Master Mason, whose doings (by the judgment of John Rogers) will not answer to the King's expectation. As 20,000 marks has been expended, and as much more (as the treasurer informs them) will be required, such "things squared and discoursed from the King's most wise and politic devices were not tolerable." Have therefore caused the Master Mason to draw a platt of the [forti]fication now made at the Belle Tower, which, with the platt devised by the King, they intend to send up by John Rogers as soon as his charge at Hulle will permit. Beg them to charge Rogers upon his allegiance to declare all that he has seen, and they will learn that not without cause their reports are sent to the King by his mouth.

The bill of complaint exhibited by Robert Roke to the King^{is} probably true, but they have not yet duly examined the circumstances. Will answer it by next letters. Barwik, 11 May a^o xxxiiii^{to}. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.

12 May.

319. GARDINER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
23.

Yesternight, after arriving at Stepney, devised to pick a quarrel to speak with the ambassador,* and sent him word that, having been three years in France he had learnt to send for wine wherever he thought the best to be, and therefore he now sent for some wine to his supper, although he was a Frenchman only in that point. He liked the message well, and sent his secretary to desire Gardiner to dinner next day, with offer to come and salute him in the morning, which Gardiner prevented; and so they came together rather at his (the ambassador's) provocation, as he thinks, this forenoon. He sues to Gardiner to get him a gracious audience, for he knows the amity between the King and the Emperor to be the very mean "to extinct the light enterprises of France, and to expel the Turk, and to quiet Germany," and would pledge his life that what he opens will be performed by the Emperor. He said he could fashion no other commission than he has, but that he has letters from the Emperor to warrant him in what he should propone, and would write to the Emperor to confirm all that he granted. He knew all that the Frenchmen did, and thought the King meet to be wooed. Seeing him in this good trade, Gardiner was not over bold, but said he would consult the lord Privy Seal whether he (the ambassador) should seek audience again; and so left, as it were, to speak with the lord Privy Seal, the ambassador inviting him to dinner to-morrow. Spoke with him of all the matters which the King signified by Mr. Sadler; which he considered wisely, and concludes that the King's amity is most necessary to the Emperor. Asks whether to advise him to sue for audience to the Council or to the King's person. Stepney, Friday, 12 May.

Hol., pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1542.

12 May.

320. The PRIVY COUNCIL to GARDINER.

R. O.

The King, having perused your letters of your conference with the Emperor's ambassador, has commanded us to signify that he perceives the ambassador desires to have new access to him, to make suit to treat of some matter which might be an introduction to the amity. You shall, therefore, advise him to consider that the King's affairs stand in so good terms that, although he desires the friendship of all Christian princes, he has no need to seek any, and therefore the ambassador should, at his access, have some special matter

* Chapuys.

1542.

320. The PRIVY COUNCIL to GARDINER—cont.

to propone, and proceed in it roundly "and, as he said to you, not by way of practise," so as to prove that the Emperor desires "a conjunction and perfect establishment of friendship betwixt them," in which case he shall find the King well disposed. And if he have no such special matter you shall advise him to write to the Emperor or Queen Regent of Flanders for commission to propone something, rather than sue for access, which should be but vain, considering that he has to do with a wise and experienced prince.

Draft in Sadler's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: "The minute of the King's Majesty's Privy Council's letter to the B. of Wynchester, 12 Maii a^o 1542."

12 May.

R. O.

St. P., ix.,
21.**321. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.**

Wrote on the 6th. The bp. of Rome has deputed three cardinals to convoke the General Council in Trent against 1 Aug. next, but men give the news small credit, considering the vain intimations for Mantua and Vincentia. The Bishop is moved by the things of Germany proceeding more and more against his authority, and by the increase in Italy of the "opinion of Almainis." He labours to unite the Emperor and French king against England, but Harvel expects to see his malice return upon his own head, for abusing the Christian religion with tyranny and idolatry. Warns the King to provide against the fraud of enemies whom the strength of England and courage of the nation permit him to despise.

Here is voice that the French king will not war in Italy this year, but practise with the Emperor through the Bishop; howbeit captain Polin, the French ambassador to the Turk, departs for Constantinople to-morrow or next day, but Janus Bey does not depart for 15 or 20 days, although he has his answer, that the Signory will remain neutral. By last reports from Constantinople, Barbarossa comes not forth with the great navy that was noised, but only with 80 galleys besides foysts. They mention the Emperor's coming to Italy, and that the Bishop sends 1,000 horsemen, and Guasto 500, to Hungary. There the men of war assemble to be ready "by all th' instant month" to go to Buda, which has a strong presidy of 7,000 Turks, well furnished. The bishop of Rome, understanding that count Ludovico de Rangon has been in England, threatens to deprive the Count of his patrimony, and give it to his nephew* who is in the French Court. Venice, 12 May 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

13 May.

R. O.

322. ROBERT DACRES to ANTHONY DENNY, of the Privy Chamber.

Brother, Mr. Sawnders returned from Myttingham a seven night ago where he has advanced your profit as well amongst your tenants as your chaplains; for he has gotten 2 great chalices and a great pix silver and parcell gilt, divers rich corporas cases and 19 massive silver spoons, which are in the hands of the master, also palls of silk, &c. (described). One simple priest being well examined gave light to all these things, and then all the other priests confessed. Mr. Castell, who has a lease of the glebe of your parsonage of Ranyngham, 6 miles from Metyngham, and suitable for your own household if you were there, requests Mr. Sawnders and Mr. Gates to get his lease extended. "I wrote this in haste, being towards horseback at Mr. Sawnders' instance."

For news here at Cheshunt, my sister your wife is brought in bed of a fair daughter. My lord of "Westm." and I were there, and she is as well as may be. To-day I ride into Hertfordshire alone about the King's loan: I much miss the assistance of Mr. Sadler and you, for my acquaintance in the shire is small. On Sunday next those of whom I have letters

* This is the "Bishop's" nephew (or grandson), Horatio Farnese.

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of assistance will dine with me at Cheshunt, and we will consult about "perusing" the shire. London, 13 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

13 May. 323. RORY O'MORE.

Indenture with Rory O'More. *See, later, under 10 Nov.*

13 May. 324. MONS. CAPO DI FERRO to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R. O. * * * Had just sent his letters of the 11th, when the Admiral's secretary† arrived from England, with report that the practice continues, but the King of England will not decide until he sees what Francis will do with the Emperor. This delay shows that he will attach himself to him who gives most, for both seek him. It is said that because of this report a messenger has been sent after Mons. de Tumpes with all diligence, and it is whispered that the secretary will return immediately with new offers (*partiti*). This is confirmed to me to-day by the Cardinal of Scotland, who says he has letters from England, from a person of influence, that all the Council dissuade their King from this marriage in order not to declare against the Emperor; so that, unless this King go more warmly to work, he will not be in so strong a position as he recently thought. And besides, there is the reply of the Venetians and the union of Germany. * * *

Italian. Modern extract from Rome, p. 1. Headed: Di Mons. Capo di Ferro dei xiiij di Maggio 1542, da Bar su Sena, al Rmo Card. Farnese.

14 May. 325. The PRIVY COUNCIL to GARDINER.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
25.

Yesternight, received his letters, and showed them to the King, who approves his proceedings with the ambassador.‡ Apparently, the ambassador alleges that he has proposed a speciality touching the confirmation of the old treaties; but the King remembers only that, in the time of last progress, he desired, on behalf of the Regent of Flanders, a new treaty of intercourse. Gardiner shall, on the first opportunity, tell him that, upon reflection, he cannot remember hearing that he had proposed such a matter, and is sure that the King and the rest of the Council do not understand that he has done so, save that generally he has desired a new treaty of intercourse; advising him, if he have any such special overture of a general confirmation of the old leagues to speak of, to desire access to the King, and propone it again, as a good introduction of this amity. Gardiner shall get him to sue for access in such a way that it may be granted for Ascension Day next.

The King thinks he should be reminded that the Edict made in Flanders is grounded upon an untrue suggestion, his Majesty having done nothing not consonant to the treaties, and that its revocation (although a thing to which, by honor and reason, they are bound) would please the King and further all other good purposes.

Draft, with corrections, and last paragraph, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 9. Endd.: The minute of the King's Majesty's Privy Council here to the B. of Winchester, 14 Maii a^o 1542.

14 May. 326. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 419.
(Abstract.)

Has received his letter of the 2nd. and that of the 6th by the receiver De Chasteauneuf. As to the affair for which the Receiver went, Marillac knows how it was begun, and Francis has always wished (in his desire to maintain and confirm by alliance the perfect amity which he has with the King of England) to bring it to a conclusion, and thinks it impossible to approach nearer to reason than he has done. But, seeing

† Châteauneuf.

‡ Chapuys.

1542.

326. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC—*cont.*

how the King's Council there have dealt with him, Marillac shall let matters rest and put nothing more forward, since Francis's son is of a good enough house to find a wife, nor has any son of France ever remained without a *parti*. If, however, the English resume the subject he shall report what they say; but they may find Francis then as cold as they have been. The amity is so firm and assured that it will continue as hitherto. *Countersigned*: Bayard.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 2. Headed: Moustier Raincy. (Montieramey). 14 May 1542.

15 May. 327. GREEK and LATIN at CAMBRIDGE.

1. GARDINER to CHEKE.

Haverkamp's
Sylloge
Altera, 191.
Cheke's De
Pronunciatione
(ed. 1555), 1.

Urges him as a friend, and not as chancellor of the University, not to insist on introducing at Cambridge his new theories on the pronunciation of Greek and Latin, which have aroused general ridicule and indignation. It is true that Erasmus and others have already started such theories. No doubt the modern pronunciation differs greatly from the ancient, but he does not see how Cheke can set up an authoritative standard. The attempt is arrogant. Comments at some length upon his arguments from natural sounds, and points out that the new system would subvert good order by weakening the authority of the older scholars over the younger. *Ends*: "Tibi in manu est ut amicum me habeas aut tuæ pertinaciæ Cancellarium infensum. Bene vale."

Lat. See Strype's Cheke, p. 15.

2. CHEKE to GARDINER.

Haverkamp,
208.
Cheke, De P.,
22.

The pleasure he derived from Gardiner's first letter sent to him privately is turned to pain by the severity of the second. Defends at great length his innovations in the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. Concludes that in this controversy his opponents have shown only obstinacy and ignorance, and none have attempted to argue, save Radcliff alone, who has always been an adversary to everything good. Begs him to permit liberty of pronunciation.

Lat.

3. Edict of Stephen, bp. of Winchester, as chancellor of Cambridge University, against innovations there in the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. London, 18 cal. Junias, 1542.

Haverkamp,
205.
Cheke, De P.,
18.
Strype, Eccl.
mem. I. ii.,
479.

Lat.

15 May. 328. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
26.

On the 9th, received letters from the Council at London, enclosing minutes of letters from the King to them, and from them to the King, touching the matter propounded by the French ambassador; and also a letter from others of the Council at Dover, to take order with the Admiral upon the outrage of the bishop of Constance. Repaired next day to the Admiral, and said that, whereas, upon the abrogation of the bp. of Rome's usurped power in England, all ordinaries exercised jurisdiction by the King's authority, in the isles of Garnesey and Jersey (members of England, as he knew) the bp. of Constance, in Normandy, ordinary there, by his officers, attempted to exercise the ordinary jurisdiction by authority of the bp. of Rome, and intended to repair thither himself for that purpose. Desired him to prevent that enterprise; for the King would, out of love for Francis, permit the said bishop to exercise the jurisdiction

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by his authority, as other English bishops did, but not otherwise. He answered that he never heard of this before, and was sure his King had not; but order should be taken. Further conversation (*verbatim*), begun by Paget, in which the Admiral said his secretary wrote from Rochester, at his arrival, and was expected back in two days. Paget asked whether they had demanded reasonably or at the rate of the overture Francis made to him. The Admiral said he could not tell: and was very unwilling to speak, but sighed deeply. Then, hearing of the King's wakening, he departed, saying that the bp. of Constance should attempt no novelties.

Hearing on Thursday night of the Admiral's secretary's arrival, repaired to Court next morning, to the Admiral, who said he had spoken with his master, and the bp. of Constance should be ordered to exercise jurisdiction in the King's isles as other English bishops did, for he was sure they would be loth to have pardons from Rome there. Paget wished he might see the day that pardons were as little set by here as in England. "*Par le corps Dieu,*" quod he, cholerically, "for my part I set nother by pardon nor pope, et le Diable emporte et le Pape et tous les Papillions avecques." "Me thought" (said I) "that I saw even now your secretary that went into England." "Yea, Mary!" quod he, "he came home yesterday in the morning." "What news?" (quod I). "What news!" (quod he) "the things be far asunder; which I am sure you know." "I looked for none other" (quod I) "if you asked that was propounded to me; but what was asked and offered, I pray you?" (quod I). "There was offered" (quod he) "three hundred thousand crowns; and what is that? Howbeit, seeing the things cannot go forward as we would, we shall remain friends nevertheless, as we were before." Paget said the offer was ten times more reasonable than the demand: 300,000 cr. was as much as was ever offered with a king's daughter to a king's second son, and reminded him of the agreements with king Lewis, and for the Dolphin that dead is. The Admiral answered that his master had said to him, "See you not this Pope, qui nest quung petit prestre in comparison of the King my brother, so audaceux as to send me word he was as great as Leo or Clement, and as well able to marry his niece with the house of France as Clement was; and if that I would join with him he would give me three hundred thousand crowns in ready money, and do somewhat else besides? And the King my brother offereth me but as much, and that in such a sort as he shall lie out never a penny for it." Pointed out that there was no comparison between the King's friendship and the Bishop of Rome's, or between his daughter and the Bishop's son's daughter, and that their ambassador had demanded roundly the remission of the whole million, or else of 600,000 and the pension viager, which was too unreasonable. The Admiral said he knew not what the ambassador asked, but he knew what he was commanded, and had sent his secretary with special instructions, but he might not be admitted. Paget excused the Council for not admitting him, and laid the blame upon the ambassador for not explaining the nature of his mission. The secretary then came up and declared what had been demanded and answered at length; and then began "the discourse of th' overture of war." "Nay," quod th' Admiral (secretary Bayarde standing by, for he had called him to Council a little before) "the King is up, I cannot tarry; tell the sum, what was their answer?" "Mary," quod he, "that they would in no wise make war with th' Emperor." Then, walking towards the Court, Paget defended this answer on the ground that the French king had told him that, but for Henry's sake, he could wink at any quarrels he had; and the Admiral said he was sorry this matter was ever advanced, for he was sure he should "hear of it." Paget said he wished that the pension had not been mentioned; for now, when the King

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328. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

expected some fruition of it, to see them go about to take it away was enough to offend some princes. "We go not about to take it away" (*quod he*), 'but to have him of his liberality to give it to his daughter.' 'Never speak of it' (*quod I*) 'for it will never be.'" He said he was the more sorry; howbeit, the Kings would remain friends, as they did after he failed to conclude at Calais with the duke of Norfolk and others, upon a matter which was Henry's own overture to him; and some other mean might be devised. Gave him fair words and so departed.

Protests at some length that he has written everything truly, although he wrote that the French king requested "some part" of the interest and pension, and the French ambassador asked all; and that the French king and Admiral both promised to join someone with the ambassador, and, shifting that overture, to send someone after another sort; and, finally, that the Admiral made an overture of war which the ambassador said was made by Paget to the French king. Had no communication of war with the French king; and, also, the Admiral said it was the only cause of his secretary's going thither. Bears him as fair a face as ever, for the sake of the King's affairs; for he could not else "dissemble this injury."

The French stand "like deer upon a laund," knowing not which way to take; and, for a fortnight past, the common answer to the question of what the King would do has been, "No man can tell, nor the King himself, until Neufchasteau come out of England, and then we shall know all." They made sure of this marriage, and remission of arrears, and thus, indirectly, of the King's aid against the Emperor; for, once, when Paget said they could not make war because all the Almaines were taken up for the war against the Turk, the Admiral answered "Yes, yes, if we had money enough we shall have men enough, and my master hath already retained all the best captains of Almaines." They half doubt Henry's amity, and say that he is in great practice with the Emperor, who is sending a bishop thither, with letters also from the Bishop of Rome, requesting amity. Where they thought, under pretence of amity, to have obtained the legacy of the daughter of Portugal, Mons. Dade, their ambassador there, has laboured in vain, and is to be recalled. Mons. Montpesack is gone into Gascoign, Mons. Gruneans to Provence, Mons. de Langey to Piedmont, and the King had appointed himself to be here in Picardy. Mons. de Longevale (who, the saying is, shall be Great Master) is gone secretly to the duke of Cleves. He sent word that he was going to his house (the town *on the Luxemburg frontier for which, Paget wrote, the Emperor demanded homage), and carried 20,000 *crs.* for the fortifications there, but the money was really to entertain horsemen. 1,000 light horse are appointed to Piedmont, where Mons. St. Julianio has already 3,000 Swiss, and Count Guliaulme is to bring 8,000 Almaines. Mons. de Brysack shall command all the footmen there, and Dannebault shall be lieutenant-general, whose train starts to-morrow, and himself follows in post.

The French king sent the Turk word that he would enter the war this year, by Polino, who is at Venice with Janus Bey, the Turkish ambassador, having escaped a scouring by the Imperials, who took two French gentlemen going by water from Turin to Padua for study, and, thinking one of them was Polino, tied stones to their necks and threw them into the water.† In Piedmont, a French courier going to their ambassador at Venice was lately untrussed and his packet broken, and a courier of the Emperor, coming towards Flanders, trussed and his packets broken, and 1,000 *crs.* taken from him.

† See No. 311.

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What he writes of the appearance of war is known to all here ; but the " sudden defect " of this treaty may alter things. Yonder Bishop of Rome ceases not to practise, and has now sent his secretary, De Monte Pulciano, into Spain ; to return by this Court, where he is looked for daily. The Emperor's ambassador talked a great while with the King, after Neufchateau came out of England. The countenances of both were displeasing. Afterwards the ambassador talked with the Admiral, and again on Friday, the occasion being, apparently, the return of a post sent by the ambassador to Milan, upon these " brusleryes " in Piedmont. The post sent at the same time into Spain has not returned. In Piedmont, Guasto has prepared many footmen for Hungary.

The Bishop of Rome fortifies Parma and Placenza, and all the sea coast, for fear of the Turk, whose ambassador has obtained from the Venetians the passage for horsemen. Saw this in letters from Rome, and it is confirmed by captain Turchetto and Mons. de Scenez,† brother to the bailiff of Troyes, who have arrived from Maran, and are much made of, especially De Chenez,† who was banished, and is now *restitutus in integrum*. Signor Ascanio de Colonna, suspected of practice with the French, is deprived of his state in Naples, and his son put in his place. Dr. Volmer has arrived with a wagon load of presents from the Palantynes, one being a valuable clock, and another certain armour. A gentleman of the king of Sweden reports that three ambassadors are coming from his master, who desires to enter the league with the French king and the king of Denmark. Stephanus de Colonna, a captain who was in grand credit with the French king, and a knight of his Order, has joined the Emperor, and is appointed lieutenant for the wars in Florence, Senes and Luke, and is at Florence with the Duke. The letters from Rome stated that the Bishop offered a General Council at Metz or Cambray, but the Turk's coming dashed it. The King's journey to Jenville is stayed, and the duke of Guise, who went home to prepare for it, returned. The King's course now depends upon others. He has great practices in Italy, and certain gentlemen of Milan have lately suffered death, suspected of conspiracy. Lacks means of learning news, one Laplanche, a Frenchman with whom he had intelligence in Cleves and here, being sent into Cleveland after De Longevale. He said his dispatch was only to report the state of affairs with England.

Was ready to close this letter, when the servant whom he sent to remind the Admiral of the bishop of Constance's matter brought word that the Admiral desired a memorial of what was to be written. Thinking that strange, went this morning to the Admiral, who asked what need there was to advertise the bishop, since, if he offended the laws, Henry could deprive him. Replied that the laws extended to the death of such as maintained the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, and as this was a prelate of France, Henry would be loth to have occasion to use that extremity against him. Delivered a memorial for General Bayard to make the despatch upon, so that they should not forget or say afterwards that Paget had not spoken of it. Encloses copy of the memorial, which he put in Latin that they should take no advantage of him in French. If the French king write it as it is devised he shall openly, as hitherto he has *tacite*, approve Henry's doings against the bp. of Rome. The Admiral said his master would shortly replace Marillac by one of the Grand Council ; who was not yet appointed, but should be one well affected to Henry. Villemorien, 15 May, 9 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 15. Add. Endd.: " * * * xxxiiijo."

† Guillaume de Dinteville, seigneur de Chenets, brother of Jean de Dinteville, seigneur de Polisy and bailly de Troyes.

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328. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*Caius College,
MS. 597, p. 96.2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.*
*Pp. 14.*R. O.
St. P., ix.
38.

3. Memorial for a letter from the French king to the bp. of Constance not to exercise jurisdiction in Jersey or Guernesey in the name of the bp. of Rome (whom some call Pope), but in that of the King of England, according to the laws there.

*Latin. Small paper, p. 1.*Caius College
MS., 597
p. 109.4. Letter-book copy of §3. in the handwriting of Paget's clerk.
*P. 1.*Calig. E. iv.
100.
B. M.5. Another copy of §3.
Much mutilated, p. 1.

17 May. 329. GARDINER to SOUTHAMPTON, BROWNE and SADLER.

R. O.

Was yesterday with the ambassador† from 2 o'clock until 8, and found him wonderful glad that he has new letters, whereupon to have access to the King. He showed his commission, signed and sealed in solemn form, to conclude articles of "defension offension, confirmation of old treaties, amplyfying or adding unto the same;" saying he had ample instruction to conclude anything reasonable. Asked what he meant by reasonable, he said he meant matters not "of greater weight than he could think on as yet." Found him very desirous to "devise." He said the matter talked of before the arrival of these letters was but a cold matter—to have old treaties confirmed. Christendom was vexed "with dissension of the Emperor and the French king," and, by the latter's procurement, infested with the Turk. In this tragedy, the King had hitherto looked on. It must end either by agreement or force. If by force, then, if the Turk prevail he shall confound all; if the French king he will "still search new trouble"; if the Emperor he shall be thought too great. And if by agreement; in such agreements, such as have been neuter are not always well provided for. The King needed neither the amity of the Emperor nor of the French king; but a prince so endowed by God with riches and wisdom should use them for the pacification of Christendom, and so win renown of the world, and reward of God; and, joining with the Emperor, who takes him as his father, he should be called the father of Christendom. Gardiner asked if he meant the King to enter war against France. He said he meant that the King and the Emperor conjoined should bring the French king to reason, "or else war to ensue." Said the King had no cause of war. He replied that the detaining 'of his money was cause enough, besides the using it to trouble Christendom and the soliciting the Turk's invasion to the common danger; but if the King and Emperor join, having with them in the quarrel against the Turk all Germany and Spain, the French king shall not dare to continue obstinate. He reckons the King's authority alone shall quiet all; and would have the Turk the principal matter, so 'as to allure the world, and "other covenants" made "upon what points they should proceed to an hostility with France and,

* Some scribbings in the margin, such as "Dogdays beginneth the thirteenth of March," and a sketch of the head and arms of a man in a very excited mood, which occur here in the letter book, are in a different ink and handwriting from the book; but the sketch may be intended to represent Marillac or the Admiral, as it is put at the end of the passage describing their irritation.

† Charneys.

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after hostility, upon what articles to take peace," with provision in case the Scot or Denmark move against the King. He added that, for assurance of the pension, the King should have Bolen, Ardre, Muttrel, and Turwyn. And thus the King of Romainys should be brought out of misery, Germany delivered from the Turk, the duke of Savoy restored, all Christendom relieved and the dread of England quickened in the Frenchmen's hearts. And he "concluded that it lieth now in the King's Highness' hands to make the world new again." Replied that all this was honorable, but costly. He answered that, unless too much blinded, fear of worse would cause the French king to agree; and even war would cost the King little more than he now spent upon fortifications, for all would contribute; interposing his authority, the King would obtain the money now due to him in France; whereas the French used his neutrality to retain the pension, and practise with Scotland and Denmark for the means to annoy him if he should ask it. Said that, if earnestly asked, it would not be refused. He answered that "to such a realm as England is, which pretendeth title unto them," the French would never continue paying money unless for fear, and, to prove that they did not mean good faith, the French king excused himself at Rome, "that he practiseth with the King's Majesty only to interrupt such practise as was between the King's Highness and th' Emperor."

He added other reasons too long to write, and, concluding, asked how Gardiner liked it. Answered that he wished the King and Emperor conjoined to both their satisfactions and the benefit of Christendom. He said God had offered this occasion, and asked whether he should, to the King, mention Gardiner's being with him. Told him it was best nay, "considering I had had no commission to talk with him." "He noted much unto me the chance of our meeting, our communication, his desire of new letters, and the arrival of them in this opportunity; for he saith he hath been so much suspect of merchandise that, without new letters and th' Emperor's own commission, he should with much fear have repaired to the King's Highness, to whom, for the great wisdom he seeth in him, he beareth as great a reverence as if he were his natural sovereign [lo]rd; and yet how good and affable the King's Majesty is to confer with if the matter be not over untoward, and yet in all matters, of what sort soever they have been, he hath had no cause to complain."

Has here touched the points of their communication,—briefly, but at more length than need be reported to the King. Stepney, Wednesday morning.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add. Endd.*: "My lord of Winchester to the Council at the Court xvijo Maii a^o xxxiiij^o."

17 May. 330. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.
iii., 54.

As to what our M. Antonio wrote to M. Scipione, he was moved to write it only by what he heard at Rome, when the Council came to be anew talked of, and without any certain grounds. We are all very well. I purpose to go and spend Whitsuntide at Rome, to kiss the feet of his Holiness, which I could not do last holy days, because of my illness. If I can do you any service in the 10 or 12 days I shall be there, pray command me.

I will send word when I know his Holiness' pleasure about my going Viterbo, Vigilia Ascensionis, 1542.

Italian.

1542.

[18 May.] 331. ROBT. SWYFTE, the Younger, to [the EARL OF SHREWSBURY].*

Lamb. MS.
695, n. 41.

On Monday, 15 May, Lady Northumberland presented a bill to the King at Greenwich complaining that she had no living from the lands of her late husband. He heard her very gently, and "bowed down upon his staff unto her, and said, 'Madam, how can your ladyship desire any living of your husband's lands, seeing your father† gave no money to your husband in marriage with your ladyship, or what think you that I should do herein?' And she answered, 'What shall please your Grace.' He answered again and said, 'Madam, I marvel greatly that my lord, your father, being so great a wise man as he was, would see no direction taken in this matter in his time. Howbeit, Madam, we wolle be contented to refer the matter unto our Council.' He then spoke for some time with the bp. of Durham and Sir Anthony Browne, and gave the bp. the bill. At his return the lady besought him to be good and gracious to her, to which he answered, "We wolle."

Mr. Watley's matter was debated on Tuesday, 9 May, and Mrs. Watley refused the arbitration proposed by Mr. Beaumonte on Shrewsbury's behalf. She said she would put a bill to the King at his coming to Detfourthe, or enter her action at the Common Law, but he cannot perceive that she has done either. Mr. Pollerte "has entered into the new dyete that no man can speak with him for no matters." On Wednesday, 17th, went with Mr. Brewerton and Mr. Beaumonte before my lord St. John for the arrearages of the 100*l*. He said he could do nothing as the earl had all the particulars of the lands, which lord Braye sold to the King, and, if they were not worth 100*l*. a year, he must take his remedy at lady Breye's hands. The Earl's counsel has also met the counsel of the Earl of Oxford about certain lands. Cannot get the matter in the Exchequer settled. Has paid the subsidy. Has obtained a letter from Sir Thos. Pope to Mr. Waren about the wood at Farnham, but the auditor has sold great part thereof. Cannot say whether it is requisite for any one to come up to attend on my lady of Northumberland till my lord of Durham and Mr. Browne be spoken with, which shall be Friday, 19th inst. London, Ascension Day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord.

18 May. 332. MAGUILLEM.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 41.

Submission of Maguillen by indenture with the lord Deputy and Council, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII.

In English. Copy, pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No. 164.

18 May. 333. McDONELL.

R. O.
St. P., nt.
383.

Submission of McDonell, captain of galloglasses, by indenture with the lord Deputy and Council, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: Edwarde Miden.; Oliver P. of Louth; Gerald Aylmer, justice; Will'm Brabazon; John Travers; Thomas Cusake.

Pp. 2.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 41a.

2. Copy of the preceding.

P. 1. See Carew Calendar, No. 165.

18 May. 334. THE O'NEILS.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 42a.

Order taken between O'Neyle and Phelim Roo, by the lord Deputy and Council, at Dundalk, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII. Four articles providing that McDonell shall abstain from acting against O'Neyle, that

* An extract from this letter is printed in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXIII., 5.

† George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1538.

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the question of certain preys taken by Phelim Roo be referred to arbitrators, viz., the lord of Lowthe, Sir John Plunkett, Sir Geo. Dowdall, late prior of Ardy, and Sir Jas. Gernon, and that offences on both sides done before O'Neyle's last submission* are to be forgiven and Phelim restored to his father's lands.

Copy, pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No. 166.

19 May. 335. RIC. TAYLARD to the LORD DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

Harl. 283,
f. 187.
B. M.

Informs him of the news this morning in Flanders. "All Braynard at midnight hath driven their cattle away, and all other their goods be ready in wagons to go with bag and baggage for fear of the Frenchmen. They say it is war. Wherefore I desire your Lordship to save two barrels of powder to serve if need be. *Dated at the head: the xixth of Meye.*

Hol., p. 1. Add.

19 May. 336. O'NEIL.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 33.

Articles by which I, Connacius O'Neile, am bound.

Thirteen articles acknowledging the King's sovereignty, renouncing the Roman Pontiff, asking pardon for his offences, offering to live under such laws as the earls of Ormond and Desmond, and praying that he may have the name earl of Ulster, promising to attend Parliaments, and that Phelim Rufus O'Neile, Nelan Connellaghe, and Hugh O'Neile shall have their lands, renouncing his rents in Uriell, &c.

Latin.

ii.† "The answer of O'Neyle to such things as were proposed by the lord Deputy and Council unto him upon the tenor of the King's Majesty's letters for that purpose to them directed." Promising to take such name and lands as the King shall appoint him, and to submit to the King's mercy. Signed and sealed, 19 May 34 Hen. VIII.

iii. Extracts from peaces between the lord Deputy and (1) Conne O'Neyle; (2) Phelim Roo O'Neill; and (3) Hugh Roo McMahon, by which they promise to assist at hostings.

Copy, pp. 4. See Carew Calendar, No. 167.

R. O.
St. P., III.
353.

2. Copy of §i. of the preceding.‡

Latin, pp. 3.

R. O.

3. Later copy of §2, with annotations and endorsement (cited in St. P., iii. 355 note, to the effect that it was made by O'Neale before his creation of Earldom, and is entered "in the read Council Book, fo. 20") in a later hand.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

4. English translation of §2.

Pp. 3. Endd.: Articles whereunto O'Neyle is bound.

337. [The COUNCIL OF IRELAND] to HENRY VIII.§

R. O.
St. P., III.
355.

"Considerations why we, your humble subjects, have taken a respite of war with O'Neyle, and why your Majesty may the rather accept his submission if it so stand with your Highness' pleasure," viz., seven articles showing that, as O'Neyle's country is large and barren

* Made in December, 1541. See Vol. XVI., No. 1458.

† Printed in St. P. III., 382.

‡ Evidently transmitted along with No. 337, being in the same hand.

§ This document, and also No. 336 (2), are evidently enclosures in a letter of the 9 January (See No. 249), but are placed here for convenience.

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337. [THE COUNCIL OF IRELAND] TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

(and extremities used against him might drive other Irishmen to despair, while long continued war would give others opportunity to rebel) it is best to try policy to induce the inhabitants there to be true subjects.

"Irishmen upon your Highness' peace":—Odonell, Nele Connelagh Oneyle, Phelym Roo Oneile, Hugh Oneile, Nele More's son; McMahon, Magennys, and the lord of Clanneboy; Maguylle, "which is an Englishman," Ohanlon; Alex. Carrow and his sept, Scots; Orayly, Maguyre, Ferney. "Irishmen upon Oneile's peace":—Harry McShane Oneyle; Fydoorough, Phelym Cewffe, and Tirlough, sons to O'Neyle, "and have fair countries"; Ócahan; McDoneil, captain of his galloglas; Donnogh Malaghlyn.

Those men thought meet to be at Oneyle's leading, because of his kin, and within his lands, as Ormond and Desmond rule their quarters ("and the most part of the said men served Oneile now in this war as well as they did your Highness"), viz., Nele Connelagh, Phelym Roo, Hugh Oneyle, and those mentioned above as "upon Oneile's peace."

Copy in the hand of the Council Clerk of Ireland, pp. 3. Endd.: "Articles whereunto Oneyle is bound, with the considerations of respite of war against him."

20 May. 338. MARILLAC TO FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 420.
(Almost the
whole text.)

Soon after the receiver De Chasteauneuf departed with Marillac's last despatch of the 6th, this King returned from Dover, having contented himself with seeing the fortifications on this side, without crossing the sea, as he would have done had not too many people discovered his project. But, he sent for M. Wallop, captain of Guynes, with whom he held important communications (*propos de conséquence*) which, with some other signs, presage more ill than good. Among other things, he questioned Wallop how far the work of Ardres was advanced, and whether he thought it could be easily forced. Wallop answered that indeed it was a strong thing, if the work was allowed to be finished, but it was not so diligently proceeded with but that it might, for some time yet, be taken. In conclusion, this King commanded the work commenced at Guynes to be hastened, so that they might in time speak with those of Ardres, and see if they could be as successful as the Burgundians formerly were. Two personages who were present have severally confirmed this; and everyone presupposes that he is indignant at the rebuilding of Ardres. Moreover, since Marillac's last despatch, Winchester (as good an Imperialist as bad Frenchman), the man to whom intrigues are commonly deputed, is come to stay in the fields at a little house adjoining that of the Emperor's ambassador, where they can communicate at all hours, as they are said to do daily. Cannot but think they are brewing something to Francis's disadvantage, for Winchester would not have left the fine places he has, both in town and in the fields, near the King's houses, unless he had charge to frame some intrigue with the said ambassador, who, through indisposition, cannot leave his lodging. Although English designs are commonly kept so secret that they can only be understood by conjecture, Marillac hears from a good place that this King speaks of undertaking the protection of the Emperor's Low Countries, and lending a great sum for the enterprise against the Grand Seigneur in Hungary upon receiving possession of certain towns of the Low Countries. Their pretext for the great loan of which Marillac wrote is partly this and partly the recovery of the pensions, which, they say, are due to them in France. Some presume that these great exactions are intended to impoverish the people that they may not easily rebel. This

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King, having taken away all the great lords of the blood, who could take the lead (*faire teste*) and collected in one place the treasures which were dispersed among the churches, it only remains to clip the wings of the private [people] to keep them from flying. For, after a general tax which, a year ago, every one paid without exception, at the rate of a shilling in the pound, they are constrained now to lend some a fourth part of their goods, many a third and some a half, so that in London alone this loan will amount to 500,000 cr., or 600,000 cr., and for the whole realm the sum will exceed what other Kings of England, however pressed, have exacted. In any case such massing of finances makes people think of some design of war, although there is no great appearance that it should be openly against France, especially as the naval preparations (*equipage de mer*) are discontinued, and left half finished, and there is no mention of levying men or making ready; unless it be the making provision beforehand, of which Marillac has several times written. There is nothing more to write, except that two gentlemen of this Court are sent as ambassadors* to the King of Scotland, and departed eight or ten days ago in all haste.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 4. Headed: Londres, 20 May 1542.

21 May. 339. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II., No. 8.

Has received a packet of letters from the Emperor, with one for him to serve as instructions in negotiating the closer alliance. Should he require further information about the old treaties they shall be sent. Sends a new cipher to be used in important cases. Thanks for the news in his letters of 30 April and 7th inst. Antwerp, 21 May 1542. *From the Vienna Archives.*

22 May. 340. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
381.

On the 15th, met Oneil and other Irish captains of the North. Among them was Maguilllem, whose ancestors came from Wales, who is grown as Irish as the worst and adhered to Oneil in the late conflict. He humbly desires pardon. His country lying far from the Pale, he had to adhere to some Irishmen for defence against others, and he confesses that no captain of his name has died in his bed, but all slain by Irishmen. His country adjoins the Ban, where all the salmon fishing is, and his obedience will improve the fishing.

Declared to Oneil that, since he had offended more than any other Irishman, he must wholly submit to the King's order or the King would make him a spectacle to all other Irishmen. He answered that he would wholly submit; and that answer being read to him, three or four times, set his hand and seal to it with the best words possible, if Irishmen's words could be trusted. Has drawn Oneil's chief strength, being his galloglas, to the King's service by promising them a waste country called Mourne, containing one old castle called Green Castle. Has the captain McDonell's chief son in pledge for this and for the articles he has condescended to (copy enclosed). They are 400 or 500 men harnessed, who are bound to serve under certain conditions (stated). Made the captain confess in presence of Oneil that he would never serve him or any other Irishman against the King. No man ever saw Oneil so tractable: he will be at next session of Parliament here, and will repair to the King, or send his eldest son. Thinks he would go himself if he had money.

Parliament begins here on Monday sevensnight after Trinity Sunday. Expects Desmond on Saturday next to tarry here till his repair to Eng-

* Here Marillac seems to refer to the mission of lord Lisle and Sir Ric. Southwell to Berwick.

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340. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

land. Has appointed the chief of the Council to be here these holidays, when they will write of this proceeding with Oneil. Dublin, 22 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

22 May.

Baronius,
xxxiii.

p. 6.

341. THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.

Bull of indiction of the Council of Trent. Rome, 11 kal. Junii

1542.

Latin.

23 May.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 3.

342. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 23 May. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—At the suit of the surveyor of Calais, letters were before written to Wotton, treasurer there, to pay certain money spent in making brick, &c., but, as it was not paid, more earnest letters were devised. Letter devised by stamp for the coming over of Sir Edw. Bray, lieutenant of Calais Castle. Letters sent to St. Leger, deputy in Ireland.

[*.* Next entry is 26 May.]

343. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.*

R. O.

"The true copy of the book of statutes and ordinances at Barwik."

1. Any soldiers of this garrison not already sworn to the King and the captain are to come to the captain and take their oaths, or else lose their wages, and be punished at the captain's pleasure. 2. Those having retinues to keep the full number of their retainers daily within the town, unless otherwise licensed, or else forfeit double wages for each man absent, and be "punished for that frawdell way in example of other." 3. Persons committing treason or making any "confederacies, conspiracy, conventicles, common murmurs, or any imaginatio[ns] within the town, and bounds of Barwik," to be taken as traitors. 4. Purloiners of ornanace or harness to suffer death. 5. If any person of this town intercommuneth with Scots or aliens or rebels, without special licence, "or elles under that intercomyninge or licens doth perloyne, steall, or withdrawe any Englishmen thynghne goodes," he shall be taken as a traitor. 6. Persons standing indicted of felony or treason, who have not purchased the King's charter, and persons who being abjured the King's lands reënter without licence, to be "put in bayle" until the King's pleasure be known. 7. Against annoying strangers who have the King's safe conduct, or victuallers of the town. 8. Affrays at the gates or at the watch hill after the watch bell is ringing, or murders within the town or the escry of the watch upon the walles, or affrays by any of the scout watch, stand watch, or search watch upon one another to be punished by death. 9. Likewise "any man that cometh to the watch hill and is abeiled by the officers for to watch, and thereupon hath the watch word given him, and then goeth off the walls ere the watch be rung in the morning." 10. Any of the stand watch that suffers soldiers or searchers to come between him and the battlement of the wall, or suffers a searcher to pass without giving the watch word, to be imprisoned—(blank) days, and lose a check of 18*d.*, for the first offence, and for the second to have double imprisonment, and never "be suffered to watch more upon the walls;" and the searcher so presuming, without due consideration, to have like punish-

* These are probably among the documents transmitted by Lisle and Southwell to the Privy Council on the 24th May, and acknowledged by them on the 13 June.

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ment. 11. Soldiers staying out of garrison over night without licence, or, having licence, failing to leave a sufficient person for skry and alarm, or outstaying their licence, to forfeit double wages. 12. Soldiers appointed to keep scourage not "skowring the dangerous places within the bounds," or failing at evening to bring in all the horses of the garrison delivered to them by tally, to pay the value of any horse lost to its owner, have an action in the marshal's court, and be punished. 13. If the marshal or clerks of the watch "chekke" any soldier and omit to hire an able watchman in his place they shall be put in ward until the King's pleasure be known. 14. Clerks of the watch who fail to call every soldier whose turn it is "for to watch or ward upon the day, hayraggies or keeping of skourage," but "spare their skirmishmen or friends or any other person, for lucre or winning unto them," to forfeit 20s. to the King's bridge of this town, and for a second offence lose office and be punished. 15, 16. Clerks of the watch "that is assigned by the captain" to attach and present to the marshal's court, "and do withdraw the benefit from the King and the captain in this behalf," and soldiers resisting arrest by the clerks of the watch "or other having the tipped staff," to be imprisoned 8 days, lose office, and be punished further at the captain's pleasure. 17. Yeoman porters to abide at their gates and "keep the said gates cleanly and honestly, so as the King's people be not 'noyed thereby," or else suffer fine and imprisonment. 18. Yeomen porters failing to shut and spar the gates and wickets and deliver the keys to the captain "at due times used," or failing to fetch the keys from the captain in the morning, to suffer death, and the master porter be committed to ward until the King's pleasure be known. 19. Porters suffering "any Scottish born person or other aliante" to come within the gates without the King's safe conduct, or captain's licence, to be for the first offence imprisoned six days, and pay the cost of a substitute, and doing "such things eftsoons" lose office. 20. Any porter taking money "by way of bribery for the daily residence attendance giving at the said gates otherwise than of right hath been used," to forfeit fourfold to the party, and be punished. 21. Porters failing to shut the gates at every escry and alarm by day (or by night to come to their defence) or suffering fodder, straw, corn, thakke, faggots, broom, or other gross things to pass in without being well searched shall be executed. 22. Persons counterfeiting keys of gates, posterns, towers, or store houses to die as traitors. 23. Soldiers of the garrison privily ransoming their prisoners, so as to defraud the captain of his third, or taking "an enemy which is a gentleman of coat armour," and not presenting him first to the captain, to lose horse harness and goods, and be punished. 24. Soldiers suffering their prisoners to be abroad in the town by day without escort, and not imprisoned in the porter's prison by night, to forfeit them to the finder and be punished. 25. "Also if there be any soldier of this town or garrison that occupieth with his own hands any vile occupation, or commonly fishing for any white fish or salmon, he or they so doing, for the first fault, to lose a check of 18d., and for the second time 3s. 4d., and the third time 6s. 8d. to the bridge of Berwick, and for the fourth time to be put out of wages." 26. Every soldier admitted to wages to wear a jacket of the King's colours, viz., white and green, whenever summoned by the captain; or else, for first offence, lose a day's wage, and be imprisoned one day, and for the second offence be dismissed. 27. If any soldiers "dice or card for any money, or play at the tables, but for beer, ale, or wine," the players and owners of the tables, cards, and dice to be imprisoned three days, and their losings forfeited to the captain; "except it be within the xxth days of Christmas,

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343. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—*cont.*

or else at any of the town gates of the said town or within the watch houses or the market place, or the toll booth;” the forfeited money to be employed upon the King’s bridge. 28. Any soldier keeping a cur dog or bitch after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross next coming to lose 12*d.*, and the dog to be killed. No hound or greyhound, spaniel, or other kind of dog to go in the streets by day unless “hardeler or ledde in leses or lyams or otherwise, so it be no ‘noyance,” on pain of forfeiture to the taker and a fine of 4*d.* to the owner, or 12*d.* for a second offence, and for a third offence banishment of both person and hound. Dogs suffered by the captain and council not admitted in the town are to be kept indoors by night, on pain of forfeiture to such as take them in of 40*d.* “for the first default or escape,” and for a second offence the owner to pay 6*s.* 8*d.*, and for a third pay 6*s.* 8*d.*, and lose the hound, the money to be employed upon the King’s bridge. 29. The master of the ordnance omitting to see to its safeguard and the “leynge, steynge, and ablinge,” of the pieces to the most advantage shall be dismissed and punished. 30. Embezzling ordnance punishable by death. 31. If the master of the ordnance take into wages any person not admitted and abled by the captain, that person to have no wages. 32. If a soldier assigned to the day watch keep not in his place “from the watch bell ring in the morning unto the time it ring at night, and if he escry not and warn them of the garrison with th’ alarm bell for every ship and other vessel that shall fortune to come within sight, by man’s reason, before the road, and to set forth the banner toward what part any ship or vessel so coming,” and give not warning of every person, on horse or foot, that comes within the bounds of Berwick, he shall “have his head stricken off at the Market Cross.” 33. Soldiers not having complete harness and weapons to be put out of wages and punished. 34. Soldiers stealing their fellows’ weapons to be imprisoned eight days, pay 5*s.* to the plaintiff, and be banished; their abettors to be imprisoned 20 days, pay 10*s.*, and be banished. 35. Soldiers wearing any livery but the King’s or captain’s to forfeit it, lose their rooms, and be banished at the captain’s pleasure. 36. A soldier going to church or market to bear a bill or an axe, on pain of losing 4*d.* for the first offence, 8*d.* for the second, 12*d.* for the third, and dismissal for the fourth. 37. No soldier to mow any grass within the bounds “without it be to him limited by the captain or the council;” on pain of losing the grass and three days’ imprisonment; and for a second offence to lose his grass and his room. 38. Quarter masters of “bawtyes,” or petty captains appointed to lead hostings or forays, to do it truly and divide the spoil justly. 39. Soldiers riding in hostings not defensibly arrayed to have but child’s part of the booty, and forfeit horse and harness to the captain. 40. None to make any enterprise upon the enemy without first showing his purpose to the captain. 41. If any person admitted to be of the stand watch upon the walls be found out of his place, or be found sleeper, he shall, for first default, forfeit 4*d.* to his finders and 6*d.* to the marshal, and sit in prison three days; “and if he be found three times sleeping, or else if he make any skry or warning otherwise than he ought to do, through which his fellow that by likelihood should be taken sleeper by any of the search watch might have knowledge and warning thereby, he to be punished, for the first default, and lose a check of xvij*d.* and iij days’ imprisonment; and for the second default, as well the sleeper as the skryer, they both to be put over where they made the said default, and set in two baskets and a can of drink in their hands, and there he or they to tarry unto the time the rope be cut, and so to redeem themselves.” 42.

1542.

Searchers who do not use true diligence in searching the stand watch, speaking to the scout watch, and searching the ditch without and within the walls, or who overlook defaults of the watchmen, or come within the town after receiving the watch word, or remain not in the watch house, except when their course is to go about, or go about the walls without his fellow, or in case of escry or alarm make not due haste to the watch which he did set and see the watch bells in every quarter rung to warn the town, "and in what quarter the fray conteynith that bell to be long rung;" such offenders to be put out of wages and punished at the captain's pleasure. 43. A soldier that has rule of the watch bell, who hastens not to the church to strike a general alarm, when cause requires by night, to suffer death. 44. A Scottish born person, chartered or unchartered, presenting himself to be a soldier of this garrison or to be of the stand watch, search watch, scout watch, hariage, or scourage, or who comes upon the town walls or nigh the ditches, to be put to death as a traitor. 45. If the scout watch do not their duty in searching under the walls without the town ditches, and speaking when called upon by the stand watch and searchers upon the walls; offenders, for a first offence, are to lose a check of 10*d.* and be imprisoned three days, and, for a second, to lose 20*d.* and be punished at the captain's pleasure. 46. If the 8 constables of the four wards keep not their search watch appointed, and endeavour not to keep good rule and to "cause soldiers that to them are assigned by the captain to come upon the walls to know their places, and see them sufficiently 'seoned,' every soldier for his part, that is to say, the 'bought' of the ward upon the alley, and upon the battlements and loops of the same;" constables, so faulty, to be put out of wages, and likewise their soldiers who do not repair to their several wards upon every alarm. 47. Soldiers "assigned to be of the relief, and not warded upon the walls" if not ready at all times are to be put out of wages and punished. 48. Persons coming suspiciously about the walls by night to be imprisoned eight days and punished. 49. If any Englishman lead a Scottish born person, or any other "aliante," upon the walls by day he shall forfeit his goods, and be banished; and if he do so by night shall be taken as a traitor. 50. "Also if there be any person that goeth over the town walls, or leapeth over or climbeth upon it by ladder, rope, or any other subtle means, other in going out or in coming into the said town by day or by night, or that measureth by any deceitful means the deepness of the wall of the town or the wideness or breadth thereof, or caste any stones off the wall into the ditches, or other filth or 'noyance, or that carrieth any stones from the said wall to any his use, that person or persons so doing to be committed unto ward, and further to abide the correction and punishment of the said captain."

Pp. 18. In the hand of Lord Lisle's clerk, with marginal notes. Entitled: "The true copy," &c. (as above). Docketed beneath the title in another hand: "M^d. for annotacions to be made within the margent."

R. O.

2. "Ordnance and munition remaining within the store house of the Grayne in Barwyke, as also within the store house of the Nesse and upon the walls of the town of Barwyke."

Cannons of brass 2, demicannons 2, culverings 3, demiculverings 3, sakers 12, fawcons 13, fawconettes 4, robenettes 1, organ pipes 2; port pieces of iron 6, demisingles 1, serpentines 18, double bases 8, single bases 5, harquesbusies 115; iron shot for cannon 600, demicannon 202, culvering 100, demiculvering 200, saker 300, fawcon 600, fawconet 288; lead shot for saker 1,000, fawcon 300, robenett 500, single bases 500, harquebusies 500; cressettes staved 30, cressett light 15 cwt., bows of

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343. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—cont.

yew 1,715, livery arrows 6,884 sheaf, bowstrings 6 barrels good and 6 barrels old, black bills 2,445, demilance staves 50, northern staves 300, "lattes scalthropes" 100, chests for bows and arrows 100, demicannon wheels shod with iron 1 pair, culverin wheels shod to stand upon the walls 3 pair, saker wheels shod 2 pair, fawcon wheels 2 pair, axeltrees barred with iron 2, axeltrees unwrought 17, "moldes" of brass for sakers 2 pairs, "moldes" of iron for sakers (1), fawcons (1), fawconettes (2), and robenettes (1), "whopes" (hoops) of iron for naves 50, felling axes 20, hemp ropes 8 coil, base ropes 20, tallow candles 3 barrels, serpentine powder 4 last, corn powder 3 great barrels, saltpetre 1 barrel, sulphur 1 barrel, burning links 50, hedging bills 34, sheep skins 13, horseshoes 6 doz. barrels, sickles 480, black soap 1 barrel 2 firkins, pins of wood for carts 1 firkin, spare ladles for demi-culverins 3, saker ladles 6 and 6 sponges, fawcon ladles 7 and 7 sponges, fawconet ladles 5, and 5 sponges, spare limners 6 pair, lanterns 20, morris pikes 400, one gin with all things pertaining to the same, baskets 200, "pel-teris" unwrought 16.

ii. Ordnance remaining in the castle of Berwick.

A similar list, but much smaller.

Pp. 4.

24 May. 344. HUGH O'KELLY.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 109.

Submission of Hugh O'Kelly, abbot of Knockemoy, *alias* Collis Victoriæ, Tuam dioc., made before the lord Deputy and Council, by indenture dated 24 May 34 Hen. VIII. To renounce the Roman Pontiff and assist at hostings; and, in return, to have custody of the monasterv with the rectory of Galway appropriate to it.

Lat., copy, pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No. 168.

24 May. 345. JAMES V. to PHILIP, DUKE OF STETTIN, &c.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 137.
B. M.
App. Reg.
Sc., II. 137.

Replies to new letters in favour of Hans Knaken and Hans Steiffenn, whose case was decided (upon the Duke's letters in their favour three years ago), and the decision, written, as customary, in the vernacular, sent. Falkland, 24 May 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

24 May. 346. JAMES V. to the MAGISTRATES of TANGLUNEN, in POMERANIA.

Ib.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II. 139.

On the same subject of John Knaken and Joachim (*sic*) Stephani. Falkland, 24 May 1542.

Lat. copy, p. 1.

24 May. 347. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX.
36.

Since his last of the 12th, Barbarossa's coming out is reported, with 200 or, at least, 120 sail, including 80 galleys; and that he will go to Geane to join the French power in Piedmont, which assembles in great number, both Swiches and Italians. The marquis of Guasto fortifies more than ever, and has retained again all his footmen whom he had licensed. Polin, the French ambassador, is departed to Constantinople. The Turk goes in person to revenge the rebellion of the Hungarians, and resist Ferdinando and the Almaines. Lord Leonello of Carpi has renounced his right to the Bishop of Rome's nephew, and the Bishop has sent to demand the town (Carpi) of the duke of

1542.

Ferrara: a manifest provocation of war. Count Ludovico de Rangon's incredibly good reports of the King move the Signory to send an ambassador to him. The Count says the Bishop is in great and often communication with Pole. Their evil intention against the King is evident, but doubtless he is well provided. Venice, 24 May 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

- 24 May. 348. The MARQUIS DEL GUASTO to LUYS DE GONZAGA, MARCHESE DE CASTIGLON.

R. O.

Encloses extract of a letter he has received from the king of the Romans. Assures him that the Emperor will be pleased with his going. Milan, 24 May 1542. *Signed.**

P.S.—Will write to the King about the 200 ducats, or rather 300. Thinks it cannot be less.

Italian. Copy, p. 1. Add.

R. O.

2. [The extract above referred to.]

Has received his letter of the 11th, and rejoices that Luis de Gonzaga is coming to serve him. Agrees to the 300 ducats' entertainment; and as for the 50 arquebusiers for his escort, if they may be fewer, well; and, if not, is content. Wishes him to come as soon as possible.

ii. *Memorandum in Italian, in the same hand, at the foot:*—I asked 400 a month, and the arquebusiers paid at 7 ducats, and [wrote] that his Excellency the Marquis thought they should not be less than 300 a month.

Copy. Spanish, p. 1. Headed: 'Capitolo della lettera del sermo Re de Ro. de xx di Maggio 1542 a s. Ecco.'

- 25 May. 349. The BISHOPS OF DURHAM, WINCHESTER, and WESTMINSTER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
40.

Yesterday, assembled to consider together how to proceed with the ambassador,† and then repaired to his house. He read to them letters from the Emperor's ambassador at Rome, showing how the bishop of Rome practised to agree the Emperor and French king, and how (the Bishop said) the French king would gladly hear his overtures, but he (the Bishop) would first know the Emperor's pleasure. The letters were of the 5th April, since which time the Emperor made his answer, as the ambassador reported upon receipt of his last letters from the Emperor. The letters further stated that a marriage between the old duke of Savoy and the bp. of Rome's niece, Pier Loys' daughter,‡ was about to take effect. These news read, the writers proposed "th' article of secrecy and abstinence from giving ear to other treaties." He could not agree to it as it stood, for his instructions were to condescend to one, two, four, or six months, and he dare not consent to any time uncertain; but if they concluded shortly, as he hoped they should, the article would be unnecessary, or else the article might be sent to my lord of London, and passed there; he himself thought a certain time better for both, considering the distance of places to be such that advertisement might be delayed longer than one month. He made much ado at the word "spirituali," saying the thing meant by it should be inviolably observed, and offering

* Three years later, when Castiglione was offering his services to Henry VIII., he lent the originals of these and other papers to the ambassador Harvel, at Venice, who transmitted these copies to England (with a letter of 16 May. 1545). An attempt has apparently been made to give a facsimile of the signature and of the postscript, which appears to have been in the Marquis's own hand, with the result that the signature "il marchese del Vasto" is quite unrecognisable, and the postscript almost unreadable.

† Chapuys.

‡ Vittoria Farnese.

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349. The BISHOPS OF DURHAM, WINCHESTER and WESTMINSTER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

himself to be sworn against the bp. of Rome, but "our enemies," he said, might pick out such words if written, "to bring in our neck the bishop of Rome." Finally, however, he said, he would venture the word if the time were limited to months, and desired to lay by that article, which he trusted "should not need," and consider the substance of the matter. Told him it was a necessary article, but they would commune with him further; and said Henry would, with his Council, devise upon the "quantity and manner of defence," and that Ireland was left out to answer the leaving out of Spain. At this he began to accuse his negligence, saying that, "since our being with him" he had found in his instructions, which are in cipher, that Spain is specially named, and must be comprehended; and spoke much therein. Suppose he will not stay thereat; but, because they have not agreed in the article of abstinence from treating and secrecy, did not press him, and fashioned the articles more slackly, lest he should gather a resolution here to go forth with him, and so make the better bargain. In the naming of Spain, if they had not gathered that he would relent, they would have made another stay of communication, but they went on to speak of the pension, and what provision the Emperor should make for their indemnity in it. To this he made a "serious answer," that it was reason to capitulate that the Emperor should join the King for the recovery of that right, with arrears, as the King joins the Emperor for recovery of his rights, peace to be taken only with the satisfaction of both; that joining the Emperor and making war did not impair Henry's right to the pension, the French not having kept payment, for war was the court of princes wherein rights were determined, and, upon the conclusion of peace, the French king should both pay the arrears and renew the obligation upon terms to be prescribed in this treaty; that the French would never pay even if they could find it in the highway, for Frenchmen have said in his presence that to pay one penny of it would be to lose 1,000 cr. for one, and Henry has himself told him that the amity with the Emperor is his surest bond for it; at the treaty of Windsor (which the writers objected) the Emperor found Henry in possession of the payment, and, in procuring him to war, could not but promise the payment, but now Henry was not so in possession, no doubt the French would promise to pay, and agree to anything, but all that was not payment; it were a hard condition for the Emperor to search here for increase of strength and, at the outset, undertake payment of his enemy's debt. After much communication on both sides, the ambassador came to this, that to make any provision for the pension, otherwise than to join indifferently for the recovery of their rights, he has no power; and he thinks the Emperor would not agree to it.

Then, having spent the afternoon, took occasion to break off and report the matter moved, omitting their speeches and other "bye-speech" with the ambassador, as not material. Stepney, 25 May. *Signed:* Cuthbert Duresme: Ste. Winton: Tho. Westm.

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 7. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii^o.

25 May. 350. The SAME to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Proceedings here are shown in their letters to the King, to which they desire him to procure speedy answer. Have spoken with the ambassador* but thrice, and each time had matter they could not resolve, and

* Chapuys.

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so important that they dared not signify that they would relent. "As for the articles cannot spend much time if the matter be agreed on." All four challenge right to speak, and the ambassador claims as much time as they three. Stepney, 25 May. *Signed*: Cuth. Duresme: Ste. Winton: Tho. Westm.

In Gardiner's hand, p. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

26-27 May. 351. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 4.

Meetings at Hampton Court, 26 and 27 May. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

28 May. 352. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 4.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 28 May. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Sir Nic. Poyntz, for failing to keep his bond to the Council, and imprisoning Jas. Higges, who had informed against him, committed to the Fleet.

28 May. 353. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 421.
(Abstract.)

Replied fourteen or fifteen days ago to what he wrote by the receiver De Chasteauneuf, and has now received his letter of the 20th, of the King's return from Dover towards London. Begs him to send continual news and be vigilant.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Esclairon, 28 Mai 1542.

29 May. 354. SIR RIC. RYCHE to SIR EDW. NORTH.

R. O.

Warrant to deliver 100*l.* to Mr. Ant. Denny towards the enclosing and paling of a new park, which the King wishes forthwith to make beside his manor of Waltham. Hampton Court, 29 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

ii. Receipt for the above 100*l.*, dated 10 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: Antony Denny.

P. 1. Add.: treasurer of the Court of Augmentations.

30 May. 355. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 5.

Meetings at Hampton Court, 29 and 30 May. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

[*.* Next entry is 1 June.]

30 May. 356. HENRY STEVENSON.

Add. MS.
9835 f. 21b.
B. M.

Warrant dormant for the payment by the Cofferer of wages and board wages (amount not stated) to Henry Stevenson, gentleman of the Chapel Royal. Addressed to the great master, treasurer, comptroller, cofferer, and "other head officers" of the Household. Hampton Court, 30 May 34 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

30 May. 357. THE SANCTUARY at MANCHESTER.

Harl. MS.
442 f. 181.
B. M.

Proclamation, pursuant to the statute of 33 Hen. VIII., which annulled the statute of 32 Hen. VIII. (making Manchester, Lanc., a sanctuary town), and substituted Westchester as a sanctuary town, on condition that if the King found Westchester an unsuitable place he might substitute some other place. Now, as Chester adjoins Wales and is near the sea, so that malefactors can escape from it to Scotland, Ireland,

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357. THE SANCTUARY at MANCHESTER—*cont.*

and outward parts, the King substitutes Stafford for it, and orders the constables of Manchester to bring the sanctuary men now there to Stafford and deliver them by indenture to the bailiffs. Westm. 30 May 34 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 6.

30 May. 358. MICHAEL STANHOPE to the LORD PRIVY SEAL and Others.

R. O.

Received, 28 May, their letter of the 26th, and accordingly, the day after its receipt, discharged the garrison; but as divers things remain doubtful, as in the schedule enclosed, he desires speedy answer in them. Kingston upon Hull, 30 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To the right honorable Councillors, my lord Privy Seal, my lord Admiral, Sir Anthony Browne, Mr. Treasurer of the King's household, and Sir Thomas Woursley, knight, give this, at the Court." *Endd.:* "xxx May," and underneath, "34."

R. O.

2. Remembrances to the King's Council.

To know whether the shutting of the gates "nightly and morningly" shall be committed to the mayor or me. Meanwhile I have appointed one of my men to do it. The King appointed a master gunner to have the oversight here and at Pawle. Are his wages to continue? And also those of the rest of the gunners? An overseer seems necessary; and he says there may be no less than 12 gunners. The King commanded Dr. Stephens, a doctor of physic, to reside here; and he accordingly removed hither from York with his wife and necessaries. He desires to know whether he shall remain or depart, and what he shall have for his service here; for he has been at great charge, and has had nothing, and is very honest and willing. Who shall exercise the offices Mr. Long had here; for, by my commission, I have nothing to do in them but for the levying of men if required. The bp. of York has commanded the men of Beverley not to suffer the clerk of the market of the King's house to exercise his office there; and, if the orders, measures and prices used there be suffered, the victuallers of Hull will remove thither. I enclose a letter from the bishop's treasurer to his deputy at Beverley. I perceive the King's pleasure that I should lie in his manor here, but the chambers are so great that all my poor implements will not furnish one of them. Also my wife is with child, and thinks to be delivered about Michaelmas, and in such a cold house she should be in great danger. Meanwhile I have appointed the master gunner to lie there. The house I purchased at the South End here is ready for me, where most of the King's ordnance lies before the door, bent upon the haven.

The King appointed Thos. Alred to be chief constable of the castle here, which was his chief living. And, as you write that the whole garrison should be discharged, save me and my company and those engaged on the works here, I desire to know whether he shall have his fee still; for he has of the paymaster only 6*d.* a day for himself and his clerk, and is very honest and fit to serve in such a place. *Signed:* Mychaell Stanhope.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

3. "Remembrances for Mr. Stanhop."

The questions given in §2. more briefly stated. And, in addition:—To know upon what occasion the beacon by the bulwark at Pawle "shalbe set on fire or shot at any ship." Who shall keep the bulwark next Humber, which, within six weeks, will be ready for men and ordnance?

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As it will require 12 gunners "respect had need to be had in th'appointing of the captain." That authority may be given to the clerk of the market to exercise his office in Beverley, which the bishop has inhibited.

P. 1.

13 May.

Hist. MSS.
Com.
Report VI.
447.

R. O.

359. GILBERT HOLME.

Patent [of the Earl of Derby] to Gilbert Holme of the keeping of the town of Lyverpool. Last of May 34 Hen. VIII.

360. [HENRY VIII. to BONNER.]

We have received the letters addressed unto us by Sir Henry Knevet, gentleman of our Chamber, and perceive "your sundry discourses with Mons. de Grande[vela] and finally the [dispatch] . . . sent to th' Emperor's ambassador [here re]sident," which was immediately delivered to him. Whereupon, he had audience upon Ascension Day,* and "we showed our self of such inclination as he had [cause] to [be con]tented, and presently appointed to treat with him our tr. and w. counsellors the bishops of Duresme, Winchester, and Westminster; to whom we gave in all points as large commission as he had received from th' Emperor; after whose travail with him by the space of one [severni]ght, for the more speedy conclusion [of the] matter," we caused both him and them to repair hither to Hampton Court, and lodged him as appertained. After we had "discoursed apart with him, both touching the state of us, his master and the world, and what was in every branch and degree to be considered, we referred him to his treaty with our said counsellors, who conceived such [ar]ticle[s]† fo[r the] further acceleration of the matter d[evise]d certain articles in form of treaty," copy herewith, and communicated it to him, and his answers are "totted" upon every article. As we could grow to no conclusion, albeit we "came for our part to more than reason," we explicate to you the reasons made on our part, to be expressed there, with "such other as [you can] of your wisdom add to them [for] our commodity and purpose."

First, in the article of comprehension of countries for defence *ad expensas prestantis* he would include Spain, whereas we would have left Spain and Ireland within the compass of aid granted by our old treaties *ad expensas requirentis*; but this he would not be content with unless we left out Calais, Guisnes, and the marches. Pointed out that Spain was four times as big as England; that whereas the Low Countries might aid us with small charge, Spain was so far off and so large that to attempt to aid it would consume a prince's treasure and weary his people fruitlessly; and to leave out Calais and Guisnes, [whi]ch had ever been comprehended, was, unless they thought that the firing of their neighbour's house could not damage them, altogether unreasonable. Came then to the articles of the entry into the war, and we desired, "where we be now in peace and at that [poi]nt with [the Fren]chem[en] that they deny us not our [pension], but grant the debt, and daily seek ways and means how to see us thereof satisfied," that, entering the war for the Emperor's benefit, and so losing the arrears, 1,352,000 cr., and percase the pension, and consuming great treasure in the war and the defence of the Scottish border, the Emperor should make like bond of indemnity of the pension, as he did in the treaty of Windsor, the copy of which bond we send herewith. Here the ambassador seemed to make the case indifferent,

* May 18.

† The writer has first put it "among them conceived such articles," but has cancelled the first two words, and apparently omitted to cancel the other three (which are on the next line).

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360. [HENRY VIII. to BONNER]—*cont.*

"as though we had as great a cause to enter the war for the recovery of that which is not denied unto us, by the which entry we should also consume innumerable treasure, being already in our possession, as he who is daily so assaulted and infested by the Turk and the Fre[nch king] as it is not unlike but, unless he look groundly and shortly to the redress and stay of it, it may turn him to an extreme loss and displeasure." But we, to abridge matters and show ourselves more to regard the quiet of Christendom and defence of our old friend, neither stood upon the precedent nor the causes which should more enforce the like now than before, nor upon the expense to be sustained in this war, but descended to the overture that if the Emperor "would be bound, at the day prefixed, to invade the said French king in such place as he should think for his most commodity with th' army prefixed we for our part would] be bound to do the [sembl]able in the parts of Picardy."

Unfinished draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 11. Mutilated. Endd. (in a later hand): 'May 1542, M. to the bishop of London ambr in Spayn.'

361. CHARLES V. and HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Draft treaty between Charles V. and Henry VIII. to the following effect:—1. That all past unkindness be forgotten, and neither prince, during their lives, make any treaty to the prejudice of the other; any promise to the contrary, which may have passed either of them to be void, as repugnant to the former leagues between them. 2. Neither prince, upon any pretext, be it at the request of any prince, state or potentate, temporal or spiritual, or otherwise, shall recede from this present treaty. 3. Neither prince shall make any treaty or truce with France, "if they shall enter war against the same," without the other's consent.

The preamble states that ("where th' office and duty of every Christian king, prince and potentate," require them to maintain Christ's religion, and withstand such as would annoy it), the King of England is certified, by his ally, Charles V., and, otherwise, that the Turk makes great preparations this year against Christendom, and the French king, who has had the name of "Most Christian king," aids him. The said Emperor and King of England, to stay the French king from this abomination (who, relying on the Turk's friendship, withholds from each of them certain rights and inheritances), think it necessary, although already in amity, to enter a more strait amity, "which we A. be (*sic*), etc., sufficiently authorised by the commission of the said most noble King of England, and I, Chapuis, &c., sufficiently, etc., have by virtue of our commissions [the tenor whereof ensueth]* concluded in manner and form following."

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Th' Emperor's ambassador; and in a later hand: 1542, Preface for a treaty made between the King's Majesty and the Emperor.

362. GRANTS in MAY 1542.

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1. Wm. Stafford and Mary his wife. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) The manor of Magna Holland with its lands (extent given) there and in Walton, Claston Magna, Claston Parva, Kyrbye, Thorp, Mose and Beamond, Essex, and the advowson of the church; to Sir Thos. Pope and Nich. Bacon and

the heirs of the said Nicholas. Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 2.

(ii.) The manors of Maners Fee, Zouches Fee, Colvill Fee, and Sharde-lowes, with appurtenances in Fulbourne and Hynton, Camb., and the advowson of Fulbourne church; to Henry Greye.

* Cancelled.

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Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 6.

2. Sir John lord Russell, Great Admiral. Licence to alienate the manor of Kyrbye, Ntht., which belonged to Fyneshed priory, to Humph. Stafford, of Kyrbye (son and heir apparent of Humph. Stafford, of Blatherwyke, Ntht.) and Margaret his wife. Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 30.

3. Edm. Horne. Licence to alienate the manor of Fyfelde, Oxon, to Henry Rathbon. Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 8.

4. Edw. Skypwyth and Margaret his wife. Licence to alienate the late priory of Clementhorp, with appurtenances in Clementhorp, Bysshophorpe, Knavysmyre, Bustertorpe and Myddlethorpe, in co. city of York, with the demesne lands (named) and "le Fysshgarthe" in Clementhorp, late in tenure of Wm. Maunsell, dec., and the messuage late in tenure of Thos. Leedes in Middlethorpe; to Sir Arthur Darcy and Mary his wife. Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 10.

5. Nich. Deryng. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) The manor of Owers, Hants, which belonged to Hyde mon., to John Pescod. Westm., 1 May.

(ii.) The messuage called Whetham in Lysse, Hants, which belonged to St. Mary's, Winchester, with lands called Longe landes thereto adjoining, in Lysse Turney, Lysse Abbas and Whetham Hyll, Hants, in tenure of John Westbroke; to the said John. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 11.

6. John Bowes. To be clerk of all liveries or prosecutions of lands, in England, Wales, Calais, and the marches, in the Court of wards and liveries; for life; with the usual fees. *Del. Westm.*, 1 May 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Subscribed by Lord Chancellor Audeley and endorsed "at the suit of Mr. Denny."*) *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

7. The Court of the General Surveyors of Crown Lands. Appointment of officers of this Court (which, as established by act of the Parliament, 33 Henry VIII., now prorogued till 3 Nov. next, is to consist of three General Surveyors having power to use the seal of the Court, who shall be collectively the first officer of the Court, the treasurer of the King's Chamber for the time being, who shall be treasurer and 2nd officer of the Court, a person learned in the law, who shall be attorney of the Court and 3rd officer, and a master of the woods who shall be 4th officer), i.e. of Sir John Daunce, Sir Ric. Pollard and Sir Thos. Moyle, as the General Surveyors and, collectively, first officer, and of Sir Brian Tuke, Wm.

Staunford, hereby named attorney of the Court, and John Mynne, hereby named master of the woods. As the Chamber, called the Princes Chamber, where the General Surveyors have hitherto sat, is too small they shall have new quarters assigned to them. *Del. Westm.*, 1 May 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Subscribed by Daunce, Staunford and Mynne. Endd.: The Commission for the General Surveyors.*)

8. Wm. Staunford, esquire. To be attorney of the Court of General Surveyors; with 40*l.* a year fee, and allowance of his travelling expenses. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.* (*Cancelled, with note that 28 December 38 Hen. VIII., Staunford freely surrendered his letters patent.*)

9. Ric. Jenour, gentleman. To be clerk of the Court of General Surveyors; with fees as enjoyed by the clerk of the Chamber of the King's duchy at Westminster or duchy of Lancaster (*sic*). Greenwich, 24 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. 1 May.*—P.S.

10. John Mynne, esquire. To be fourth officer or master of the woods in the Court of General Surveyors, with 50*l.* a year and power to appoint deputies and allowance of travelling expenses for himself and them. Greenwich, 24 April 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 24.*

2. Another copy without date of delivery.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 26* (*undated*).

11. George Delalynde and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Staunton Fytzherbert, Wilts, with the advowson of the parish church of Staunton, Staunton Fytzherbert and Staunton Fytzwaren, Wilts; to Thos. Brynde. Westm., 2 May. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 6.

12. Robt. Holte of Stubble in Rachedale, Lanc. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) Three messuages in the several possessions of Giles Grene, Wm. Dawson and Giles Hamond, in Calcottes in Parva Mytton, Lanc., with all his woods and underwoods in Parva Mytton, which belonged to Whalley mon.; to Anth. Watson. Westm., 3 May. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

(ii.) A messuage lying on the east side of the church of Whalley, Lanc., in possession of John Bradyll, a messuage and garden there, lately in possession of Robt. Lawe, and two closes called Lower and Over Bronyshe Bankes in Whalley, in tenure of John Bradyll, all which belonged to Whalley mon.; to John Bradyll, of Whalley. Westm., 3 May. *Ibid.*

(iii.) Lands in Standen next Clyderowe, Lanc., in occupation of Wm. Far-

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ram and of Giles Coltehurst, which belonged to Whalley mon.; to Giles Coltehurst, of Standen, Lanc. Westm., 3 May. *Ibid.*, m. 21.

(iv.) Lands in Edysforthe in Clyderowe, Lanc., in the occupation of Henry Coltehurst and Robt. Wadyngton, and in Hulcroft in Clyderowe in occupation of John Felden, all which belonged to Whalley mon.; to Matthew Coltehirste. Westm., 3 May. *Ibid.*

13. George Zouche. Licence to alienate a pension of 3l. 6s. 8d. out of the rectory of Eynsbury, Hunts, which belonged to St. Neot's monastery; to Hugh Gibson, clk. Westm., 3 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 30.

14. John Knyghtley, clk., King's Chaplain. To be dean of the collegiate church of Warwick, Worc. dioc., void by the resignation of John Carvanel. Rochester. 27 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 26.*

15. George Byrche, King's servant. Licence to search for and dig ores in the North parts of the realm (where they are said to be numerous), buildings and several grounds about men's houses excepted, and to melt 400 lbs. weight of each kind of ore and make certificate thereof. With charge to justices and officers to assist him. Westonhanger, 1 May 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 May.—P.S. *In English.*

16. Town of Melcombe Regis, Dors. Grant (in consideration that the burgesses and tenants are excessively burdened with a fee farm of 8 mks. and tenths and fifteenths amounting to 9l. 15s. when they are granted) that, for 40 years, the fee farm of the town may be only 20s. and the tenths and fifteenths 13s. 4d.; with pardon of arrears. Moreover, whereas the Parliament of 32 Hen. VIII. granted the King four fifteenths and tenths to be levied as usual, except the sum of 24,000l. to be deducted therefrom for the relief of poor towns, cities and boroughs, the town is pardoned for 36l. 6s. 8d. of the 39l. which would thus become due from them; and John Browne and Walter Grey, collectors, respectively, of the 1st and 2nd of these fifteenths and tenths, are exonerated in their accounts to the above amounts, and those who shall be collectors of the 3rd and 4th payments in co. Dors., shall be likewise exonerated. Greenwich, 23 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 25.*

17. John Arnold, King's servant. Licence to alienate the reversion of a pasture of sheep with the tithes thereon in Collesborne, Glouc., which Thos. Geys now holds for life and which belonged to

Lanthony monastery, beside Gloucester, as part of the manor of Collysborne; a pasture called Beyrtteley late in tenure of Walt. Woodwell and now of Arthur Porter outside the southern gate of Gloucester, 8 acres of meadow in tenure of Arthur Porter in Sudnede beside Gloucester, which belonged to St. Peter's monastery, Gloucester; and lands called Rogiers now in tenure of Arthur Porter in Queddesley, Glouc., which belonged to Lanthony; to the said Arthur Porter. Westm., 4 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 21.

18. Arthur Longfeld. Licence to alienate the chief messuage in Blechenden, Oxon, and lands in Blechenden and Hampton Gaye, Oxon, which belonged to Godstow mon., and are leased to Edmund Powell; also rent of 5s. and service due from the tenement of Robt. Howse, and two messuages in tenure of Hen. Sylversyde, in Blechenden, which belonged to Osney mon.; to Sir John Williams. Westm., 4 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 6.

19. John White and John Hauchett and Bridget his wife. Pardon for the alienation without licence of the manor of Caldecote, Bucks, by Hauchett and his wife to White. Westm., 4 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 11.

20. John Fletcher. Letters of marque enrolled in 34 Hen. VIII. (*Pat. p. 12, m. 20*) as dated Westm., 4 May, are of the year 1543.

21. John Smyth. Licence to alienate the messuage and farm called Heygrene, with certain closes there (named), Essex, to Thos. Smyth, of Hackney, Midd., to be regranted to the said John and Dorothy his wife and the heirs of the said John. Westm., 5 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 1.

22. Wm. Severn. Licence to alienate a moiety of the manor of Fulkys in Barkyng, Essex, to Stephen Close and Ralph Marshall. Westm., 5 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 11.

23. Thos. Lokar, merchant, of Bristol. Licence to alienate a water mill in tenure of Edw. Warham and messuages in tenure of Ric., Roger and Wm. Warham in Caldebroke, in the lordship and parish of Madley, Salop, which belonged to Wenlock priory, also certain fields (named) in Burwardesley, Salop, held by Wm. Longley by copy of court roll; to Wm. Sprotte, merchant of Bristol. Westm., 5 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 12.

24. Ric. Venables, serjeant at arms. Lease of (1) the lordship of Myyth *alias* Muythoke, Glouc., and other parcels of lands called Spencer's lands (which were leased, by pat. 13 May 15 Hen. VIII.,

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to Henry abbot of Tewkesbury, for 21 years); (2) certain lands (specified and tenants named) in Camhouses within the lordship of Wensleydale, Yorks.; (3) lands in Est Maryfourthe in Rokewyke, Yorks.; (4) the grange called Myddelton Grange in the Myre, Yorks., which premises in Yorkshire belonged to Jervaux mon., and came to the King by attainder of the abbot; and (5) lands (specified and tenants named) in Bisshoppes Dale within the lordship of Myddelham, Yorks., parcel of lands assigned for the pay of the garrison of Berwick. To hold the lands in Gloucestershire from Mich. 1544, for 21 years, and the rest from Mich. next, for 21 years; at rents of (1) 8*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, (2) 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, (3) 3*l.*, (4) 5*l.*, and (5) 13*l.* respectively. *Del. Westm.*, 5 May 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*very faded and illegible*).

25. Agnes duchess of Norfolk, late of Lambeth, Surr., widow. General pardon for treasons committed before 14 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Westm.*, 5 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 3, m. 26.

26. Alex. Plumley. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Alex. Plumley, mercer, of London, without proof of age, with profits since 18 June 32 Hen. VIII. *Westm.*, 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. 6 May 34 Hen. VIII.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 5.*

27. Davit Upgynkyn and George Estcote, yeoman of the Guard. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of bailiff of the manor of Colomp John, with 4*l.* a year. The office was granted 29 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. by Henry late marquis of Exeter to the said Davit alone, who has now surrendered his patent, and it is in the King's gift by the attainder of the said marquis. Greenwich, 8 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 May 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 29.*

28. Commission of the peace.

Cumb.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Norfolk, Treasurer, Suffolk, President of the Council, Russell, Privy Seal, John Hynde King's serjeant at law, Edm. Moleneux, King's serjeant at law, Sir Thos. Clyfford, Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir Robt. Bowes, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Thos. Curwen, Sir Edw. Eglyanby, Thos. Dalston, John Alegh, Ant. Barwys, Robt. Bristowe, Wm. Bentley, Thos. Salkeld, Wm. Moulecaster. *Westm.*, 6 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p. 11, m. 1*d.**

29. John Weale, S.T.B. The presentation, dated 7 May, to Great All Hallows,

London, enrolled in *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 21, is of the year 35 Hen. VIII.

30. Thos. Noke. Licence to alienate certain land, specified, in Hatfield Brodoke *alias* King's Hatfield, Essex, to Thos. Lukyn. *Westm.*, 8 May. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

31. Marcus Antonius Petala, one of the King's sagbutt players. Grant of the manor or lordship of Fyddington, Glouc., parcel of Warwick's lands, for 21 years at 40*s.* rent; which manor was lately granted to Peregrine Symond, dec., for term of life. Greenwich, 20 April ——— (*year blank*). *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

32. Thos. Topclif, gentleman. Annuity of 7*l.* out of the manor of Ayshby and certain lands in Firskeyn, Linc., late of Thos. Delalaunde, gentleman, dec., and in the King's hands by the minority of Isabel and Susan, kinswomen and heiresses of the said Thos. Delalaunde, viz., daughters of William, dec., son and heir apparent of the said Thomas; with the wardship and marriage of the said daughters. Dover Castle, 3 May 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 11, m. 32.*

33. Henry Fortescue. Grant, in tail male, of the manors of Eyworth, Beds, and Morehall in Writtell, Essex, and a third part of the manor of Trompington, Camb., with appurtenances in Eyworth, Writtell and Trompington; which premises came to Henry VII. by the attainder of Sir Ric. Carleton. With issues since the Annunciation 32 Hen. VIII. The preamble states that the premises were granted in tail male by patent 13 March 1 Hen. VII. to Sir John Fortescue, father of John, father of the said Henry; but that owing to some informality the grant was found valid only for the life of the said Sir John.* *Westm.*, 10 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 7, m. 27.

34. Nich. Aleock, one of the King's surgeons. Grant, in fee (for 173*l.* 5*s.*), of the rectory of Kirby juxta Owresby, Linc., which belonged to Elsham priory, Linc., with a tithe barn and stable adjoining, in tenure of Wm. Turwytt; also the advowson of the vicarage of Kirby; yearly value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; free of charges, except 7*s.* 6*d.* a year for procurations and synodals to the dean of Lincoln. Dover Castle, 5 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 19.*

*The wording of this grant, at least in the inrolment, is a little unintelligible. It says that the manors came into the King's hands by Sir John's death, "*pro eo quod dicta concessio prefato Johanni facta per leges (sic) form am ultra statutum pro termino vite sue minime extendebat.*" And the relation between this grantee, Henry, and Sir John is not distinctly indicated, though there is a clause conferring views of frank pledge, &c., "*qualia dictus Ricardus Carleton, miles, sive antecessores sui, aut Johannes Fortescue miles vel Johannes Fortescue, armiger, pater predicti Henrici Fortescue, seu eorum alicujus (sic) preantea ibidem habuerunt.*"

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35. George Ardern, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, of the King's reversion of a tenement called "le Bull super le Hope" and a tenement adjoining, called "le Bull," in which Thos. Grove lately dwelt, in the parish of St. Peter's Cornhill and ward of Limestrete, in London, and 4 messuages and 100 acres of land in Walworth in the parish of St. Mary of Newington, Surr., all which one Thos. Scopham, mercer of London, by indenture, 3 March 20 Henry VIII., sold to Ric. Fermour, merchant of the Staple of Calais, with promise to enfeof Sir Edm. Walsingham, Wm. Fermour, Wm. Walsingham, Hen. White, Ric. Wenman and John Williams in the same to the use of the said Scopham during life, and after his death the premises in London to go to Ric. Fermour, those in Walworth, except the farm (described) which one Lewis Turfote then held in right of Agnes his wife, to the use of Alice then and now wife of the said Thos. Scopham for life, with remainder to Ric. Fermour, and the said farm to Ric. Fermour, which sale was duly completed by course of law, by fine levied before Robt. Brudenell, Ric. Broke, Ant. Fitzherbert, Thos. Englefeld and Wm. Shelley, justices, &c. (detailed), and afterwards, i.e. 8 May 32 Henry VIII., the said Ric. Fermour was attainted and the premises became forfeited to the King. Westenhanger, 1 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S.

36. Arthur Longfeld. Licence to alienate the lands in tenure of Wm. Wogan in Wykyn or Outwykyn, formerly called Ellfeld, Ntht., which belonged to Shene monastery, to Edw. Gyffard and Christina his wife. *Westm.*, 10 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 1.

37. Edw. Rawleygh. Livery of lands in England, Wales and Calais as s. and h. of Ant. Rawleigh and Eliz. his wife, late wife of Leonard Rede, dec., without proof of age. With profits since the deaths of the said Anthony and Elizabeth. *Westm.*, 10 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 7.

38. Henry Dyngley. Livery of lands without proof of age, as son and heir of Sir John Dyngley, dec., in England, Wales and Calais, with profits since the death of Sir John. *Westm.*, 10 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 15.

39. John Edwards, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's Chamber. To be chief forester or master of the forest in Chirkeland, Denb., with 2d. a day. Dover Castle, 6 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S.

40. John Barnaby *alias* Berneby, of Hendley upon Thames, Oxon, yeoman. Pardon of all offences committed before 18 April 32 Hen. VIII. Dover Castle,

4 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S.

41. Thomas duke of Norfolk. Licence to alienate lands called Langherst or Langhurst farm, in Horsham, Suss., and all lands in Horsham which John Caryll, late King's serjeant at law, or Robt. Whyght, of Farnham, Surr., clothier, dec., held, as part of the said farm, from the abbess and convent of Syon, Midd.; to John Caryll. *Westm.*, 12 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 11.

42. Edw. Fynes lord Clynton and Saye. Licence to alienate 40 acres of pasture and a close of pasture called Dolewhaite, in Yernham, Linc., to Godfrey Colvyll. *Westm.*, 12 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 1.

43. John Huntley. Pardon for having acquired lands held of the Crown *in capite* without licence, i.e. the manor of Elkeston *alias* Elston with its lands there and in Dryffeld, Cowlesborne, Cowley and Wynston, and the advowson of Elkeston church. *Westm.*, 13 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 1.

44. Commission of Sewers.
Soms.—Sir John Seyntlowe, Sir Hen. Capell, Sir Hugh Paulett, Sir John Newton, John Rodney, John Kenne, Thos. Arter, Thos. Horner, Edm. Huntley, Alex. Popham, Ant. Gilbert, Thos. Bamfield, Wm. Vowell, Thos. Kemys, Giles Dodyngton, and Hugh Brooke, commissioners, to survey and see to the repair of sea dykes, &c., from Porteshed Mill by Weston in Gorden, Walton, Clopton, Portbury, Eston in Gorden, back to Porteshed Mill and thence by Clevedons Mill, Tykenham, Wraxall, Kencottes Fourde, the "oute yeo" called New Yeoe, Yeatton, Camesbury, Babours Mill, Lawrenswyke, World (*sic*), Pukestone, Banwell, Kyngeston Seymer, Ken, Naylesey, Mygyll, Onelvey, Brokley to Bakewell. *Westm.*, 13 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 8d.

45. Commission of gaol delivery.
Derby gaol.—Roland Babyngton, Matthew Knyfton, German Poole, Thos. Powterell, Wm. Legh, Fras. Leeke, Edw. Gery, Ric. Curson, and Thos. Sutton. *Westm.*, 13 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 13d.

46. Sir Thos. Pope. Licence to alienate the rectory and advowson of Evenley, Ntht., to Edm. Powell. *Westm.*, 14 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 7.

47. John Croke. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in Chancellor Lane in the parish of St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street, London (position given as regards the high way, the field which belonged to the late hospital of St. John of Jerusalem called Fykkettesfeld, the tenement of John Tayler and the tenement late in tenure of John Yonge, clk., and

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now of Edw. Garth), to Owen Oglethorp, clk. Westm., 15 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 1.*

48. Michael Westworth, clerk of the Kitchen. To be steward of the manors or lordships of Penrith, Castelsoureyby, Scotby, Gamlesby, and Queneshames, Cumb.; with fees of 100s., *vice* Henry late earl of Cumberland, dec. Westenhamer, 1 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 15 May.—P.S.*

49. John Farraunt of Yngerstone, Essex, labourer. Pardon for having accidentally killed Thos. Olmested, aged eight years, with an arrow, while shooting at the butts called "Twelve score prikk" at Abbas Yng, Essex, 1 May 33 Hen. VIII., as certified by Thos. Sylesden, coroner, to Sir Thos. Willoughby and Sir Humph. Brown, King's serjeant, justices of gaol delivery at Colchester. *Westm., 15 May. Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

50. John Agmondysham and Eleanor his wife. Pardon for having alienated, without licence, to Fras. Counsell, the manor of Aspe in Walton upon Thames and Kingston, Surr., and three messuages in East Greenwich, Kent. *Westm., 16 May. Pat. p. 2, m. 21; also m. 20 (where it is cancelled).*

51. Wm. Gonson, of London. Licence to alienate the reversion of the house and site of the college of Acon, in London, now leased to Thos. Mildemaye, to Sir Ralph Waren, alderman. *Westm., 16 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 22; also enrolled in p. 4, m. 6.*

52. Sir Francis Bryan and Philippa, his wife, Hen. Fortescu, son and heir apparent of the said Philippa, Ric. Bury, Reginald Mone and Edw. Bathecome. Licence to alienate the manor of Magna Tey, with lands in Magna Tey, Parva Tey, Markystey, Feryng, Aldam, Fordam, Wakescolne, Pontebright, Oldford, Uphall and Ramsey, and the advowson of the church of Magna Tey; to Sir Thos. lord Audeley of Walden, Chancellor. *Westm., 16 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 12.*

53. Charles duke of Suffolk, great master of the Household. Licence to alienate the manor, or mansion house and site of the manor, or late preceptory of Rybston, in ——— (blank) parish, Yorks., with a house and smithy therein and all the buildings and demesnes (specified); to Hen. Goodryk and Margaret his wife. *Westm., 17 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 2.*

54. Ric. Andrewes. Licence to alienate the manor of Cudston, Worc., to Wm. Freman. *Westm., 17 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 2.*

55. Sir Ric. Longe and Margaret his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Littleton, Glouc., to Wm. Stumpppe. *Westm., 17 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 7.*

56. Ralph Fane and Eliz. his wife. Livery of the lands of the said Elizabeth, as d. and h. of Roland Brygges and Marg., his wife, without proof of age. Profits since Mich. 32 Hen. VIII. *Westm., 18 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 14.*

57. Thos. Godfray. To be clerk of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths (as established by Act of Parliament 32 Hen. VIII. to manage those issues which, by Act of 26 Hen. VIII., were annexed to the Crown), *vice* Alex. Cowthopp, dec. Greenwich, 17 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 18 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 24.*

58. Agnes duchess of Norfolk late of Lambeth, Surr., widow. Grant, for life, of the manors or lordships of Stoke *alias* Stoke Hall, Suff., of Reigate, Surr., of Sheringham, Welles, Wiveton, Warram, Stafford Barningham and Hecham, Norf., and of lands in Colchester, Essex, with all appurtenances in Stoke, Neylond, Polstede, Boxworth and Higham, Suff., and the other places aforementioned, except the rectory and advowson of Hicham; which premises the said Duchess lately held for life, with remainder to Thomas duke of Norfolk and his heirs, and forfeited by her late attainer; rent free, with profits from Michaelmas last. Greenwich, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 20 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 32.*

59. George Harper. Licence to alienate the manor and advowson of the rectory of Onger ad Castrum *alias* Chepingonger, Essex, to Wm. Morice. *Westm., 20 May. Pat. p. 3, m. 26.*

60. Ant. Pounde. Licence to alienate the manors of Drayton le Beare and Stenbery, Hants, to Wm. Wayte and Ant. Wayte and the heirs of the said Ant. Wayte. *Westm., 20 May. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 2.*

61. Thos Wymbysshe and Elizabeth his wife. Livery of lands, in right of said Elizabeth, kinswoman of Sir George Tayleboys and daughter of Sir Gilbert lord Tayleboys, dec., and sister of George lord Tayleboys, also sister and heiress of Robt. lord Tayleboys, son of the said Sir Gilbert, *i.e.* the lordships or manors of South Kyme, Aswarby, Golthagh, Ingham, Metheringby, Hesyll, Newton, Kyme, Hornyngton, Paderthorpe, Redesdale Ball., Redesdale Coll., Cokeale, Croydon and Rokeby, with their appurtenances in Byllnyngay, North Kyme, Walcote, Dogdike, Counsby, Skyrbecke, Swyneshedde, Bycker, Anstrope, Ewerby, Evedon, Osbournby, Helpringham, Asgarby and Totyng, in cos. Linc., Yorks., Nthld., Camb., Warw. and Surr., with advowsons of the churches of South Kyme, Aswarby, Golthages *alias* Golthagh, Ingham, Metheryngham, Hesyll, Newton Kyme, Hornyngton,

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Paderthorpe *alias* Padokthorpe, Redesdale Ball., Redesdale Coll., Cokedale, Crawden and Rokeby, and all other possessions of the said Robert lord Tayleboys. Greenwich, 19 May 34 Hen VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 2.*

62. Commission of Sewers.

Suff.—Hen. Doyle, Lionel Talmage, Thos. Darcy, Thos. Sekeforthe, Edw. Glemham, Chr. Goldingham, Nich. Cutler, John Southwell, Robt. Browne, John Valantyne and John Sone, commissioners in the marshes of Sudbury. *Westm.*, 20 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 9d.*

63. Augustine Palmer, clerk. The grant of a pension enrolled on *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 10, m. 26*, is of the year 35 Hen. VIII.

64. George Harper. Licence to alienate the site and chief messuage of the manor of Forthampton, Glouc., with certain closes and lands (specified) in Forthampton and Swynley, Glouc., and the rectories and advowsons of Forthampton and Swynley; to Maurice Denys. *Westm.*, 23 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 3.*

65. Peter Mannyng of New Sarum, Wilts, horseleche. Pardon for the murder of his wife Mary, whom, 16 Jan. 29 Hen. VIII. about 12 p.m., she being pregnant, he attacked and wounded with a sword and finally threw downstairs from an upper chamber. Greenwich, 15 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 12, m. 20.*

66. Commissions of the peace.

Norfolk.—Chancellor Audeley, High Treasurer Norfolk, Suffolk, President of the Council, Russell, Privy Seal, Hen. earl of Surrey, T. bp. of Ely, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Sir Robt. Southwell, M.R., Sir John Spelman, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Heydon, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Thos. le Strange, Sir Ric. Southwell, Sir Edm. Bedyngfeld, Sir Jas. Boleyn, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Chr. Heydon, Sir John Clere, Robt. Townesend, serjeant at law, Robt. Holdych, Ph. Calthorp, Hen. Bedyngfeld, Hen. Hubbard, John Gooderyke, Hen. Gooderyke, John Robsarte, Roger Woodhouse, John Curson, John Wotton, Nich. Straunge, Giles Townesends, Wm. Yelverton, Robt. Curson, Ric. Heydon, Edm. Grey, Thos. Woodhouse of Waxham, John Corbett, sen., Hen. Warde, Robt. Barney, Edm. Belyngford, Thos. Gawdy and Gregory Davy. *Westm.*, 23 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2d.*

67. *Worc.* Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Sir John lord Russell, Privy Seal, Wm.

earl of Arundell, R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, R. bp. of St. Asaph's, Walter lord Ferrers, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir Wm. Thomas, Sir John Vernon, Sir Ric. Lygyn, Wm. Whorwood, Attorney General, John Pakyngton, David Broke, John Scudamour, Thos. Nevell, Roland Moreton, Thos. Holte, Ric. Hassall, John Pryce, Thos. Acton, Robt. Acton, Thos. Hunkes, Robt. Wye, Ric. Palmer, Ric. Tracey, Geo. Willoughby, Wm. Gower, Wm. Sheldon, Wm. Cookesey, Hen. Russell, John Vampage, Ralph Sheldon, Thos. Blounte of Shillington, Chr. Savage, Walt. Blounte, Wm. Pynnocke and Ric. Wynford. *Westm.*, 23 May. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2d.*

68. The city of Lincoln. Pardon and release of 200*l.* of the 400*l.*, payable at the rate of 100*l.* a year, demanded of it under the act of the Parliament which began 28 April 31 Hen. VIII., and continued by divers prorogations until 24 July 32 Hen. VIII., granting the King four whole fifteenths and tenths; the remaining 200*l.* to be payable, 50*l.* a year. *Westm.*, 23 May. *Del. Westm.*, 25 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 29.*

69. Ric. Coxo, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the prebend of Sutton and Buckingham with Horley and Horton, in Lincoln Cathedral, *vice* Ric. Pate, attainted. Westminster, 20 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 1.*

70. Barth. Baynham. To be keeper of the King's place called Staple Inn, formerly called Prynce Inn, in Calais, with 4*d.* sterling, English, a day; also to be one of the soldiers of Calais with one man in wages under him, *vice* Wm. London, resigned, with 8*d.* a day for himself and 6*d.* a day for his man. This grant is in consideration that the said Wm. London has surrendered letters patent, dated Berechurch, 5 Sept. 23 Hen. VIII., constituting him keeper of the Staple Inn with 4*d.* a day. Greenwich, 15 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

71. John Lupton, a yeoman of the Guard. To have the next room which shall be void of an almsman of the foundation of the Cathedral Church of Christchurch, Canterbury. Addressed to the dean and chapter. *Westm.*, 24 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 1. In English.*

72. Wm. Saxey, King's chaplain, LL.D. Presentation to the prebend of Buckingham in the collegiate church of Southwell, Notts, void by death. Greenwich, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 1.*

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73. John Wilmot, gentleman. Annuity of 5 mks., out of the manor of Hall Place *alias* Wolfrigeston with appurtenances in Wolfrigeston, Knyghton, Uplamborne and Offington, Berks., now in the King's hands by the minority of Fridiswide, daughter and heiress of John George, dec.; with wardship and marriage of the said Fridiswide. Westm., 20 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

74. John White of Southwike, Hants, esquire, the King's servant. Grant for life of certain messuages and closes, specified, in Southwike and Burhunt, Hants, now in tenures of Thos. Bright, John Barneham, Hen. Barrey, John Markes, Ric. Benet, John Benet, Wm. Capper, Wm. Hensloo, Steph. Barneham, Robt. Faukener, and Thos. Rede, which came to the King by the attainder of Hugh Holland; also all the late possessions of the said Hugh in Southwike, Burhunt, Hipley, Havount, Brokhamp-ton, Portsmouth, Portchestre and Wykeham, Hants; rent free; with profits from Lady Day 29 Hen. VIII. Westm., 22 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27

May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 1.

75. Sir Ric. Riche, Chancellor of the Augmentations. Grant, in fee, of (1) the manor of Gladfen *alias* Gladfen Hall, and (2) the rectory of Matching, which belonged to the suppressed priory of Leghes, Essex, with all possessions of the priory in Halsted and Matching, Essex; and (3) the manor of Fawcet *alias* Fawcett Forest, Westmld., which belonged to the dissolved abbey of Bylande, Yorks., with Fawcett Wood and all other possessions of the abbey there and in Bannandesdale, Bannandesdalehed, Borowdale, Borowdalehed and Capullfall within the parishes of Kendal and Shapp, Westmld.; values (1) 6*l.*, (2) 1*l.*; rents (1) 12*s.*, (2) 22*s.*, (3) 34*s.* 8*d.* Hampton Court, 26 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 11.

76. Thos Rawlyn, of Tilney, Norf., husbandman, *alias* of Tilney in Masse-lond, merchant. Fiat for a protection; going in the retinue of Lord Mawtravers, deputy of Calais. *Signed* H. Mawtravers. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 34 Hen. VIII.

363. CHAPUYS TO MARY OF HUNGARY.*

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 9.

As he wrote in his letter of Easter Eve,† went to Hampton Court, where during the first four days of his stay he had several audiences of the King, in pursuance of her commands, touching the treaty of closer alliance. But as no instructions have yet come, either from her or from the Emperor in Spain, desires them urgently. Not having received the private ones promised by the Emperor in his letter of 3 April‡—in which, moreover, reference was made to another and fuller set of instructions to come by way of Flanders—she may conceive the awkward position in which he is placed. Believes that if either set of instructions had come to hand the King would have met him half way, for he is wise, and very well disposed to make common cause with the Emperor. Indeed, he now seems willing to risk his throne and life to avert ruin from Christendom. The French do not actually refuse to pay their debt to him, which they would the moment they heard he had made alliance with the Emperor. For want of the private instructions promised by the Queen, has not been able to advance a step. Has done his best to show the King and his ministers their need of the Emperor's alliance, but has only been able to obtain from him a general declaration of the help he would afford in an invasion of French territory, viz., 3,000 foot and as many horse. At the present juncture it would be a great thing if he would join his forces at Calais, Guisnes, etc., with ours. Thinks, moreover, it would be well to accept his offers at once, without looking too closely into the articles, for when he takes a fancy for a person or a thing he goes the whole way, and once he is engaged in the conquest of France there will be plenty of opportunities of modifying the articles. Urges strongly despatch and

* This letter is dated 7 June in the margin of the Spanish Calendar, although the Editor says the original is undated. It must certainly have been written before Chapuys crossed to Brussels, and apparently was meant for show, as later letters seem to indicate. See No. 441, p. 251, and No. 442, p. 254. † Meaning Whitsun Eve, 27 May.

‡ Apparently the letter of 3 May is intended, which was forwarded by Queen Mary on the 21 May (see Nos. 293 and 339).

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363. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—cont.

secrecy. Advises also that she should not address Henry in holograph letters, as "bel oncle," which serves to re-open old wounds, or speak of the "Princess of England," as the King has a son and heir.

From a holograph in French (undated) in the Archives of Vienna.

1, 2 June. 364. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 5.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 1 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Order (described) in the case of Reynold Beseley, to whom the King, 3 March 33 Hen. VIII., granted the office of clerkship of York castle and county, and Ant. Maude, to whom he granted 28 Feb. 23 (*sic*) Hen. VIII., the bailiwick of Harthill and other wapenstakes; but who are prevented from exercising these offices by Sir Hen. Savell, sheriff of Yorkshire, who had put in his own officers.

2 June.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 7.

2. Meeting at Hampton Court, 2 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to the warden of the Fleet to permit Bolson's wife to visit her husband, prisoner there, in his presence.

2 June. 365. HENRY VIII. to O'DONELL.

R. O.
St. P., III.
385.

In answer to his letters of 10 May (*sic*)*, marvels that he, whom the Deputy has recommended as a "civile person and a loyal subject," should make such suits. He should rather, remembering the King's goodness, show himself ready to redubb his past offences than seek to withdraw from his duty, to the evil example of others. Refers him to the Deputy, who will dispense with him in cases reasonable. Hampton Court, 2 June 34 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1. Headed and endd.: Copy of the King's Majesty's answer to Odoneyl.

R. O.

2. Original draft of the preceding in Wriothesley's hand. Undated.

Pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to O'Donel ij^o Junii a^o xxxiii^o.

2 June. 366. WINGFIELD COLLEGE, Suffolk.

R. O.
Rymer, XIV.
748.

Surrender (by Robt. Budd, clk., master, and the chaplains of the college of Wynkfeld) of the college, and all its possessions in Wyngefeld, Chekeryng, Saxmondham, Selyham, Essham, Walpole, Benhall St. Roberts, Myddelton Chekeryng, Raydon Wyngefeld, and Stradibroke, Suff., and elsewhere in England. 2 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* Robt. Bud, clk., master, Peter Bryngkeley, S.T.P., John Stannard, Thomas Campyon, and Edm. Harkok. [*See* Eighth Report of Dep. Keeper of P. Records, App. ii. 49.]

Seal injured. Certified by Nic. Bacon as taken by him. Enrolled Cl. Roll, 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, No. 8.

ii. Commission to Nic. Bacon to take the above 12 May 34 Hen. VIII.

iii. The commissioner's certificate of surrender, 17 June. *Signed and sealed.*

2 June. 367. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
385.

In answer to his letters of 14 April, explain that they recommended Oneil to be an earl, because, the weather being so severe, victuals so scarce, and his offers so good, they thought best to win him by promising to be petitioners for him. Indeed, he has behaved very

* *See* No. 262, which is really dated "10 Kalendas Maias."

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honestly since his submission, not seeking to revenge himself upon his neighbours, and submitting, at Dundalk, wholly to the King's order. The killing of his eldest son, Phelim Kegg, by McDonell, captain of his galloglasses, since the first submission, bred some displeasure, which the writers utilised to draw the galloglasses from him, as appears by McDonell's submission (enclosed). Ask the King's pleasure touching McDonell's petition for Green Castle and Mourne.

Are aware that the King's charges are very great, and the results uncertain as yet, but have good hope "that the end will be better if the thing begun be well ensued." Could appoint learned men to reside at Limerick, Galway, and those confines, if they knew what allowance the King would make them. Recommend that the stipends of the judges should be augmented, to enable them to go there, and elsewhere, on circuit as English judges do. In acceding to O'Brien's desire to be earl of Thomond, care should be taken to satisfy Donogh O'Brien, seneschall of Thomond, by placing him too in Parliament as a viscount.

None of the Council were participant with Coweley in his malicious proceedings, and their certificate sent thither against him did not proceed of malice. As to altering the seals to suit the change in the King's style, none here can do it, and the seals cannot be spared; so they send impressions, in wax that the seals may be graven there. Tyrrelogh Othole's children are bastards, as they before certified, and therefore are not his heirs, and so the Chancellor stays to act upon the last article of the King's letters until he receive further instructions. Recommend some help to be given to Desmond, who now repairs to see the King. Commend the bearer, Robt. Sentleger, the Deputy's brother, who accompanies Desmond at his request.

The abp. of Dublin, who freely released to the King certain of the lands that were given to Tirrelogh Othole, has asked them to write in his favour for pardon of a debt of 250*l.*, that he owed the late Lord Rochford. He has sustained great charges in the King's service, and received nothing of his predecessor, who was slain. He cannot pay the King and live in any honorable estate. Dublin, 2 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Abp. Browne, Edw. bp. of Meath, J. Rawson viscount Clontarf, Aylmer, Brabason, Bathe, Travers, Cusake, and Basset.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.

368. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
19,865. f. 7.
B. M.

"Further, having respect to the good and painful services of Edmond Sexten your Maties servant, who at this time conducteth the earl of Desmond to your Matie," and was also much the occasion of his submission, we beg you to be "good and gracious lord unto him in all his reasonable pursuits, well deserved."

Modern extract, p. 1. Headed as a letter from the Deputy and Council of Ireland to the King.

2 June.

Poli Epp., III.
55.

369. CARDINAL POLE TO CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Is just returned from Consistory, wearied in body and consoled in mind at this operation of God's Spirit in the mind of his Holiness about the creation of these two new colleagues, Dr. Gregorio* and the Father Master.† As to the third, the bp. of Modena, reputes it no less the work of the Spirit; but, as his promotion was to be expected, there is not such occasion to see in it the operation of the Spirit. Describes how the

* Gregory Cortese.

† Thomas Badia, master of the Sacred Palace.

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369. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI—cont.

news of his intended promotion took the Father Master by surprise, and how he came to Pole's chamber in the morning, before Consistory, begging Pole to intercede for him with His Holiness not to promote him, as unworthy of it; but when Pole did so his Holiness said that his opinion that he was unworthy was the more reason for electing him. Rome, 2 June 1542.

Must not omit that Cardinal Farnese told him that if Contarini had had to elect two cardinals he would certainly have elected these two.

Italian.

3 June.

370. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 8.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 3 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

3 June.

371. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 422.
(Full
abstract.)

His last of the 20th ult. reported intrigues brewing between Winchester and the Emperor's ambassador; which have since continued, inasmuch that other lords of the Privy Council have been there, and at Whitsuntide the said ambassador, ill as he is, had himself carried by water to Hampton Court to the King, and there was lodged with his troop for five days in the King's house, with whom he had long communications. He was caressed, not as an ordinary ambassador, but like some great minister of the Emperor coming to conclude an affair of importance. Meanwhile it was hinted to Marillac (in order to learn what he thought, and thereupon to lull him to sleep with fine words) that if a personage of authority had come instead of the receiver De Chasteauneuf, other language would have been held here about the marriage. Said only that if any of the deputies spoke of it they would find he had an answer; which would be that if things were brought near a conclusion Francis would not break the practice by failing to send a sufficient personage, as he (Marillac) had promised at the first overture in the North. Thinks their instance to have a great personage sent was to increase their reputation with the Emperor, in that, although so actively sought, they would not accept the *partis* offered; for, if they had as good will to join as they pretended, they would not have made instance there (*i.e.*, in France), for the despatch of a personage, upon pretext that they wished to enter war with the Emperor and conclude the treaty of this marriage, and then afterwards disavowed what their ambassador had put forward, and given Marillac even a more meagre answer.* Thinks now that they are trying to make the Emperor enter war with Francis, and such is the opinion of those who almost know their designs, and who promise in a few days to let Marillac hear particulars of these secret intrigues. Madame Marie said, eight days ago, to a damsel of her chamber, now married to a French subject, that it was folly to think that they would marry her out of England, or even in England, as long as her father lived; adding that she knew what had been said of it,

* This passage is a little obscure. The reading in the transcript is:—"Car, s'ilz eussent autant de volente de joindre qu'ilz en monstroient le semblant par tant de belles parolles, dont ilz faisoient sy bon marché, ilz n'eussent faict instance par delà qu'on despeschast personnaige expès de vostre part, Sire, soubz pretexte qu'ilz disent vouloir entrer en guerre contre l'Empereur et mettre conclusion au traité de ce mariage, pour après desavouer (?) ce que leur ambassadeur avoit proposé et me rendre encores plus meigre response que l'on feist ainsi qu'ilz desiroient qu'ilz n'auroient fait auparavant."

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both on Francis's part and the Emperor's, and was sure that if either was listened to it would be France, because they would rather acquit all that could be due to them than disburse 200,000 cr. elsewhere; but it was certain that nothing would be got from them but fine words, for she would be, while her father lived, only lady Mary, the most unhappy lady in Christendom.

Taking things at their worst, it remains only to write whether the English might intend anything this year to Francis's prejudice. Can as yet give no certain assurance; for, on the one hand, it looks as if for this year they are not going to move unless the Emperor were to come sooner into Flanders (as they practise to draw him thither, for they will innovate nothing unless supported elsewhere), especially as this summer, which is far advanced, their naval preparations are not yet finished, and it does not appear, besides, that men are being raised; on the other hand, if they meant any evil exploit there is no preparation for war which might not be ready within one month. In 15 or 20 days this King will resolve upon his progress, and the direction he takes will show what is this year intended.

Since writing the above, is informed from divers places that, two hours ago, the Emperor's ambassador, gouty as he is, embarked in a ship which had been secretly prepared, to go into Flanders, for which the wind is very propitious. It must be for some important intrigue. Would despatch an express with this news, but does not wish the English to know that it is taken to heart. Besides, he reserves that until he can learn more particularly what the English are aiming at; but Francis should provide against surprise on the frontiers. *Marked as sent by Ferrand.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 5. Headed: 3 Juin 1542.

[3 June.] 372. EDMUND KNYGHTLEY to MR. SKYDMORE.

Add., MS.
11,041, f. 59.
B. M.

Desires his help that he may receive the moiety of his yearly rents of Badbye and [Newneham]* and Wolbaroghe, and be put in possession of the same according to Mr. Chancellor's letter enclosed. Leaves it to his discretion to direct letters to Mr. Clement Throgmerton or to the bailiff of the said towns. Falwesley,† on Trinity Even.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

3 June. 373. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX.,
44.

Wrote on the 24th May. Count Ludovico de Rangon has since declared to me that, if he could have money of your Majesty, he could take Plainsance from the bp. of Rome, by intelligence he has within the town. He would give security here for the money, and send one or both his sons to your Majesty; as, I esteem, his letters sent herewith will certify. If you minded to displease the Bishop, the Count is a meet instrument, having great faction about Plainsance and Parma and the Bishop in universal hate of the country. The Bishop makes 4,000 footmen at Bonony, to go to Hungary under Alex. Vitelli. To Piedmont are come 400 men of arms, 6,000 Gascons, 2,000 Swiches, and 6,000 Italians; and the French ambassador says that his master shall shortly have a numerous host in Italy. The Turk's ambassador here seems to be waiting to see what the French will do. "It hath been here much divulged of the affinity‡ concluded between your Majesty and the French king." By letters from Almain, war affairs go forward. The Christian host shall number 120,000. Ferdinando goes in person to Buda, which men reckon

* See No. 285(6).

† Fawlesy, in Northamptonshire, not far from Badby, mentioned in the letter.

‡ The proposed marriage between Orleans and the Princess Mary.

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373. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.—cont.

the Turk will make invincible. This contention between Christians and Turks threatens no small ruin to one of the parties. The Turks, by long use of arms, are grown in military science nothing vulgar, and they are united and adore their Prince like a God. "In the other part, it is undoubtful what great might and virtue military is in th' Almaines, and especially in the footmen, which are reputed insuperable by battle; but in soberness and good government they are not comparable to Spaniards or Italians, which were much necessary among them." Their factions are very pernicious, but their peril will keep them together. Venice, 3 June 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

4 June. 374. BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL.

See GRANTS in June, No. 9.

4 June. 375. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 8.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 4 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—Sir Nic. Poyntz, declaring his agreement with all who had informed against him, except Doole and Higges, discharged.

Heading entered for another Council the same day; but no business recorded.

4 June. 376. JOHN ALEN, CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
391.

Has not written privately to the King for a long season, but as the oldest English servant here, having served fourteen years, thinks it his duty to advertise matters of moment. Oneyle's submission is not to be trusted, and the Council here should keep an eye on both him and Ochonour. Desmond's ancestor had occasion to rebel. He is of English blood, and a wise man, and is going to the King to seek for mercy and grace, and will doubtless meet with more than he deserves. But the King should be careful not, "in clouds," to give him great things by the name of small, such as Crom and Athdare, which he desires as worth 20 mks., but which are worth 200 mks. It were best to give him abbey lands on his frontier next to Irishmen, or nigh to Dublin. Other advice as regards Desmond.

Now that the great potentates Oneyle, Obrene, Odonell, and McWilliam have submitted, returns to the string he has always harped upon, and recommends strongly the reformation of Leinster, where the Cavenaghis, Birnes, and Tholes inhabit; which were better left desolate to feed wild beasts than to hold such a den of thieves and traitors. Dublin, 4 June 24 (*sic*) Hen. VIII.

Hol. pp. 3. Add. Endd.: A^o xxxiii^{jo}.

5 June. 377. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 8.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 5 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Order (detailed) between Sir Nic. Poyntz and Jas. Higges touching farms called Combe and Osylworth.

6 June. 378. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 10.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 6 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Discharge of certain points in Sir Nic. Poyntz's recognisance.

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6 June. 379. ANTWERP.

Harl. MS.
4,136, f. 24.
B. M.

Notes of the sale and purchase of goods, partly paid for by bills of exchange on Antwerp, viz., of (i.) "wat wares I sell by twyne Jhan Bate and I," (cloth, tin pots, small kettles &c., to Rob. Showmythe, Hedward Heyward, Jhan Baker in Grassyos strete, and "my master" Mr. Warner, and various others named); moneys "made over by exchange to the Cwld Mart," 25 Jan. with Jhan Sanddars, stapler: (ii.) "Wat wares I by at Blakewell Hall unpaid:" (iii.) of debts "I owe" to Jhan Atterford, Jhan Depape, and Markes Cornelys of Makelyne, 10 March 33 Hen. VIII., of goods delivered to Mr. Doctor of the Black Friars "to sell for me," and a remembrance sent over with John Bate, 31 Dec. 31 Hen. VIII., and the like. The latest date seems to be (at f. 31), 6 June 34 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 20, in a very cramped hand. These notes are jotted down on ff. 24 to 31, 23, 3, 109, 110, 117, 118.

6 June. 380. ABERDIHANW, near Builth.

R. O.

Certificate by Edw. and Wm. Games, Rice ap William, and John Baker, returning a commission and interrogatories with the examinations they have taken upon them. Rayeder, 6 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed and Sealed.*

P. 1. Add. at head to Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of Augmentations.

ii. Commission above referred to, dated 24 May 34 Hen. VIII.

Small parchment.

iii. The interrogatories, eight in number, headed as on the part of Matthew Walter against Hugh Lewys. Enquiring whether Aberhoney Grange belonging to Stratflere Abbey, its yearly value, whether the 99 years' lease to Hugh Lewys was made before or after the dissolution of the monastery, and whether it was for any other rent than 6s. 8d.

Parchment.

iv. Rental of Aberdehoney, giving the names of 11 tenants who pay a rent of 5*l.* 10s.

Small paper, p. 1.

v. Examinations of seven persons of St. Harmon, co. Radnor, and Aberdehoney and Llanveir,* co. Brecknock, who again agree that the grange belonged to Stratflere, and produced the rental above given. It was worth, to let, 8*l.* or 10*l.*, and was leased for 99 years, to Hugh Lewys, by Ric. Talley, late abbot, at 6s. 8d. rent, after Christmas, 30 Hen. VIII., but whether before or after the dissolution none of them know.

Pp. 6.

6 June. 381. WALLOP to SOUTHAMPTON.

R. O.

Wrote, 4 June to Norfolk, reckoning him then to be at Court (and, if absent, to Southampton) news, for the King, that a great part of the men of arms now upon the borders of Picardy were ordered towards Lyons, including half of Mons. du Bies' band under Mons. de Vervin as lieutenant and Loveringhen as standard bearer, that it was thought that Du Bies himself should go; and that Wallop had sent out espials.

The espial he sent to Arde reports that, on Saturday last, a post came from the court to Du Bies, who sent him on with letters to the captain of Arde to discharge 500 of the labourers and certain tumbrels, and proclaim that every inhabitant of Arde should within 14 days furnish himself

* Llanfair ym Mhuallt, commonly called Builth.

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381. WALLOP to SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*

with victuals for three months. Du Bies goes to Court, and intends to be within 14 days at Arde. The Frenchmen mistrust the Emperor's wars, fearing that the King will join him. Learns otherwise that the French king much more mistrusts the coming of the Emperor's self into Provaunce or Piemounte, and has sent Mons. de Honybaul, with light horse, to Tourryn, and Mons. de Brysacke with 10,000 foot towards Lyones. Mons. Dorliaunce will lie in Dolphenie, and the king of Navarre in Gasconne. The French king intends to be at Lyons at the end of this month, and, on 1 July, muster his 200 gentlemen pensioners "with divers other of his household, as carvers, cupbearers, sewers, as all other officers according to their degrees."

Another espial, sent to Waste, Davern, Samer de Bois, and Mustrull, brings word that there go towards the Mountains, "from Abbeville upward to Parys," 3,000 horsemen, part new made and part from the garrisons. None of Du Bies's band go, but the half of them is come to Mustrull and the other half remains at Boulogne. There is no talk of his going to Court, but much of the discharge of the labourers and tumbrels out of Arde. The bruit was that the Burgundians intend war, but they care not, if England remain their friend, of which they are doubtful because of the great bruit in France that the Emperor's son should marry the lady Mary. The Emperor prepares a great number of horsemen in Flanders and on the borders of Italy another great number of horse and foot; insomuch that at Paris they have "sowned the tamberyn," and from thence upward to Lyons, go horse and foot. The provost of Paris and his band is gone from Tyrwan towards the Mountains, and another band come in his place. I think that, if they mistrusted the Burgundians, he would not depart."

Begs favour for his servant Calveley, the bearer, "which is the young man that your Lordship did like so well for his diligent waiting, who since his first coming to me never gave cause to me hitherto to be angry with him, having as many good qualities as any few men in England of his age, and at this hour one of the towardliest men of arms in England or elsewhere." He desires a letter in his favour to the dean of West Chester for a lease given him by the late prior, which will aid his living, he being a poor younger brother.

The works between St. Peter's and Calais progress slowly for lack of oversight. The labourers have been seen in "plompis," 10 or 12 together, loitering, and the clerks absent. Showed this to the King at Dover, who said Mr. Treasurer would see to it; who is "a good man, wise and discreet," but much occupied. Suggests a letter to the Council there to take the oversight in turns, and have two of the men of arms there daily. Guisnes, 6 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add.: To, etc., the lord Privy Seal. Endd.

7 June. 382. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

See GRANTS in June, No. 15.

7 June. 383. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 10.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 7 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Thos. Thrower, keeper of Ludgate, to appear.

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7 June. 384. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

See No. 363.

8 June. 385. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 10.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 8 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Letters sent to my lord Chief Baron, to appear on Sunday next, with Dowlande of the Exchequer.

9 June. 386. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 10.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 9 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—Robt. Bolson discharged from the Fleet upon recognisance (cited) to appear at the More on Wednesday next.

9 June. 387. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt by Thos. Anton, on behalf of his master, lord St. John, of 160 privy seals from Wriothesley, by the hand of his servant, Wm. Honni[ng], 9 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: Thomas Antan. *Sealed*.

P. 1. Endd.: "My Lord St. John's man for clx. More xl. by Mr. Wareham's man."

9 June. 388. JOHN CAREWE to JOHN GATES.

R. O.

As appointed in your late letter I send you your farm money for the butlerage of Pole due at Midsummer. I pray you move Mr. Deny to entreat Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations to give judgment in the matter of a copyhold between John Jey and John Carewe in Canford; and that my cousin John Grenfyld, serjeant-at-arms, may be appointed to "remember" Mr. Chancellor when the time comes. Pole, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, etc., Mr. John Gates, esquire, one of the gentlemen attending the King's Highness in his Grace's Privy Chamber, dd. be this. *Endd.*

9 June. 389. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 423.
(Abstract.)

Has received his letter of the 3rd inst. from London. Things being as they are, he cannot do better service than continue to write often of the health of the King, and of everything he can learn. Hopes to put things in such order that his realm shall be sure against those who would enterprise anything. *Countersigned*: Bochetel.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Espineux Val, 9 June.

10 June. 390. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 11.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 10 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—The ambassador of Lubeck had answer, by mouth of my lord of Durham (that they should pay half their debt to the King at Christmas next, and send commissioners to Antwerp, the morrow of All Souls Day, to meet his), and promise of a passport and letters of commendation next day.

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10 June. 391. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt from Wriothesley, 10 June 31 Hen. VIII., by John Clerk, on behalf of his master, the bp. of Worcester, of 40 privy seals for the loan to be advanced to the King in Worcestershire. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. Like acknowledgment, 10 June 32 June Hen. VIII., by Nic. Walker, servant to Simon Norwich, collector of the loan in co. Northampton, for 45 privy seals. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

10 June. 392. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 423.
(Almost the
whole text.)

The Emperor's ambassador, because of contrary wind, landed twenty miles from this, and was conducted in a litter, by a troop of gentlemen of this King's house, to Dover; from whence he crossed escorted by two ships to Gravelingnes. The cause of his voyage is so variously interpreted that it is hard to learn the truth, but the common opinion is that the marriage of the Emperor and Madame Marie is almost concluded, for 300,000 cr., which was the *dot* of her mother Queen Katharine, and 200,000 cr. added by the King, her father. Pending the consummation of this marriage (for the Emperor is yet in Spain) this 500,000 cr. shall be disbursed, and certain towns of Flanders bound for it until this treaty takes effect or the money is restored. The ambassador went to communicate with the Queen of Hungary, and to know if the towns would consent. For himself, Marillac thinks that such a loan might be made, and the pretext of this marriage added to draw the consent of the towns; but nothing could persuade him that the lady is to be delivered to the Emperor and leave England during her father's lifetime. Besides difficulties which he has before specified (this King having often said that Marillac might count him demented if he let the Emperor have his daughter), Norfolk, at their last interview, in answer to Marillac's question whether there was hope for Mons. d'Orleans, said that he knew his master to be more inclined to it than his Council, and that, at all events, the Emperor should never have her. Persons of good wit, who have frequented the great men of this Court all their lives, are of the same opinion, and think all these intrigues meant only to draw the Emperor into war with France; and there is some appearance of likelihood in this, for, since the shipwreck of Arger, the English have sought the Emperor more than ever, for fear that the rout he had and the failure of his enterprises might make him cease his obstinacy, and do reason to Francis. Learns from others that the marriage of this lady is concluded for the son of the king of the Romans, on condition of his coming to dwell in England, and renouncing the hope of succeeding to this crown, having for *dot* the duchy of Bedford, county of Richemont and other lordships here. This would be likely as regards this King, who does not desire a great lord for son-in-law, nor a neighbour who might in the future trouble England, but I know not whether the other side would grant such conditions. True it is that, in favour of this alliance, the above loan to the Emperor is also spoken of. Whatever happens, be it for the Emperor or his brother's son, or be it that both parties would show the world that there is great intelligence between them, the ambassador is to return in ten or twelve days, bringing with him the Count de Bure and Seigneurs de Brosse to conclude what has been determined, and meanwhile the King has called to him the Duke of Norfolk, who, since Easter, had retired home, and has sent for several other great lords,

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The above news has not so much moved me to despatch an express man as the following, which seems of great consequence; and I know not whether I might be able later to inform you, because the passage of the sea might be closed to me. It is that this King's ships of war are being equipped and the *Great Henry*, one of the finest vessels afloat, and eight or ten others, are being laden with artillery, hacquebuttes, pikes, and other munitions of war; and the beer brewers are commanded to keep a certain number of vessels of their brewing, so that at St. John's tide these ships may be fully ready to sail; and there is nothing needful for war which is not provided, even to baggage waggons, and horse harness, nor anything wanting save great horses, with which they could be furnished if they had intelligence with the Burgundians. Still, as yet there is no levying of men or arresting of merchants' ships; nor are any other than the King's ships equipped. This preparation is either to make Francis suspect that they wish to invade him, in order to obtain more easily what they wish from him, or to show the Emperor that they are in arms, in order to induce him to begin war, or really to execute some enterprise, for instance the forcing of Ardres, which this King has discussed with Wallop (as Marillac wrote in his last), and for which the fortifications at Guynes have been reinforced with workmen, and victualled and furnished—as, the Marshal du Bies writes, has been likewise done on Francis's side. London, 10 June.

French. Marked as sent by M. des Formes.

10 June. 393. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thos. Barnabe, coming out of France, found him this afternoon without the castle gates, overseeing the works. To confirm the news Wallop sent to the Council this week past, by several letters, especially touching the fear the Frenchmen are in, he confessed that all Picardy was in great fear, and Du Bies himself could scant hide it, although he said they were ready for war with "a galyard sprite." Du Bies told him that he would lodge certain deer near Guisnes Forest, and desired to see Wallop there. As they were talking a gentleman from Du Bies came to say his master had passed towards Arde, and would to-morrow return towards Boulogne, and, having sent his venours to lodge deer in their woods adjoining the Forest, invited Wallop to the pastime. Reflecting that (having met Du Bies, by request, twice, on first coming [hither]) to refuse would confirm his suspicions, answered, with thanks, that if he had deer lodged, "I should be glad to wait upon him, and without that I was so desirous of th'oversight of the King's fortifications that I would be loth otherwise to spare any time, and this three weeks I had not been a hunting ne a hawking, and how well I love the same no man knoweth better than Mounsr. du Bies." I think he desires this meeting to feel if he can gather anything of the premises; but I have practised too much abroad "for a Frenchman to pick anything out of me," and rather think to learn something myself. Perceived by Du Bies's man that the Emperor or his son shall marry the lady Mary, which was the more likely as the Emperor's ambassador came to Dover in the King's litter, and that many labourers were come over. Upon that the writer pointed out a hundred that came to have their names entered, saying, "Look, these be no men for the war but small personages meet for to labour." Whereat he smiled, seeming that he liked that well. "Assuring your Majesty they be small personages indeed, and none such for that number came hither this year." Refers the rest to Barnabe, this bringer.

Perceives the King's pleasure, by Thos. Palmer, one of the captains here, to know how Boulogne is fortified within, and whether there is a

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393. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—cont.

ditch within the town as well as without. Will know the truth shortly, but is told that, as one enters the town, there is on the left hand, towards the castle, an old wall 24 feet distant from the utter wall, with a rampier made between the walls and many houses built "joining the said wall." Guisnes, 10 June.

P.S.—At finishing this, learnt that the captain of Davern, the receiver of Fiennes and divers of Du Bies's archers, at dinner at Fiennes, this day, "said among themselves that there was an ambassador of th' Emperor's that came lately out of England, who had concluded a marriage between th' Emperour and your Highness' daughter, and that they feared not so much the war this many years as they do now," and that the said receiver has received money to provide corn for Arde. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1542.

10 June. 394. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 10.

Has received his letters of the 18th (qu. 16th?) April and 8th (7th) ult., but till he receives Chapuys's answer to his last can say no more, but to desire him to keep him well informed. Is to request the French ambassador's man to continue in his service, and, if he return to France, to communicate with Mons. de Marvol, the Emperor's ambassador there, to whom the Emperor now writes about him. Has no doubt the Archbishop (*sic*) of Arras, who has already been written to, will give the prebend to the man's brother Charles. Hears from France that the Admiral lately proposed to the Imperial ambassador new terms for a lasting peace, saying there was no need of the Pope or any other sovereign intervening. Has replied that he is in favour of peace if the Admiral will declare the new terms. Chapuys should know this in case the French hereafter set forth at the English Court their own proposals as emanating from the Emperor. Burgos, 10 June 1542.

From a draft in French in the Vienna Archives.

10 June. 395. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
III. 57.

The desire to do Contarini some service when here, of which he wrote before leaving Viterbo, has made him anxious for letters from Contarini, but none have come. Finds all here animated with the same desire to serve him, and praising his good government, especially Cardinal Farnese. Rejoices with him once again at this trinity of new cardinals, and hopes they will all three* remain united in the same spirit, and one in heart. Rome, 10 June 1542.

Italian.

11 June. 396. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 11.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 11 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—Read minutes of letters to Sir Thos. Wharton, and to lord Lisle and Sir Ric. Southwell, commissioners at Berwick.

11 June. 397. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In this his other letter inclosed informed the King of the desire Mons. de Beez had to meet him (Wallop) a hunting. Next day, he sent to say that he had made a "bushon and lodged plenty of game," not so near Guisnes Forest as he reckoned, but at Arbretton, and, on account of

* See No. 369.

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the distance, was doubtful of Wallop's coming. Was right glad, and said that he could not conveniently go so far and be at Calais the same night, where he had promised to christen Mr. Vaughan's child. The gentleman took this excuse very well, and said De Beez would do the like. Writes their further conversation to the lord Privy Seal.

Yesternight, on arriving at Calais, Jeronymo, Ytalion, the King's servant, told him that the two Pawlmers said the King wished him, before returning to England, to go to Turwan; but, considering that his proceedings have taken so good effect, and are not mistrusted, he thinks his being at Turwan would cause suspicion, if reported to De Beez, as his being at Arde was. And he thinks all De Beez's fortresses are warned against strangers. If he might first come over, he has a long "discusse" of his proceedings to make, and if sent back again, after his being in these parts is forgotten, he could serve better. If the King commands him to go, he passes not whether he is discovered or not, but thinks he should have another conductor than either of the Pawlmers, for they were together before, and the bailey* "is known all over." He was with Wallop this morning at the making of this letter.

Yesternight, coming hither, met the French ambassador's nephew riding post to the French Court. "Demanding if he came in the ship that carried the flag, and who came with him, thinking there had been some great personage by reason of the said flag, he, answering me shortly that there came no other but a number of labourers with him, and he came not in the ship where the said flag was, so therewith departed." Learnt here that it was Candische that came to conduct the Emperor's ambassador. If the ambassador's nephew knew it he would spur the faster; for the going of the Emperor's ambassador into Flanders is much feared in France, and shall be the more when they hear of his return so shortly. The Emperor's subjects of Flanders and Artois much "rejoice of the bruits that now runneth." Calais, 11 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1542.

12 June. 398. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 12.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 12 June. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Westminister, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—Letters despatched to Lisle and Southwell, to Wharton, and to the bp. of Carlisle, lord Latimer, Dr. Leigh, &c., commissioners in the Borders.

[** Next entry is 14 June.]

13 June. 399. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to LISLE and SOUTHWELL.

R. O.

We have received your letters of 24 May, with the books and writings therewith, and have declared the effect to the King, who has commanded us to answer that, albeit, through the negligence of the captain and other officers, Berwick has been in such disorder, and the ordinances so neglected that the King might well, in displeasure, remove them from their offices; yet, he has determined, upon trust of their amendment, to forbear. Calling before you the captain and other head officers, you shall give them a special commandment that every man look to his charge, according to the old statutes and ordinances of the town, which shall henceforth be observed in all points. As you write that the porter there is in great default for negligence, appointing mean persons under him at far smaller wages "than that is allowed unto him for the same," and taking toll and bribery at the gate contrary to the order,

* Henry Palmer, bailey of Guisnes. Doubtless, the other was Captain Thomas Palmer, mentioned in No. 393.

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399. The PRIVY COUNCIL to LISLE and SOUTHWELL—*cont.*

you shall before departing appoint an able person to be under-porter, with convenient wages; and also specially command the said chief porter and other officers who have been "common out liers," henceforth to "keep the town and demoure upon their charge." Having put the captain and other head officers "in a towardness of a good order," and foreseen all things tending to the sure keeping of the town, "as a town of war," they shall return to the King with diligence.

The King sends his servant Rogers to view the castle of Warke and house of Carham, and report how they may be strengthened; and has so instructed him by letters. They shall accompany him, see him make "plottes" according to his instructions, and mark well the sites and ground about both places, so as to be able to report to the King.

Before your departure, "see such redress in the captain, porter, and all other officers there as neither any herdman [there]of from henceforth have the custody of the key of any wa[rde?]; neither that at the gate be required hereafter any such kind of briberies and exactions as heretofore hath been used, and that none of them use any accustomable lying out without the King's Highness' especial licence, unless it be for a night or two with licence of the captain." Commanding the captain, without fear or favour, to enforce order, and use vigilance "in the due search of the scoutwatches, standwatches, and serwache [search watch?] as appertaineth to his office."

Draft, pp. 12, with corrections by Sadler, and last paragraph in Mason's hand. Endd.: Letter to the lord Lisle an[d] Mr. Southwell, from Hampton Court, 13 June a^o 1542.

13 June. 400. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
46.

Hearing tell that a great ambassador was come from the great king of Sweden (as they call him here), and Monte Pulciano (of whom he wrote before) also arrived, and that both should have audience on Sunday last, took occasion to go to Court; for, here, ambassadors come not to Court without occasion. Saluted the Admiral, and said the chief cause of his coming was to do reverence to the King and him, but yet he had a suit to make for a poor Englishman in Brittain, who, having process about a piracy, was by his adversary cast into prison as a Lutheran. The Admiral promised justice, saying it was a great abuse to invent one matter to defeat another, and "such like good words, as though the Englishman had hired him to be his attorney." Coming to the place where the King lay, the Admiral, holding Paget by the hand and rejecting others that would speak with him, seemed very desirous to talk. Gives their conversation *verbatim*, in which the Admiral asked if he had letters from England, for theirs were unimportant, only how the King ordered the state of his realm, and yet there was a strange report by private letters, that the Emperor had married the daughter of England, that the Emperor's ambassador was gone into Flanders, that there was another marriage for the king of Romans' son, and that the solemnities were already done; adding that he had letters of it from Flanders, Spain, Lyons, and Rome, and that Henry would make war for the Emperor, lend money upon gage of towns in Flanders, and undertake the protection of Flanders. Paget answered merrily, saying, "The Spaniards and the Flemings send these news abroad for nothing else but to make a preparatif for Pulciano, thereby to dissolve your complexions, and to make you apt to take his potions. I advise you take heed. It cometh out of Italy and from Rome." Added that, as for war, the King would make war on no man without very great cause; munitions might be sent to

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furnish the works, at Calais and Guisnes, as the French sent them last year to Arde; there were bruits last year about the workmen sent, which proved vain, and if, as some here said, the Emperor would not join with England unless England joined the bishop of Rome they would never join. The Admiral said that was true, but there was much talk of this money: what did Paget say for the loan of the money? Paget wagged his head and said his master was no babe. The Admiral then said his master thought no less of Henry than ever, but thought some of his Council, seeing the cheer they made the Emperor's ambassador, pricked him forward. Paget said that in his Court it was thought good manners to entertain a stranger. The Admiral said he meant the coming to his lodging. Answered that that might be because he had the gout, but, as for pricking forward, the King could see as far as all his Counsellors, and was president of his own Council. The Admiral said he and his master talked of the King yesternight an hour together, upon the occasion of Pulciano's coming. Paget said his master had nothing to do with Pulciano or his master; and all the world knew that he came, seeing they had their men already in Piedmont, to make them lose their labour. The Admiral said divers overtures were made from Rome, and the Emperor's minister had come four leagues hither to practise with them, but if anything was mentioned that touched England he should know; and took Paget to dine with him.

After dinner there came into the stable where they dined Il Nuncio and De Monte Pulciano; whereupon the Admiral made haste to rise, but could not get out at the nether end of the board for the number that sat beneath, and Paget sat still at the upper end, leaning upon the manger until the Admiral prayed him to rise. He made them wondrous good countenance, considering his ill words before, and received letters from De Monte Pulciano, and then to get rid of Paget, prayed the Cardinal of Challons to conduct him to where the King was dining. Thither, within a while, came the Admiral, followed by the Nuncio and Pulciano, and they three sat together on a stool awaiting the King's rising, who made no haste to speak with them, for, after dinner, he talked an hour with the Chancellor d'Alençon, and then went into his privy chamber, followed by the Admiral.

Has above related his conference with the Admiral, who seemed satisfied. The bruit is great of Henry's amity with the Emperor, the marriage, the war, the loan; and all seem both afraid and sorry, for both courtiers and peasants acknowledge Henry's benevolence to this King. Goes abroad in his cape, unknown, and talks with all sorts, and all agree that their King is unable to pay England, or even maintain the men in Piedmont long; for all money raised since last war is gone in entertaining the Emperor, when here, and the duke of Cleves, paying pensions to Italians, Almains, Suisses, gendarmes, and their captains here, fortifying Arde, Mount-faulcon, Satheney, and Turin, building, and buying of jewels for himself and others. This Chancellor devises means to get money, and causes murmuring, so that the Bretons, for losing their salt trade, and the Normans, for new imposts, are ready to rebel.

The French king, returning out of his chamber within a quarter of an hour, called for the Nuncio and Pulciano, received their brief, and made as brief reading of it and sat down. His manner showed that he liked not the matter. They delivered a schedule of the articles of the treaty, and were not with him a quarter of an hour. "At their departing he made them very pleasant countenances." Learns this morning that Pulciano's treaty is for a peace, with offer on the Emperor's behalf of Milan upon the conditions before annexed to the offer of Flanders, and

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400. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

request of respite until September for the conclusion. It is thought they will not agree, and much the rather if this King be out of "doubt" of England, for he refused Flanders because in hope of the marriage with England; but now, having lost hope of amity, and fearing the contrary, if the Emperor come anything roundly to him he will not refuse. The bishop of Rome wants no help here to join them together. Desires instructions in case the French king or Admiral renew treaty of the marriage (which he is told they consult upon) or speak of Henry's joining with the Emperor, as perhaps they will, upon some fresh news from their ambassador or Mons. de Bese, who sends hither often, and seems to have much espial there.

For the ambassador of Sweden's audience, a great barn was prepared with green boughs set about the posts, the walls hung with old tapestry, and a cloth of estate, at one side, under which stood a little scaffold six foot square, with a chair thereon covered with a cloth of tissue. After dismissing Pulciano, the King came thither with his two sons, six cardinals, the duke of Guise, the duke of Bar (being here with his wife to visit the King), the prince of Melphi, the Chancellor and the Admiral. Paget stood next the King's sons. The King waited a long hour in his chair, until, at last, the three ambassadors came, viz., the Chancellor of Sweden, the Queen's brother, and another of the king of Sweden's Council called Ruytter Knowght, and a secretary, with 50 or 60 servants. Need not write the King's manner of meeting them, which was very gentle but lacked the majesty which Paget has seen in Henry in like case. The ambassadors delivered their letter of credence and a book of instructions of 6 or 7 sheets of paper in their own tongue; and the secretary, in Latin, declared his master's power and his desire to join in amity with the French king. The Chancellor of France, also in Latin, returned thanks, declared his master's like desire, and concluded that they would talk together apart. The King came down from his seat, and stood all this while outside the cloth of estate, with the princes, cardinals, gentlemen, and yeomen mingled "all in a heap" round him.

D'Anebault is gone to Piedmont, and so is Brysack, who conducts the footmen, and, within these three days, Mons. de Vendosme is gone to Picardy, and Blanchefosse to Almayn. Piers Strozza has taken possession of Maran, as captain, in the King's name; and Turchetto is made a knight here with 500 cr. reward, 500 fr. pension, and a letter to the Venetians in his favour. This King says his 30,000 foot in Piedmont shall be 10,000 French, 6,000 Italians, and the rest Almayns and Swiss, with 1,500 men of arms and 2,000 light horse; and that he knows "his good brother of England" will sit still and meddle with neither party. Janus Bey's mission was only to league the Venetians with the French king against the Emperor. The passage of Turkish horsemen and the great force of the Turk were but seeds sown here, and even the French king (who is not wont to make the least in such a case) has reduced the 300 sail at the least to 100 at the most, and the 300,000 horsemen to 100,000 of all sorts, and says the Grand Signior will not this year come himself, but send only a Basshy. "Janus Bey's answer of the Venetians is that they will be neuters; whereby, sir, they shall break league with the Emperor, to whom they are bound for the defence of Millan to furnish 6,000 footmen and eight hundred horsemen." The King says he pities the Almayns "that will so wilfully cast themselves away." Mons. Dade can get no answer about the marriage of Portugal. The bruit here is that Lady Mary's illness causes the stay of their treaty with England.

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Chevalier Daus, going with three galleys for Constantinople, was chased backed to Marseilles by galleys of Genes.

Hearing that the Dolphin bore no love to England, took occasion, upon the words, "O, I would the King your master had known how well Mons. d'Orleans loveth him," to marvel why the Dolphin should not do the same. "'Mary,' quod this person with whom I talked, 'I wot not what the Devil aileth him not to love your master, and I have mused much of it; but, surely, I think Madame la Grande Seneschalle* hath witched him, for he loveth the Emperor exceedingly, and also the Constable, and all that draw that ways; howbeit it maketh no matter, he wotteth not well what neither love nor hate meaneth, for he is not wise.'" Vessy, 13 June 6 a.m.† *Signed.*

Pp. 12. *Endd.*: "Mr. Paget to the K. Mate xiiij^o Junii a^o xxxiiij^o."

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 11.

Caius College,
MS. 597,
p. 110.

14 June. 401. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 12.

Meeting at the Moore, 14 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

14 June. 402. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.

The King, hearing many bruits touching France and others, marvels that of long time he has not heard from Paget. Supposing the interception of letters, stopping of posts or lack of health to be the cause, he commands them to despatch a post express to hear from him, not doubting but that he does his utmost to learn affairs of all parts, especially of France, "their inclinations and proceedings."

Draft in Sadler's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "The minute of the Council's [letter to Mr. Paget from the] Moore 14 Junii 154[2]."

14 June. 403. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

His last was of the 3rd inst. Here is continual rumour of the French assembling in Piedmont, and that 24 French galleys, with many rebels of Naples, are gone to join Barbarossa. They esteem Barbarossa to be abroad, and that the Turk will go to Hungary. Ferdinando has assembled men in Vienna, intending "by all the present" to be at Buda with 120,000 foot and horse. He will have 200 sails upon the Danubio. In Buda are 8,000 Turks, supported by 60,000 Turkish horse upon the confines of Hungary. Lately, 500 light horse went from Italy to Hungary. The Bishop made 4,000 foot; but, for suspicion of the French, sends Ferdinando money, instead, and will send the men to Mirandola, to impede the assembly which the French intended there. The Marquis of Guasto has made many men to defend Milan and has fortified his towns. These days past was a great skirmish in Piedmont, and many of the Emperor's part slain. Of the Emperor is no mention, "but that he should be grieved with the gout." Venice, 14 June 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

15 June. 404. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 12.

Meeting at the Moore, 15 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to the lord Chancellor to search for in-

* Diana of Poitiers, the Dauphin's mistress, was the widow of Louis de Brézé, Count de Maulevrier, grand seneschal of Normandy.

† The hour omitted in § 2.

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404. The PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

dentures between the King's progenitors and the captains of Guernsey and Jersey. Letters written to Serjeant Hales and Mr. Broke, common serjeant of London, to appear at Hampton Court on the 25th. Letter sent to the warden of the Fleet, to send hither John Weston, prisoner. Letter devised in French to the bp. of Constance's vicar general.

15 June. 405. WALLOP to SIR THOS. CHEYNEY.

R. O.

Thanks for a brace of greyhounds. Writes because four gentlemen of Kent, have been with him, within these three days, of whom he would the King had four such in every shire; who here reasoned marvellous wittily, "and could not be confounded by any that reasoned with them, as well in 'gemetrie,' as things concerning navigation and the discerning of altitude as longitude; and as for the art belonging to gunners, I have seen none such, insomuch that all those that reckoneth themselves cunning on this sides of the sea giveth place unto them, as well in arguments of their sciences as in their doing, which I have both heard and seen, not a little rejoicing thereat, being gentlemen." Prays him to advance their suit to travel abroad this year. They are Tucke, "your servant that is captain of the bulwark," Digges, Wylforde, and Tucke that was on the sea.

The Frenchmen much fear war, and bruit that the King has sent money to the Emperor, that the Great Master of Flanders is going into England, and that a good number of Almens and Spaniards shall be shortly upon these borders. The Imperial party rejoice at the friendship of the Emperor and the King, and think that both together will make war against the Frenchmen; insomuch that the Countie Penois, whom my lord Admiral knows, sent a gentleman to me, at my late being at Calais, with a letter of credence and commission, to declare his desire to serve the King with 500 or 600 horse, and that he would send for his son, who is with the Emperor, to be lieutenant of them. Encloses the letter and memorial. Answered that he knew of no war likely to be on the King's behalf, but if he saw any appearance of it, he would gladly be a means for him, and till then it were best not to advertise the King. Begs him to show this, and the above news to the King or Council, and give his commendations to Norfolk, of whose "pleasure concerning Thorpe, his servant" Wallop is glad, and the poor man much gladder, whom he will entertain for the present. Guisnes, 15 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—After closing this, a servant who was yesterday at Hardingham fair, beside Fiennes, reported that a gentleman of France with 8 horses passed through the fair, of whom divers captains of Picardy asked, What news? "He, shaking his head, said, 'Naught;' saying, 'Mons. de Vandosme shall come with all speed that he can to Arde, bringing with him more men of war to put there in garrison; and that the Great Master of Flanders is now at Remyngham assembling men-of-war together.'" Trusts to know the truth within three days.

Pp. 3. Add.: treasurer of the King's household. Endd.: æxxxiiiijº. Begins: "My very good brother,"—.

ii. F. de Meleun [Count d'Epincy] to Wallop.

Sends bearer to show his desire to serve the King, seeing the friendship between the Emperor and him. Sainghuin, 9 June 1542. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: "A Maistre Wallot, capitaine et gouverneur de Guines."

iii. Credence on the part of "Monsieur," to show the service he did the King before Turwane, and the passage of the Somme, he having been at

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the taking of Mondider and of Belle,* that he desires to go into England, after mustering 500 or 600 horse, and requests an answer. Likewise to declare the alliance between the prince his son and the daughter of Agmount, of which there is but one son, whom he would cause to come [hither]. Chasteau de Sainguin, 9 June.

French, p. 1.

15 June. 406. JAMES V. to MONTMORENCY.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI. 136.
B. M.

Not having news of him for some time, sends this gentleman with a present of two or three hackneys. Offers service if he can do him any pleasure. Edinburgh, 15 June.

French. Copy, p. 1. Subscribed: A mon cousin Mons. le Connestable.

10 and 16 June. 407. BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL.

See GRANTS in June, Nos. 19, 34.

16 June. 408. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 13.

Meeting at the Moore, 16 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wriothsley, Sadler. Business:—Letters received from Mr. Paget by Hampnes pursuivant. Letters out of Jersey to Mr. Long, touching the accusation of a priest, read.

16 June. 409. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Received their letter, dated at the More, 14 June, on the 16th before noon, telling of receipt of his letters by Thos. Barnaby, and to send Jeronimo, the Italian, with speed. Has, since his letters by Barnaby, written to Mr. Treasurer, in a postscript, how a servant he sent to Herdinghen fair, beside Fiennes, reported that a gentleman of France passed through the fair, who, when asked the news, replied, "Riens de bon," and that Mons. de Vandosme should come with all speed to Arde with more men for the garrison. The Great Master of Flanders was, within this two days at Tournehen, where to him resorted many rich men, asking what to do with their goods and themselves. He counselled them to keep themselves in safeguard and readiness, and not make so great a rumour. He stayed until, towards night, horsemen came to conduct him to his house at Remyngham. He gathers men of war. All of Boullenois and Picardy are in great fear, and they daily bring their goods into the towns and lie there nightly. Du Bies has 10,000 men ready, and Vandosme is looked for, in 3 or 4 days, at Arde; where, to-morrow or next day, will come 500 footmen, with 12 great pieces of ordnance. Has six espials out on both frontiers.

Jeronimo carries this, who came from Calais not an hour before the receipt of their letter. On hearing the King's pleasure, he cast up his hands to Heavenward, and gave thanks to God, saying "I am now at liberty."

Thanks the lord Privy Seal for his gentle letter in favour of Calvey. Guisnes, 16 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

17 June. 410. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 13.

Meeting at the Moore, 17 June. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothsley, Sadler. Business:—Letters of thanks sent to the President

* In the campaign of 1523.

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410. The PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

of the Welsh Council for his dexterity in managing the loan. Recognisance (cited) of John Weston, of Clingstedde, Kent, to attend.

17 June. 411. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Answered theirs of the 14th yesterday, by Jeronimo, declaring that he had six espials out. Of those in Flanders, one, sent to Hasbroke fair, reports that on Tuesday last the French buyers of horses there suddenly fled thence, and returned next day for the horses they had bought. Their fear was caused by a great number of horsemen that went from St. Omer's to Tournehen to conduct the Great Master of Flanders to Remyngnam. The other espial reports from Bredenerd that, yesterday, at 2 p.m., the Great Master came to Mountory, with 30 horses from Bittain and Heire,* because the labourers durst not tarry there for fear of the Frenchmen. He said to the labourers, "Fear you nothing, for within these ij or iij days ye shall have 300 men of war to lie here;" and commanded each to wear a St. Andrew's cross. They remained to their work, and the Great Master went home that night to Remyngnam. They of Bredenerd daily carry their stuff to St. Omer's and other holds, for fear of sudden adventures. The third espial is not yet returned.

Of the three sent into Picardy, the first says Mons. de Fuxsalles came from the Court to Boulogne on Thursday last, that people speak much of war, and that fourteen days will show whether they shall have war or peace, that 300 or 400 footmen are coming to Arde, and that they fear the King shall join the Emperor. The second reports that farmers about Mustrull put their goods in safety, and much fear war with England; and that there is great bruit and fear of war in the French Court, as Mons. de Fuxsalles reported, who arrived at Boulogne on the 15th. The third (sent to know the secrets of the fortifications of Boulogne), says there is a rampire of earth within the town, 48 feet broad, but they trust more in "a tower called Franchois, the tower Notre Dame, the gate of the town and the Castle, in which there be loops a low that appeareth not, and at all times, when need shall require, be as ready as the other, not serving for any other purpose, but for the flanks only." Of caves, vaults, ditches, or trenches for mines "they" know not. They are now fortifying the South gate. Guisnes, 17 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

18 June. 412. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 13.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 18 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters received from the commissioners of the loan in Cheshire of the towardness of the gentlemen and untowardness of certain merchants there. Recognisance (cited) of —(blank) Shelton, touching his father's debt to Nic. Dikhoff of the Hanse and Thos. Stekling, brewer.

[*.* Next entry is 20 June.]

19 June. 413. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

This morning, divers poor men make great lamentation that their horses, 27 in number, that serve in the works, going in a pasture called the Whete Felde next the Park hedge, were last night hurt and killed. Conjectures that it must have been done by Frenchmen, and was minded to give weapons to the labourers in the chalk pits by Fiennes Hill, who

* Béthune and Aire.

1542.

are the tallest in the works, and have the Forest nigh to retire to, but durst not give them weapons without the King's authority, as it would raise a bruit all over Picardy.

Has no other news than he sent to the King by Jeronimo, and to the Council the day following, save that Anthony Brusett, captain of Grave-linges, came to him on Saturday last, and stayed the Sunday. He said his coming was only to make good cheer and rejoice that the King and Emperor were now friends, to the joy of all Flanders, where (he says) 3,200 horse are ready, which is 1,200 above the ordinary, and there is great bruit of war, but no assembly of footmen. Has no news of assembly of Frenchmen, but they furnish their garrisons at Arde, Boulogne, Mustrull, Hesding, and Tyrwan. Mons. de Vandosme's coming is deferred till next month.

Describes the state of the works at Guisnes, which now begin to appear to the contentation of the eye.

At finishing this, heard that last week 3,000 footmen mustered at Andwarpe. Guisnes, 19 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

20 June. 414. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 14.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 20 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

20 June. 415. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 426.
(Full
abstract.)

In his last, which he sent by his cousin, wrote of the passage of the Emperor's ambassador into Flanders and of the hurried naval preparations. The ambassador arrived here three days ago, and went to the King at More, where he still awaits the lords of Flanders, whom he was to bring, and who are awaited at Dover by some lords of this Court. Touching the preparations made here, adds some particulars which strengthen the suspicion that war is to be guarded against. The duke of Norfolk has been so received and caressed that presumably there is need of him. To lead a host there is no personage in England like him; and all men who have been heretofore used in war are ordinarily at his house reckoning to be soon employed. It causes surprise that he is not one of the deputies to negotiate with the said Ambassador, but is attending to the exaction of the money of this great loan, having intimated to those assessed, on pain of imprisonment, to pay within fifteen days. The King does not leave the neighbourhood of this city, whereas he was wont at such a season to make his progress; which was this year ordered to extend as far as Wales, and provision was there made for it, but he suddenly changed his mind, and sent word not to expect him. The equipping of ten great ships of war continues with such diligence that, for ten leagues round, every carpenter and other workmen necessary is employed in it. Artillery of brass and iron, with munitions of powder and bullets, are carried daily to the said ships; the biscuit and beer ordered is kept ready; nothing is done in the Tower, but dress bows, iron arrows and pikes, mount artillery, prepare waggons, "faire les herces ou les archiers on accoustumé de s'embarquer pour n'estre rompuz par les gens de cheval" and coin money day and night of the silver plate obtained from this loan, and from the spoil of the abbeyes. The execution of the design ought therefore to be soon; and some who are able to know say that in less than a month will be seen an effort as unexpected as a thunder clap, and that they do not expect a long war, but the forcing of some town on your frontiers, in order to speak afterwards

1542.

415. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

of an appointment with you, which they expect to obtain easily as you would be at war with the Emperor. The common bruit is that they will have the pensions by force; and Marillac has been asked why it is that they are not paid, but has replied that when this King spoke of it he would think of an answer. Has heard that about Cornwall there were some eighteen ships of war ready to sail, and laden with victuals, but that, a few days ago, they (the victuals) were unladen, and delivered to the keeping of the houses near, with injunctions that they should be re-laden upon 24 hours' warning. It is said that this was to fetch the Emperor, who was to embark in Galicia, and come from the cape of Fineterre to that of Cornwall. Has seen reports of this kind from merchants of Spain, but the bruit of it has been greater than it now is. The ambassadors sent to Scotland have written that musters of men-of-war have been made in their presence, and that, at this next St. John's tide, there will be a general muster of all who can bear arms. On this side none are yet made, nor any levies of men except 2,000 pioneers to be sent to the fortifications of Guynes. The brothers* of the two Queens last dead have gone to Germany to take part in the expedition of Hungary.

French. Headed: 20 June. Marked as sent by Denis.

20 June. R. O. 416. JOHN CAREWE to MR. CAREWE, Receiver to Lady Anne of Cleves.

Desires to know Mr. Worsley's pleasure for his offices of Pymperne and Wylkesworth, where one has entered and discharged the farmer: it is against reason that Mr. Worsley should have the writer's money and another the fee. Encloses a letter received from Mr. Gates about his butlerage of Pole, promising the writer the office if Mr. Strangweyz refuse it. This is scarce worth a thank; but has written promising Gates 20 mks. a year if he occupy the office. Pole, 20 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Right worshipful. A second address: To Mr. Gate.

R. O. 417. WYMONDE CAREW to [JOHN] GATES.

Brother Gate, I pray you to stay the bill for the comptrollership of Pole, for the office was given yesterday at the suit of lord Sent John to one Ric. Austell. Please "have my brother Deny in remembrance to my lord of Canterbury for my son, as also to know whether he will be so good brother to me as to appoint" that Sir Giles Stranwicke may declare his suit to the King in person. This will be a pleasure to me and my brother Thomas and make him more affectionate to my said brother and his wife.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

20 June. R. O. 418. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

St. P., ix.
55.

After Pulciano had (as Paget wrote) spoken with the King on Sunday, the 11th inst., and delivered a schedule of offers and demands, he was sent for on the morrow to receive his answer of the Chancellor and Admiral. Learnt, with much ado (as will be seen), that they have proceeded as follows. Pulciano was sent to Spain with command to return by this Court if the Emperor liked his overture. He returned straight to Rome, and tarried there 14 days before coming hither. Has described his access. Credence from the Emperor he had none, and yet he offered on the Emperor's behalf to deliver Milan (Alexandria reserved) to the duke of Orleans, before October, with his daughter in marriage, to hold, in tail male, in fee of the Empire, with remainder to the

* Sir Thomas Seymour and Charles Howard.

1542.

Emperor's heirs, kings of Spain. In return he demands renunciation of the title of Navarre, surrender of Bourgoyn, Savoy, and Piedmont, and renunciation of all other titles in Italy and Naples, except Milan. This first overture he delivered on Sunday. On Monday the Chancellor and Admiral told him that if he had nothing else to say he might depart, for their master thought this a mockery. He then proposed that the Emperor would deliver Milan and his daughter to Orleans, out of hand; to hold Milan to them and their heirs, as other dukes have held; requiring in return Bourgoyn, restitution of Hesdyn, of Maran to King Ferdinand, and of Savoy and Piedmont to the duke of Savoy, with renunciation of all titles in Italy and Naples. He said his Holy Father and all the Cardinals thought the King would not refuse this; but the King would not agree for Bourgoyn, and said, as for Savoy and Piedmont, that the Emperor should have talked with him before he fortified it. He left Court in despair, minding to return to Rome next day, and complaining to a friend that the King was in fault; but, by means of this friend (Paget thinks) the Queen of Navarre sent for him, and after long conference, sent him to the King. The King said he might doubt whether the overtures came from the Emperor, seeing the Emperor's ambassador made no motion of them, and willed Pulciano to come next day to Jaynvile to receive answer. At Jaynvile the King made answer to Pulciano (the Emperor's ambassador standing talking with the Admiral) that he liked not the two overtures, and would himself propose a third, viz., that he would have Milan in such form as Pulciano proposed last, "so as the Emperor would marry his daughter," and would deliver Hesdin, Maran, Savoy, and Piedmont (but would first raze all the fortifications in Piedmont, giving the duke of Orleans in pledge until it was delivered), and renounce all other titles in Italy and Naples. Pulciano promised to carry this overture into Spain, and give answer both from Spain and Rome in 25 days, begging the King not to think that his master meant to tract time or stay the enterprise he had begun. "No more I will, you may be sure," quod the King; adding that he would, for more expedition, send a gentleman with Pulciano into Spain, and a memorial of the overture in writing. The King then, after talking with the Admiral, called the Emperor's ambassador, and they had, as usual, a hot conference. To believe the ambassador, they talked nothing of Pulciano's overtures (and indeed the ambassador had sent that morning for audience to deliver a letter from the Queen of Hungary); yet Pulciano departed that day in good hope, and, for a triumph (apparently), "the King and Queen, and all the Court, both men and women, were gorgeously appparelled." Next day Pulciano despatched to Rome Cavaliero Ugolini, governor of Signor Horacio, and took leave for Spain, thinking to have with him the gentleman and the memorial; but the King had changed his purpose; at which Pulciano complained to his friend, and was depressed, but determined to go to Spain and do his best; and so departed hence on Friday, the 16th inst. Has the above from near friend of Pulciano's friend, with the addition that, for the Emperor's further assurance that this King will meddle no further in Italy, the Bishop of Rome travails to join himself and the Emperor in league with all the states of Italy.

This King pretends to slack nothing of his enterprise, and practises still to allure the Italians. The Counts of Myrandula and Petylian, Signor Jehan Paulo, and others of the retinue in Italy, are appointed to come into Piedmont, and money is sent thither. In Gascoyn and the borders of Navarre men be ready. Into Lorraine are come 4,000 Almaines, and more follow. The duke of Cleves has horsemen ready (as

1542.

418. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

La Planche has brought word, who returns thither shortly). The Emperor sleeps not; although Guasto sent him word to sleep, for he would keep account of Milan. In Navarre and those borders a great number of Spaniards are "accompanied," and in these Nether Countries the Regent is at Mons, ready. For all this treaty of peace, a servant of this King's who went to practise with certain Almain is "trussed up," by means of duke Wolfgang (of whom Paget wrote about Christmas), who, very lately, revolted from this King (although he had his pension) because the King entertains Count Guillaume. To get money, another disme is asked of the clergy, all fellowships and fraternities are commanded to bring in all their plate before Midsummer, and the greatest wood sale ever seen in France is made in the forest of Biere (between the Loire and Marne, the Seine running almost in the midst of it), to the value of 50,000 mks. sterling, the 35 merchants to bring in the money before 20 July, and have ten years to sell it.

The ambassadors of Sweden treat in the King's privy chamber, which is unusual, although they only treat the articles that were treated with Denmark. News of Hungary is none, but that "we" dispraise the captains of the army, and lament their charges this year, which are lost, as the Grand Seigneur intends to send no army this year. This King appointed to muster his gentlemen at Lyons, 1 July; but now appearances are to the contrary, for the King's great horses are stayed, and Nevers and Canaples, captains of the gentlemen, have recalled their trains, which were at Digeon towards Lyons. The King will lie hereabouts, if this treaty goes not forward with the Emperor (as these Frenchmen trust, and these ladies desire) to make some enterprise, and see what England will do; for they think Henry will do what he can to join the Emperor, as the Queen of Navarre said yesterday, who was as dainty to speak with Paget as if she had never known him or his master until he "wrang in" by talking of religion, and then "she brake with me as th' Admiral did, in effect," and had like answer. Noted that she said England forsook them, and therefore they might lawfully join with the Emperor. This may have come of herself, but now, since De Formes came from the ambassador there (with news that Henry prepares ships, and had levied money to lend the Emperor, and sent into Almain to practise for lansknights and, with the Hanse cities, for ships, and has sent a gentleman* of his Privy Chamber to the king of Romans, and another† to the king of Scots), Paget is looked strangely upon, and commandment issued that no ambassador be lodged nearer the Court than four leagues. Secured lodging for himself within one league. De Formes says he is too well lodged, the King has looked at him without giving him any countenance, espials are set upon him, and the Admiral has checked some for resorting to him. Shows himself a good Frenchman, but fears they think the contrary.

Immediately upon his last despatch, the gentleman‡ that was last in England was in hand with him for a picture of Henry's daughter, on the duke of Orleans's behalf (with the Admiral's consent, as appeared by the terming of his tale, and because another gentleman of the Admiral's had been likewise in hand with him), and to know whether this matter of marriage could be renewed. Answered that he knew not how to come by the picture, and that the matter had been treated by their ambassador in England, by whom this King, if he meant any such thing, would doubtless proceed.

* Sir Thos. Seymour ?

† Lord Lisle ?

‡ De Chateaneuf,

1542.

Begs instruction in case this matter is moved, or precise answer required touching these bruits of war or peace, or in case the Emperor invade and this King demand aid (as he says he has done before, according to the treaties); for a month will show how the game shall go. Yesternight arrived secretary Monlu, from M. de Rodes, ambassador at Rome, with advice to beware of the Bishop of Rome, and give no credit to Monte Pulciano; whereupon they have to-day kept great council, and the bruit of war is as hot as ever. The prince of Melphi leaves to-morrow for Provence, whereby "I have a mayme;" and La Plance is returned in haste to Cleves. Mons. Morret and others are sent to Lorraine to view the lanzknechts. Has just received a letter from a person of good credit that 25,000 Almains come to serve this King, besides Swiss, Italians, and Frenchmen. The bruit of war is among the best and greatest personages, and Paget is grieved that they say, "Weh! que scait il faire le Roy d'Engleterre." Has much ado to come by news; for, now that Henry is no longer taken as the friend from whom they hoped for help in their war, the writer has lost credit; and since the King came to Jaynville no man comes to him, and some send word that they may not. St. Urbayns, 20 June, 11 p.m.* *Signed.*

Pp. 10. Add. Sealed. Endd.: ap xxxiii^{jo}.

Cains College,
MS. 597,
p. 121.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 9.

20 June. 419. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
III. 58.

All here, especially the Marchioness,† thank God for sustaining Contarini in the midst of his overwhelming business, and granting him charity, which in that holy affair of Modena shines the more as we know the troubles which, but for the grace of God, might well chill it. M. Aloisio will write further. Viterbo, 20 June 1542.

Italian.

21 June. 420. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 14.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 21 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

A heading for 22 June follows, but without record of attendance or business.

21 June. 421. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt, 21 June 34 Hen. VIII., by John Germyn, servant to Sir Robt. Southwell, Master of the Rolls, of 28 privy seals from Wriothesley, to be employed about the King's loan.

P. 1. Endd.

21 June. 422. THE O'NEILS.

Arbitrament between O'Neyle and Phelim Roo O'Neyle and Captain McDonell, made, by indenture, at Trym, 21 June 34 Hen. VIII., both parties having appeared before the lord Deputy and others in the Great Parliament there, and accused each other of divers spoils and crimes, submitting themselves to the order of John Alen, Chancellor, Edmund bp. of Kilmore, Oliver Plunket, baron of Louth, Wm. Bermyngham, baron of Carbery, Thos. Cusacke of Cosingeston, master of the Rolls, John Travers, master of the Ordnance, and Geo. Dowdall, clk.,

* The hour is omitted in § 2.

† Of Pescara.

1542.

422. THE O'NEILS—*cont.*

late prior of Ardee, or else, if they disagreed, to the order of the lord Deputy, viz.:—

Thirteen articles relating to divers spoils of cattle, an expedition lately made by Phelim Roo and McDonald to Armagh (with intent to slay O'Neyle), certain wrongs done to individuals, a controversy about the lands of Phelim Roo's inheritance, the killing of O'Neyle's eldest son, Phelim, by McDonell, &c.

Lat. Draft, pp. 9. See Carew Calendar, No. 169.

21 June. 423. WALLOP to NORFOLK.

R. O.

By his servant, Nic. Alizaunder, wrote to the King, yesterday, that 27 horses serving in the works here were killed in one night. The Frenchmen were suspected to have done it, and the enquiry seems to confirm suspicion. George Rowse, whom Mr. Rowse sent to Norfolk with a letter, returned to find his gelding sore hurt. Told his servant to inform Norfolk of the above, in passing by London; and wrote also, darkly of a practice between the French King and the Duke of Cleave. Has now learnt further that Andwarp and Gawnt should have been taken by treason, which "was discovered by one that brought letters out of Gelderland to the father and the son, the one being in Andwarp and the other in Gawnt." The letters declared how 7,000 men were gathered within 8 leagues of Andwarp. Awaits further news, for much is expected to ensue hereupon, especially in Andwarpe, where dwell many Clevoys and Gelders, artificers, much suspected. One that came by Graveling says that a gentleman dwelling thereby was yesterday taken by the Frenchmen. Thinks war will ensue shortly.

Begs him, if not at Court, to forward this letter to the lord Privy Seal, and the rest of the Council now at Court. Humble commendations to my lord Chancellor. Calais, 21 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: æ xxxiiijp.

23 June. 424. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 15.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 23 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of — Castell, of Glotton, Hunts, to publish the untruth of his accusation of treason against — Cotton, &c.

[* * * Next entry is 27 June.]

23 June. 425. WALTER HENDLE and N. BACON to MASTER SKYDMORE.

Add. MS.
11,041, f. 44.
B. M.

As Roger Corvysyer, *alias* Williamson, has produced a patent by the late convent of Delacres, Staff., for 26s. 8d. yearly during his life, which patent seems to be good, and made without fraud, they desire Skydmore to pay the said annuity. Westm., 23 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: receiver general of the late mon. of Delacres.

23 June. 426. J. SEVICOURT [SIEUR DE ST. CHEVAL] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Hears there is a bruit in Calais and Guisnes that his men injured the horses that were lately killed and hurt at pasture. Puts none of his soldiers outside this town at night, and if he could find the perpetrators would send them to Wallop for justice. Ardre, 23 June. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: A Monsr. de Wallot, cappue et gouverneur de Guynes,

1542.

23 June. 427. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

R. O.

Encloses the deposition of a vagabond Englishman, taken at the village of Noeschastel, in this county of Boullen, charged with heresy. As the bp. of Therouenne, their prelate, demands him, desires answer by bearer whether the English would like to have him, to do justice upon him themselves. Boull. (Boulogne), 23 June. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. *Add*: captain of Guisnes.

R. O.

2. [Deposition, taken] 19 June, 1542, before Louis Chinot, licenciate in laws, King's Councillor, and lieutenant general of Mons. le Seneschal, governor of Boullenois.

Dionisius Tod, born in England, in the diocese of York (Diort), mendicant, confesses that he has never exercised any art, but always applied himself to letters, and trusted to charity for food and clothing. He went from England to Germany seven years ago to learn the will of God, because they believe in God alone, and there studied letters. Returning towards England, and being in New Castle church on St. Claude's day, he suffered very great injury, especially from two priests, for no reason unless it was that he said he believed in Jesus Christ alone, and trusted not in the Virgin Mary. Asked whether he revered the Sacrament, he said it was not to be revered, and that all sacraments were in Christ Jesus. He said he had not received the body of Christ for seven years, nor confessed his sins except to Christ, and that he was not bound to confess to any priest, and would be subject to none but God alone. He said also that all sacraments were outward signs, nor could be administered, except by Christ. He confessed that three books, which certain religious theologians have asserted to be tainted with Lutheranism, are written with his own hand and divinely inspired.

Latin, pp. 3. *Heading in French*.

24 June. 428. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt, 24 June 34 Hen. VIII., by Thos. Holmes, servant and secretary to my lord of Suffolk, of 60 privy seals, from Wriothesley, to be employed in Lincolnshire for the advancement of the loan money. *Signed*: Thomas Holme. *Sealed*.

P. 1. *Endd*.

24 June. 429. THE LATE ABBOT OF SAWTRY.

R. O.

Deposition of Wm. Angell, clk., late abbot of Sawtrey, Hunts, aged 62, examined 24 June 34 Hen. VIII., that, being abbot, in 25 Hen. VIII. and half a year later, he borrowed two sums, each of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., from Thos. Russell of Bedford, for payment of the King's subsidy, and also, half a year after that, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. for glasing a new window at the West end of the church. In return has delivered 20 kine, 10 steers, and 40 couple of ewes and lambs, in recompense of 26*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and so remains still due to Russell 7*l*., as he notified to the commissioners at the dissolution. In 25 Henry VIII., and after, he borrowed money, fish and reeds, detailed, to the value of 43*l*., of Wm. Cony, of Yaxley, Hunts.; in part payment of which he delivered 50 qr. of beans and pease, 2 horse colts, 6 oxen, and 2 bullocks. In 25 Hen. VIII. he borrowed of Wm. Bekelles, of Conyngton, 18*l*.; in part payment of which he delivered 40 couple of ewes and lambs, 20 sheep called "hoggerelles," and 10 kine, worth in all 16*l*. While he was abbot, he was always in debt.

Depositions of Bekelles, Russell and Cony, the same day, confirming the above.

Large paper, pp. 4.

1542.

24 June. 430. LITTLE WALSINGHAM, Norfolk.

R. O.

"The receipts of the oblations of the parish church of All Saints of Little Walsingham." from Mich. to Christmas, 33 Hen. VIII., and from Easter, 33 Hen. VIII., to St. John's Day, 34 Hen. VIII., viz., for "yeryng dayes," "dede dayes," marriages, oblations of guilds, and the like, the total for the two periods being 26s. 3d. and 24s. 3½d. respectively.

"Allocations" paid for the same periods, viz., for clerk's wages, singing wine, and bread, rushes from Styfkey for all three churches of Great and Little Walsingham, lavender's wages, wax, incense, poor people, &c., 16s. 10d., and 25s. 11d. respectively, of which latter sum 9s. 4d. is noted as received later, which was "owing to Master Sydney for iiij loads of pease straw for strowing of all three churches for Halowmesse and Christemes strowyng, every load ijs. viijd. with the carriage."

4 long narrow pages, two of them headed: Harlowe.

24 June. 431. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday, Mons. du Bies sent a letter and depositions touching a vagabond Englishman, taken at the village of Nevechasteau in Boulloin, accused of heresy. The bp. of Tyrwan has sent for him, but Du Bies would first know whether Wallop would do justice on him here. Encloses the writings. Answered, thanking Du Bies for his gentleness, that, as a temporal man, he could not undertake to do justice in such cases; and prayed him in no wise to deliver the man to the bp. of Tyrwan, "who should have as good justice here, and as brief, being an heretic, as in any other part of Christendom," for he trusted shortly to answer that his gentle offer was gratefully accepted. This morning received a letter (enclosed) from the captain of Arde, who shows himself very sorry at the bruit that his men killed the horses. The gentleman who brought the letter trembled as if afraid, and suggested that the deed was done by them of Muttory for a pique. Quotes his words. Evidently they fear the King, and wish that Arde had never been built. Of himself, the man said Count Bryan was expected at Arde, and that Count Russe, his younger brother, was leaving with his band, and Mons. de Torse coming, with his, for the summer, as the King's lieutenant. Also that Mons. de Vandosme is at Abbeville, that 300 footmen, all arquebusiers, come to Arde to-morrow, and that Du Bies will be there to-day. An espial from Mustrull says Du Bies has warned the waggons that go weekly to St. Omer's with coals, &c., that henceforth he will not assure their safety. The men-of-war about Wase were ready to make a course into the bailiage Tournehen, but the bailly of Wase stayed it. There is no great assembly in Boullenois, and people flee with their goods into Boulogne, the rather because Mons. de Fuxsailles has brought all his goods thither. In Artois they do the like, as if it were war already. Guvnes, 24 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

24 June. 432. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.
62.

Although he wrote on the 20th, yet, having commodity of this messenger, who has been here to visit the Court, thinks it his duty to write. Mons. de Teas, yesterday, brought word from Turin of a conspiracy by the standard bearer of Mons. de la Guerra* to betray the town to certain Spaniards and Italians. Mons. d'Annebaulte has executed

* Suerra in § 2.

1542.

the conspirators, but the King thinks he should have tried to entrap their accomplices. A post that brought news from Flanders that the Queen was returned to Gaunt, and Mons. de Rewes (Rewes in §2) was visiting the frontiers, was robbed of his money by lanzknechts about Lorraine. Hearing of his arrival Paget sent to the Emperor's ambassador to know how the Queen did. He sent back word that 'she was well, and was our great friend, and wrote that your Majesty promised she should lack neither men nor money, and she was expecting 5,000 or 6,000 English archers; also that the army is before Buda, but the Turk will not meddle this year by land, "and by sea hath lost lately forty galleys." Last news touching the Almains and the readiness of the duke of Cleves is confirmed. The King waits about Jenvile until he hear from Pulciano, and yet the Emperor's ambassador says openly that Pulciano had no commission of the Emperor. If that be true, men marvel that the King listens to Pulciano, and if not, it is a practice that passes Paget's capacity. St. Urbayn's, 24 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: ap xxxiiiij.

2. Letter book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 2.

Cains College
MS. 597,
p. 129.

25 June. 433. SIR WILLIAM COFFIN'S DEBTS.

Harl. MS.
283 f. 252.
B. M.

Warrant to Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor, Sir Edw. Northe, treasurer, and the other officers of Augmentations to acquit Sir Ric. Maners and Margaret his wife, and all other persons bound thereto, of the sum of 150*l.*, which he has now paid to the King, and to give him day to St. John Baptist's Day, "called Mydsomer," next, for payment of the other 150*l.* due for a debt of 331*l.*, which Sir Wm. Coffyn, dec., owed for stock and store belonging to the late mon. of Garryden, Leic., and for rent of the demesnes there; of which Sir Richard has before paid 31*l.* Hampton Court, 25 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head by the King.*

Parchment. Seal gone.

25 June. 434. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

Kaulek, 428.
(Abstract.)

Received his letters by his cousin the bearer. He must have an eye to embarcations of men of war, and continually warn Du Bies of things touching the surety of Picardy. *Countersigned:* Bochetel.

French. Headed: [Joinville], 25 June.

26 June. 435. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
64.

The King has received his of the 13th and 20th, and is pleased with his diligence and dexterity. As to "their fond suspicions and imaginations" that the King intends war against them and has concluded an amity and marriage with the Emperor for that purpose, and as to the renovation of their former treaty* here; the Emperor's ambassador was here at Court in the Whitson holidays about the edicts on both sides, of which our merchants complained, and then went to Flanders for a resolution, and, since his return, has been here for the same purpose, and it is agreed that they shall revoke their edict, and the King afterwards surcease his statute, but as for amity, league or marriage, whatever overtures have been made, there is none concluded; and so you may affirm to the Admiral and all of the Council who speak of it. If they suggest renewing the overtures lately made by the French king, you may say you can give no certain advice, but think that if they renew it they will have reasonable answer, provided they offer reasonable conditions, to show "that they seek rather friendship than gain and

* "Their former treaty," meaning the negotiations for the marriage of Orleans and Mary.

1542.

435. THE COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

lucre;" for the King is easily induced to grant reason where it is reasonable, and with honest reciproque, required.

P.S. in Wriothesley's hand.—Send, by bearer, a cipher to be used as required. Hampton Court, 26 June 34 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget.

Calig. E. IV.

220.

B. M.

2. Original letter of which the above is the draft. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Westminster, Browne, Wyngfield, Wriothesley, and Sadleyr.

In cipher, pp. 2. Mutilated.

Ib. 219.

B. M.

3. Decipher of §2 in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 2. Mutilated.

Ib. 222.

B. M.

4. The key to the new cipher above referred to.

Pp. 2. Mutilated.

27 June. 436. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 15.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 27 June. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to the abps. of York and Canterbury, to command special prayers and processions for the prosperity of the Christian army against the Turks.

[* * Next entry is 1 July.]

27 June. 437. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt, 27 June 34 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Fulford, from Wriothesley, of 60 privy seals to be employed about the King's loan in Devonshire. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1.

28 June. 438. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 11.

Waiting for news of what he may have already negotiated. Sends packet of letters from the king of the Romans, addressed to the Councillor de St. Moris, with credentials and instructions. As St. Moris is not likely soon to return from Spain, sends Chapuys a copy of his instructions, that he may excuse him if detained on his way to England. He was sent to beg Henry's assistance against the Turk, and Chapuys is meanwhile to use his instructions as if addressed to himself. Francis is daily increasing his army on the Luxemburg frontier, and the infantry force which his ministers have raised on the side of Cleves and Gueldres. We have remonstrated through the Imperial ambassador and asked if he mean to observe the truce of Nice. But he only says that the assembly on the frontier of Cleves is for defence, not invasion, as long as we do not give him occasion, for he hears Henry is about to make alliance with the Emperor and the Count de Roelx is meditating an attack on some French towns. He has also sent a gentleman to give us notice that he intends sending his own officers to St. Pol to administer justice, and collect the revenue—a formal demonstration that he means war. We have therefore ordered the immediate levy of 25,000 foot and 4,000 horse, with which force, and that of the King of England's subjects in those parts, we hope to defend our frontiers. We have discovered treacherous dealings here and there to surprise towns and fortresses. Brussels, 28 June 1542.

From a draft in the Vienna Archives.

1542.

29 June. 439. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 12.

Has just received hers of the 25th inst. Could not have written sooner what passed when he was last at Court, owing to a fit of the gout in his right hand, which seized him upon his return from Greenwich. Moreover, things have not advanced one step, these Councillors insisting on an additional clause being appended to the treaty of Cambray about commercial intercourse, in order to make it perpetual. Another difficulty is that in the article about rebels they will only comprise the Emperor's Spanish subjects, not those of the Empire. They insist also on the defensive aid being given at the time the offensive league is executed, and that the obligation shall only last four months in every year, either consecutively or as need requires, and that if either prince wants them longer he shall pay for them himself, unless the other requires them for his own defence. They wish it also agreed that these auxiliaries may be employed by a prince, not only for defence of his territory, but for pursuit of his enemy within his own kingdom; and, further, that if either prince be invaded, the aggressor shall be held the common enemy of both. This is an article on which they particularly insist; also that the invasion of France be fixed beforehand not later than 1 July next year. They decline to make a special article against the Dukes of Cleves and Holstein.

After long disputes on these points, and much bravado on the part of the English, as if they did not need our services, we have agreed—though not without some mystery, which time will unravel—that the promise in the Emperor's note to keep the matter secret should be prolonged till October next, and that the King, on my assurance of the Emperor's good will, would send to Spain the bp. of Westminster, one of the deputies, to settle the points amicably; that meanwhile, to prepare matters, Chapuys should be always near the King (as in fact he has been ever since his return from Flanders) till a final settlement be reached, as he hopes it will be in the next 24 hours. The Bp. is to leave immediately for a seaport 150 miles off, and will be accompanied by a man of Chapuys's, bearer of this. If, however, George, the Imperial messenger, should arrive meanwhile—which would be a most fortunate coincidence—and if his stay here is to be short, Chapuys will endeavour to have the Bp.'s departure delayed, and make George the bearer.

Forgot to mention that he heard on his return to London that the King had willingly enough granted that the defensive league should comprise the Emperor's Spanish subjects, as well as those of the Low Countries in case of an invasion from the French or Mr. D'Allebrecht, but not from any other belligerents, and that the article should be drawn, first in English and afterwards in Latin; but four or five days later the whole was changed, and there was no more talk of it.

Mons. de Reuz, whom he met at St. Omer, told him that, with a few English soldiers, such a body of horse and foot as could be hastily collected in Artois without causing alarm could easily take Monstreul by surprise, and it could be fortified during the winter; and that after they had overrun the neighbouring country, Hesdin, Therouenne, Ardres, and even Boulogne would have to surrender. On his return Chapuys submitted this plan to the King, who was marvellously pleased with it, and approved of Chapuys's advice to send a message to the Emperor on the subject, and wrote to the Capt. of Guisnes to put himself in communication with De Roeux. The King is now arming a number of warships, not to be taken unawares.

No news of this country, except that the King has still by him the earl of Desmond, the chief lord of Ireland, who has come to do him homage—a

1542.

439. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

thing many of his ancestors never consented to do. London, 29 June 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

29 June. 440. For a TREATY with CHARLES V.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
65.

Agreement between the commissioners that the edict in Flanders, against export in English ships, shall be, as soon as possible, revoked; and, that done, subjects of the Emperor, both of his Low Countries and Spain, shall be made exempt from the statute of 33 Hen. VIII. Hampton Court, 29 June 1542. *Signed*: "Orator, ac commissarius Cesaree Matris, Eustachius Chapuys."

Latin, p. 1.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
66.

2. Similar agreement that neither party shall before October next negotiate with any other prince, spiritual or temporal, anything to the prejudice of the other; and that any treaty of closer amity between the parties shall be kept secret from all other princes, spiritual or temporal. Dated 29 June 1542. *Signed like* §1.

Latin, p. 1. Endd.: "Two articles agreed on with th'Emperor's ambassador."

30 June. 441. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 13.

The bp. of Winchester, having lately been obliged to leave his house for fear of the illness (sweating sickness)* and to come near Chapuys's lodging, Chapuys has had every opportunity of being civil to him. One day when he came to dine with Chapuys they conversed from early morning to late in the evening of the state of Christendom, the Turk and the practises of the French. Finds the bp. very well inclined to the closer friendship. The day after his visit to Chapuys he was invited to dinner by the Lord Privy Seal, and on his return spent a few hours again with Chapuys, as he did also in the two following days. He, the lord Privy Seal and Wriothesley, thought Chapuys should apply for an audience with the King to say he feared his offers in the Emperor's name had been misunderstood, as he had had no reply. The time was favourable, they said, as they had just done him the signal service of promoting the loan in Parliament, which had already brought in an incalculable sum of money, and this would give them greater opportunities of seconding Chapuys's views.

Sent accordingly on the 16th† for an audience, which was granted on the 18th.‡ Just after the return of his man from Greenwich the bp. of Winchester gave him the Emperor's letter of the 3rd,† with the powers therein mentioned, and other papers that Mr. Quenevet (Knyvet) had forwarded from Orleans, who pretended that he was detained there by illness, and the fatigue of travel, but really awaited the return of one of his secretaries, whom he had despatched a month before to learn how his own affairs stood in England, and whether it was safe for him to come. The packet came quite safe, and the Bp. shortly after called on him, showing great satisfaction at his having received the powers from the Emperor. Talked with him about the best means of persuading the King to the closer friendship, and he approved Chapuys's plan, except that he ought not to tell the King it was expedient in his own interests. That his own Councillors would endeavour to show him. Agreed with this advice, which has been his general policy. Went to the King on Ascension day,‡ and was received rather more cordially than usual. He

* The French quoted in the footnote is "pour crainte de la maladie du sieur," without any lord's name after it, or even a blank for one. Did not the writer mean "de sieur"?

† Of May. The Spanish Calendar has "16th inst." and "3rd inst.," but this is evidently wrong.

‡ May 18th.

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was then going to mass, and he thanked Chapuys for his zeal in the matter, and was glad his powers had come, as he could speak more frankly what was in his mind; but Chapuys must promise the strictest secrecy, both for himself and the Emperor. This promise being given, he said what had made him keep neutrality hitherto was a suspicion that there was some secret agreement between the Emperor and Francis to reveal to each other whatever passed between one or the other party, and himself. Chapuys said he knew of no such agreement; * if there was such it must have depended on the truce of Nice, which the French had violated many a time, and the Emperor had ample occasion, not only to mistrust them, but to form leagues against them; that the Emperor had always been desirous of the increase of alliances with England, and that, if he had known one tenth part of what he now knew of the malice and perfidy of the French, Henry would not have had to complain of his answer when he called upon him after Francis's capture at Pavia to continue the war. But, he trusted that ere long, there would even be a better opportunity of bringing Francis to reason.

The King seemed pleased with his speech, but was then going to chapel, and promised to reply fully after dinner. After dinner he sent word by the Lord Privy Seal that he could not give him audience at once, as he had just received letters from France with the contents of which he would make Chapuys acquainted; and he desired him to come to his private chamber, where he would be found "*à la domestique, en robe de nuit.*" Was conducted to the King by the lord Admiral. Henry began by saying *Judas non dormit*, and that the French were continuing their bad practices. They were expecting Count Guillaume de Furstenberg with 8,000 lanzknechts, and M. de Longheval, who would one day be Grand Master of France, had started for Cleves, not only to excuse Francis to Duke William for not having been able to send him his promised wife, but to induce him to send troops to Gueldres, while the Duke of Holstein would attack the Dutch by sea. The letters further said that it was most important for the Low Countries to keep an eye on the castle of La Moutière (*sic*), which the French sought to surprise. They were also continuing their practises in Italy, especially with the Venetians, whom they were helping by their influence with the Turk. So that there was great appearance of the Emperor being molested on many sides.

Chapuys replied that the Emperor's affairs were in no such plight, and while he had been soliciting the King's alliance he had taken care to preserve old friendships, and make fresh ones; that the French were quite mistaken in acting as they did, and that it would not cost a farthing for the King and Emperor to defend themselves mutually. The King said, before determining about the alliance he must know what the Emperor intended about the duchies of Milan and Gueldres. Said, as to Milan, he had no idea; as to Gueldres, the Emperor could not act otherwise than he had done, or abandon the pursuit, his right being evident. As to Milan, the King said that considering the difficulty of defending countries so far apart, the Emperor might keep it for life and get the estates of the Empire to defend it, on the understanding that it should be incorporated with them after his death. As to Gueldres its conquest would be difficult, owing to the hatred of the people to the inhabitants of Brabant, and, considering his relations with Germany and France, the Duke might be a dangerous enemy if the marriage so much talked of should take place; also while using his forces against Gueldres the Emperor would be prevented from driving the French out of Piedmont. The King thought it would be better to gain over the Duke, who must now be dissatisfied with the French for not having given him a

* There was the treaty of Toledo of 12 Jan. 1539.

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441. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

wife. Were Henry called to settle the matter he would offer him one of his own daughters. In that way the Emperor's honor would be safeguarded—he might grant the duchy of Gueldres to the Duke, on such conditions as he and the Queen of Hungary thought fit, and make use of the forces of Gueldres and Cleves. That would cut short the designs of Francis for this year at least, and the Turk, finding that he could not stir, might quarrel with him for not fulfilling promises.

To this Chapuys replied that there was no need of incorporating Milan with the Empire, as there were plenty of other means of setting the German states against France, without counting the effect of a good victory over the Turk, for as the King himself confessed, the Germans were well aware that Francis was the sole cause of his descent on Christendom, and would no doubt unite with the Emperor and him for the double purpose (1) of indemnifying themselves for expenses incurred, and (2) to clip the wings of France so that he should interfere no further. By these means the other Christian powers could easily be brought into the league, for, if the Emperor took up arms, this would be a fiercer war than ever, the Cortes having lately voted a marvellous sum on condition that he did not leave Spain or make peace till Francis was no longer able to trouble Christendom. But as to the disposal of Milan, the alliance once made, the Emperor would value Henry's advice more than that of any other person, and he need not fear his becoming again friends with Francis if the latter abated his pretensions, for the Emperor could never trust him again. As to Gueldres, he said, the thing was not so impossible as he supposed. It was not clear that the Duke of Cleves would be supported in his claims by Germany, considering that his ancestors, paternal and maternal, had not only relinquished all right to it, but promised to assist in its defence when needful, and the Emperor relied on Henry to aid him in the conquest of Gueldres, just as Henry's father had assisted King Philip; that the task would be easier now that the Emperor had acquired Groningen and the lands the last Duke of Gueldres held in Friesland (?), besides towns in Utrecht and Overviesel. Showed that it would be an advantage to England if Gueldres was in the Emperor's hands, and that means might be found of detaching the Duke of Cleves from France.

The King then began to talk of an indemnity for the loss of his French pensions, on which Chapuys replied, as graciously as he could, with arguments in addition to those he had used to his deputies; which the King took well, and said no more. He complained, however, that secrecy had not been observed; for the French had heard of the negotiations, and were endeavouring to rouse the Pope's indignation. Chapuys denied that the information had come from their side, and the King made a like denial on his, but, with courteous language, again recommended the greatest secrecy—like the Florentine who had a sermon preached against usury that bankers might abstain from it and he himself profit by it. He ended by saying that he would promptly have powers made for the bps. of Durham, Winchester, and Westminster, to treat with Chapuys, and seemed this time to be quite in earnest. Judged so especially from what he said about the Emperor's government of the Low Countries, though Chapuys had prepared the ground by flattery of his wisdom, with which he was much pleased. When he said the French were continually offering him ladies to marry, Chapuys pleased him by answering that no doubt they would do as they did in the case of the Princess, now Queen of Scotland, for in marriages they always broke treaty with England, Francis having given his daughter to the King of Scotland and married

1542.

the Dauphin to the niece of the Pope (Clement VII.), then Henry's greatest enemy, and if they did such things openly they must have done worse in secret. To darken the picture, told some anecdotes of Francis and his ministers; and added that, had it been in the Emperor's power to gratify him with a wife, it would have been heartily done; "*et quoique eusse [a] blasonner les armes des dits François,*" he would not deny that the French King and Dauphin were "*bien affectionez,*" not towards him but towards his country, of the conquest of which the Dauphin has often spoken.

In reply to the King's assertion that the French had frequently owned their debt to him, and were ready to pay him by instalments, Chapuys said for a much smaller sum they would take a thousand oaths, but they never intended to pay him. The King answered that they wished to pay, but had not the means, and that they had lately proposed to pay him out of the first towns and castles taken in a joint war against the Emperor. Chapuys replied that he would see how they sought to evade payment by making such an iniquitous proposal; whereas he might easily get the money by joining the Emperor, as he himself had once owned.

Took leave then of the King and returned to London, where, lest the negotiation should not turn out so well as he hoped, he at once wrote down every word of his conversation with the King. Had several conferences with the King's deputies from Saturday after Ascension to Whitsun Eve* (20-27 May), and on the latter day they were all summoned to Hampton Court, where, out of regard for the Emperor, Chapuys was received in a manner that baffles description. On resuming the conferences, after four days' debating, Southampton lord Privy Seal and Mr. Wrisley proposed that a rough draft of the articles already discussed should be drawn up for the King's inspection. But as there were two articles that he had refused to pass, viz., of the defensive alliance not comprising Spain, and of the aid demanded by the King for an offensive one and for a joint invasion of France, with indemnity for the loss of the French pension, it was agreed that Chapuys should write to the Queen of Hungary, and, to prevent mistakes, show his letter† and copy of the two articles to the Deputies. The Deputies were much pleased with Chapuys's compliance and his offer to go over to Flanders for quicker despatch of the business. And the King ordered his own sedan chair for Chapuys's use, and a vessel for his transport to Calais, where he accomplished in a few days what the Emperor already knows.

On his return was again well received by the King, who, however, was a little dissatisfied at hearing that the Imperial ambassador was still at the Court of France and that he had even made overtures for peace; but he accepted Chapuys's excuses, and let him retire to rest. Since then has been engaged with the Deputies for 8 or 10 days in the specification of particulars, which he thought had been already settled connected with the above two articles, *e. g.*, as to the extradition of rebels, which they will not understand to include rebels against the Empire, and as to the treaty of Cambrai, in which they would introduce a clause which Chapuys thinks inadmissible, tending somewhat to perpetuate the present commercial treaties. His chief objection, however, was to a clause added to the 6th article to forbid liberty of trading to enemies of either party; on which Chapuys referred to art. 24 in the treaty of Windsor, and answered arguments in reply. Has forborne to stipulate in the defensive alliance that the obligation of defence shall last as long as the offensive alliance, as the condition would involve an intolerable charge to the Emperor. The King thinks the [obligation of the] defensive league should last 4

* "Easter Eve" in Sp. Cal., which, of course, is a mistake. † See No. 363.

1542.

441. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

months, while Chapuys has in vain stipulated for 5; but as it is reciprocal we need not object. Specifies some other demands of the English and the objections to them. Among these they desired that the aid by sea should be definite and not convertible into money; which Chapuys has not dared to concede, because if Flanders were invaded on the side of Gueldres or Friesland, no assistance by sea would be needed.

What the English thought almost scandalous was that while we solicited them to an offensive league, we would not agree that the invasion should take place within a year, as it was important to fix a time; but Chapuys dared not decide without consulting the Emperor on that and on the terms of the declaration of war. Has not been able to get the English to agree to give help against Cleves and Holstein, much less to a specific article in the treaty touching them, as Chapuys had said he would be content with the two dukes being considered common enemies if they invaded. Omits several of the English objections as they will doubtless be brought forward by the bp. of Winchester (*sic: for Westminster?*), and to give his own arguments when Granvelle is now there would be like trying to increase the sun's light with a candle.

The King did not at first intend to send an ambassador extraordinary, but he has now decided to send the above-named bp. [of Westminster], a worthy ecclesiastic, said to be most favourable to the alliance. Most of the objections raised by the Deputies are trifling, and the Emperor should not make too much of them. For when this King decides on anything he goes the whole length; and, considering that he is now at peace with all his neighbours, and profiting by their dissensions, yet is ready to throw himself into a maze of difficulties for the service of God and the welfare of Christendom, it would be prudent to accept his terms with some slight modifications. Besides, many opportunities will occur of modifying the articles before the offensive league is concluded, and the English were never more set on going to war with the French, owing especially to their intelligence with the Turk, besides the old hatred between the two nations. It has also been agreed that the clause forbidding one party to treat without the knowledge of the other is to be made still clearer and more binding; that the time of the obligation is to be extended, profound secrecy kept, and a deed drawn up concerning "the navigation and its revocation edict," as shown in the enclosed documents.

Has kept for a *bonne bouche* at the end of his despatch that, on his return from Flanders, he met at St. Omer Mons. du Ruz, who said, if he had only 4,000 Englishmen in addition to the horse and foot he could suddenly raise in Artois, he could easily surprise Montreuil, and overrun the neighbouring country, provided the enterprise took place within three months, and it would be easy to keep it and fortify it during winter. The enemy then would not be so foolish as to lay siege to it, and Hesdin, Therouenne, Ardres, and Boulogne would soon fall, for the harbour of the last is so bad that in winter they could not get supplies. Has informed the King of this, and advised him to send a message to the Queen of Hungary; and, meanwhile, let the governor of Guisnes communicate with Mons. du Ruz. Thinks no better bait could have been thrown to draw this King into a war. Advises that the subject be discussed in preference to any other. Hopes to obtain through it the King's assistance against the Turk. Indeed, not many days ago he was, according to the lord Privy Seal, on the point of sending 50,000 cr. to the King of the Romans.

1542.

As the roads through France will henceforth be closed for English as well as Imperial couriers, and, if the present negotiations end well, the King says it is important that the Emperor and he should be in constant and almost daily communication, he is now sending, with the bp. of Westminster, a sea captain to purchase in Spain two *zabras*, trusting that the Emperor will fit out two others to be always ready in port to bring or convey messages. The Queen Regent herself recommends this.

Has just received the Emperor's letter of the 5th, which he will obey. The French ambassador has not visited the Court since Holy Week. The receiver De Neufchastel, gentleman-in-waiting to the Admiral of France, went from hence *brusquement depesché* without seeing the King. There is no longer any question of the business that brought him, touching the Orleans marriage. It is true these people, thinking they might gain something by communicating the news, tell me that their ambassador had written to say that according to the Admiral's report, if the negotiations for the Orleans marriage did not succeed other offers would be made to secure this King's friendship, or neutrality at least. Hampton Court, 30 June 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

30 June. 442. CHAPUYS TO GRANVELLE.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 14.

Cannot sufficiently thank him for the care he takes of his interests, as appears by the letters of 3 May. Is vexed to hear of the bp. of London's importunities, not only on account of the annoyance he must give to the Emperor and Granvelle, but because he has given the latter no time to attend to Chapuys's private affairs, without a settlement of which he remains in a shameful state of perplexity. Hopes, by the Emperor's flattering words, soon to get relief. Trusts the bp. will be a little more modest in future, taking example by the bp. of Westminster now going out. If the English had been reasonable, affairs would have been already concluded here. But they almost look for *carte blanche* in everything, exaggerating the Emperor's need of help, and saying that the Dukes of Cleves and Holstein are on the point of invading Flanders. Shut their mouths by telling them in confidence that Cleves would easily treat with us about Gueldres if we only engaged to help him against England, and that Holstein was making very good offers to the Emperor's nieces,* and would transfer to them all the claims he made against England, promising great assistance to conquer it. In truth the English are right to try and ascertain the state of the Emperor's affairs, as it is to them a question of launching into a sea of difficulties and running risks with us when they could easily pass along in the midst of the storm. Can assure Granvelle it is not without mystery he has conducted them so far, telling them how much the Emperor did for them in lending himself to this close friendship. Among other things told them of the ill will of the French, and that the Dauphin has often said, half in jest, half in earnest, that he was Henry's spiritual son, and meant to be his temporal son and successor, -- that it would be quite right, in future, for Kings of France to call themselves Kings of England, as those of England had called themselves of France, and that there never was a King Henry in France who was not King of England also.†

Granvelle knows how important it is to make friends of the English at present, to check the malice of the French who, regardless of what Granvelle has done for them at other times, would like to see him now at the bottom of the sea. If the present negotiation should fail, it would

* The duchesses of Milan and Bar, daughters of king Christiern II. of Denmark.

† See the original French quoted in the Spanish Calendar.

1542.

442. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—*cont.*

have been much better that it had never been begun; for if this King, in his disappointment, became our enemy, ships between Flanders and Spain could not touch at an English port. Granvelle will understand that to please the King he has introduced phrases into his dispatch that he has shown.* Begs him also to believe that what he has written to the Emperor was only out of devotion to his service, for he has received no other presents from the King than a few artichokes once, and on another occasion a buck and one large fish, a dolphin, which had been presented to him. Ventures further to suggest, as Don Inigo used to do and De Praet did lately to the Queen, that a few pensions should be distributed here. The Councillors who now enjoy the King's favour are only two, the lord Privy Seal and Secretary Wriothesley. Two others, though King's favourites, depend upon them, viz., the Admiral and the Grand Squire. These latter would be satisfied with little. The bp. of Winchester would be content with the honour of the thing, and deserves some sort of reward, having been the first to begin this negotiation out of his good will to the Emperor.

Says nothing about the idea the Emperor once had of sending from Flanders a personage with letters to this King, for the Emperor knows best. Has obtained by stealth a transcript of the draft treaty, which these people once made, and which they have since changed in many places, as Granvelle will see by the draft which the bp. of Winchester (Westminster) took with him. Has also sent a copy of the articles as they were drawn, discussed, and almost approved, but this must be kept very secret. Begs him, however, to tell the English ambassadors that Chapuys has worked wonders to bring the negotiation to a close. Wishes him to think about the *zabras*. Is constantly fighting the Deputies about Cleves and Holstein, with the same arguments they opposed to him about the rebels, and finds that the King had previously made separate agreements with each of these Dukes contrary to our interests.

The King's deputies advise the suppression of the title "bel oncle" in the letters addressed to him by the Emperor, and of Princess to the lady Mary; and those about the Regent agree. Begs Granvelle to press his claim for some reward for his incessant toil since Ascension day. Has not been able to write this in his own hand for the gout, though it is better now. The disease has even impaired his mental powers, as this rambling letter shows. Cannot mention the praises which these deputies bestow on Granvelle, especially the lord Privy Seal and Secretary Wriothesley, and the bp. of Winchester. Hampton Court, 30 June 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

443. GRANTS in JUNE 1542.

June.
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GRANTS.

1. Sir Edm. Knevett and Anne his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Tomson and its lands (extent given) in Tomson, Saham, Gryston and Stowbedon, with the rectory and advowson of Tomson, Norf.; to John Maynerd, mercer, of London. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 1.

2. Sir Edw. Boughton and Jane his wife. Licence to alienate 140 acres of fresh marsh in Plompsted, Kent, to John Maynerd, mercer, of London. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 1.

3. Wm. Sharryngton, King's servant. Licence to alienate the site, &c., of Lacok abbey, Wilts, the lordship and manor of Lacok, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage there, with all appurtenances in Lacok, Calne, Beawley, Chyppynham, Naton, Bowdon, Benaker, Whytley, Wyke, Cossam, Lakham, Rowdon, Stanley, Chyttowe, Bromham, and Meltisham *alias* Melkisham. Wilts; all lands of the said abbey in Lacok, Calne and Melkisham; and all lands of Ambresbury monastery in the tithing of Sendrewe, in Wolkesham (*sic*)

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parish, Wilts; to John Wylford, alderman of London, Robt and Nich. Wylford, and George Eton, merchant tailors of London, and Jas. Pagett, to the use of Grace Pagett, widow, late wife of Robt. Pagett, alderman of London, for life; if the marriage between her and the said Sharryngton be solemnised. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 1.

4. John Wyshedome. Pardon of all penalties incurred by him in exercising the mystery of physic in London without licence. The preamble states that information was sworn before the barons of the Exchequer, 6 July last, by one Otwell Wylde that the said John Wyshedome, of the parish of St. Stephen's Colman Street, had, since 13 July 32 Hen. VIII., practised as a physician without having been approved by the Bishop of London or the Dean of Powles, contrary to the Statute of 3 Hen. VIII., and had thereby forfeited 55*l.*, of which the said Wylde prayed to have half; it however appears that the said Wyshedome has done many great cures upon the King's subjects, and that Wylde was instigated by evil disposed persons maliciously stomached against the said Wyshedome. Also licence to him and his son Gregory Wyshedom to exercise the said science and mystery in London or elsewhere in the King's dominions. Hampton Court, 1 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 June.—P.S. *In English.*

5. Lady Marg. Howard, now wife of Lord William Howard. Grant, for life, of the house and site of the late priory of Reigate, Surr., with lands called the demesne lands of Reigate and Westhumble, the manors of Southwick and Estbroke, Suss., the rectories of Dorking and Capell, Surr., and the advowsons of the vicarages there and of the rectory of Mikelham, Surr., with all possessions of the priory in Reigate, Dorking, Horley, Becheworthe, Gatton, Capell, Westhumble, Mikelham, Fletcham, Lethered, Mitfeld, Lingfield, Buckland, Lee, Borstowe, Hedley, Aisheswode, Walter super Montem, and Horne, Surr., and Southwick, Estbroke and Bolney, Suss., all which premises belonged to the said priory; rent free: profits from Mich. last. Greenwich, 18 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. 3 June.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 18* (cancelled because surrendered into Chancery 28 Feb. 35 Hen. VIII. to be regranted to the said Lord William and Lady Margaret).

6. Sir Ant. Browne, K.G. To be bailiff of Fynes and Fynchamsted within Windsor Forest, one of the foresters of Windsor Forest, and keeper of the park of Esthamsted in Windsor Forest, with the herbage and pannage, and of the Kino's house within the said park; with stated fees; *vice* Wm. late lord Sands.

Westm., 22 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 18.*

7. Chr. Mount, the King's servant. Licence to buy and export 200 "dicars" of tanned leather hides or backs and an equal number of calves skins, counting 10 doz. calves skins to each dicker of tanned hides. Hampton Court, 26 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 1. In English.*

8. Peter Carew, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners. Licence to buy and export 600 unwrought cloths. Hampton Court, 1 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. 3 June.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 1. In English.*

9. Bishopric of Bristol. Erection of the site and church of the late monastery of St. Augustine, Bristol, surrendered by Morgan ap Gwilliam ab Gwillan, last abbot, into a cathedral church and the see of a bishop, with a dean and six canons. The town of Bristol to be henceforth called the city of Bristol and the deanery of Bristol, the counties of the city of Bristol and of Dorset and the manor of Ligh, Soms., to be henceforth severed from the authority of the bishops of Salisburv, Wells or Bath, Worcester and Gloucester and to form the bishopric of Bristol. Paul Bushe, S.T.P., to be the first bishop, and to have the habitation within the site of the said abbey known as the Abbot's Lodging. Wm. Snowe, S.T.P., to be the first dean, and John Googh, S.T.P., first prebendary, Roger Egeworth, S.T.P., 2nd, Hen. Morgan, LL.B., 3rd, Roger Hewes, LL.B., 4th, Ric. Brome, LL.B., 5th, and George Dogeon, S.T.P., 6th. The said dean and prebendaries to be a body corporate to be called the dean and chapter of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Bristol.

Also grant to the said dean and chapter of the whole site, &c., of the said monastery. Hampton Court, 1 June 3[4] Hen. VIII. *Del. 4 June.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 2. Rymer, XIV. 748.*

10. Sir Walt. Denys, of Dyrham, Glouc. Licence to alienate the manor of Kyngeston Russell, with its appurtenances in Kyngeston and Kyngeston Russell, Dors., except the manor of Litton, Dors., to Maurice Denys. Westm., 4 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 8.

11. Sir Ric. Rych. Lease of the manor of Skrynes in the parish of Roesswell, and lordship of Wretell, Essex, and a close called Long Lee formerly in tenure of Thos. Sampford, which premises came to the King by the attainder of Ric. Fermor; with reservations; for 21 years; at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* present rent and 12*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 4 June 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 6, m. 6.*

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12. John Neryll lord Latymer. To be steward of the forest of Galtres and the lawn within the forest and master of the hunt of deer (*ferarum*) there; with the herbage, pannage, windfallen trees and browings and all accustomed profits. This on surrender of pat., 20 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII., granting these offices to Sir Arth. Darey and Wm. Maunsfeld, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber, in survivorship, with profits as enjoyed by Ant. Ogthrede or Hen. Marney, dec. Greenwich, 17 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 June.—P.S.

13. Matilda lady Lane, widow of Sir Ralph Lane, dec. Annuity of 10*l.* out of the manor of Orlingbere, Ntht., now in the King's hands by the minority of Robert s. and h. of the said Sir Ralph; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Greenwich, 20 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 5.*

14. Robt. Wright, gentleman. Annuity of 33*l.* 15*s.* out of the manor of Danthorp and lands in Esington, Kylene-sey, Patrington, Weton, Hutton, Barche, Welwike, Withornewike and Usflet, Yorks., which belonged to John Wright, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Robert s. and h. of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Greenwich, 15 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 5.*

15. Thomas abp. of Canterbury. Grant (in exchange for certain lands granted to the King 30 April 34 Hen. VIII., i.e., the manors of Slyndon, Tangmere, Estlavent, Aldewyke, Nytymber, Northbarstede and Shrympney *alias* Shirpeney, the hundred of Alderwyke *alias* Aldewyke, the park of Slyndon, the advowsons of the parish churches of Slyndon, Estlavent, Barsted, Tangmere and All Saints in Palent in Chichester, and of the vicarage of Pageham, Suss., the manor and rectory of Magna Gornard, Essex and Suff., and the manor of Estlandon, Kent, also all possessions of the Abp. in Harrow and Stanmere *alias* Stammer, Midd., which belonged to the priory of St. Gregory without the walls of Canterbury, a water mill in Dover, and three acres of land now enclosed in the park of Canterbury, which belonged to St. Gregory's priory), viz.:—

"The Sellerers Hall" and "the Sellerers Lodging" in Canterbury, the manor, park, rectory and advowson of the church of Westwell, Kent, and woods called Longbeche in Westwell and Challok, all which belonged to Christchurch priory in Canterbury: the manor of Temple Waltham, Kent, which belonged to St.

John's of Jerusalem; of Stoke Milborough, with lands there and in Kingeston, More, Downton, Buoculton, and Newton, Salop, in tenure of Isabel Busshopp, widow, Edw. Blount, Ric. Browne, Thos. Bayle, John Sheppard, Wm. Bisshopp, Roger Bisshopp and John his son, Ric. Grenoffe, Thos. and Edw. Bisshopp, Edw. Pountney, Edw. Corffeld, Edw. and Hen. Wall, Wm. Bisshopp, Andrew Tylley, Ric. Adams and Eliz. his wife and John and Wm., their sons, Ph. Bisshopp and Thos., Ric. and John his sons, and Ric. Jenkys, and tithes in Kyngeston and Bucculton in tenure of Ric. Jenkys and Thos. Haryngton, all which belonged to Wenlock priory: the site of the late monastery of Kyrstall, Yorks., and all possessions (specified) of that monastery in Kyrstall, Cukervege, Bramley, Horsforth, Hedyngley, Westhedyngley, Capsthorpe, Brerehaugh, Bergraunge, Ecope, Addyll, and Bardesey, Yorks.; the site of Arthyngton priory, Yorks., with its demesnes (specified); the advowsons of the churches of Kyngessnothe, Horton juxta Braburn, and Blakmanston, and of the vicarages of Chistlett and Sturrey and of the parish church of St. Andrew in Canterbury, Kent; 42 acres of land in Lambeth, Surr., which belonged to Christchurch and is now in tenure of the Abp; also (in consideration that the archbishop has sustained certain loss in exchanges heretofore made with the Crown) the manors of Rypley, Hull and Shuldon, the rectories or granges of Shoulton and Assheley in the parishes of Shoulton and Norborne *alias* Northborne, and lands called Greneway and Palmers and other lands in Rypley and Deale, Kent, in tenure of John Warren, all which belonged to St. Augustine's Canterbury: except the bells and lead belonging to the said monasteries of Kyrstall and Arthyngton.

To hold as one knight's fee by rent of 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, with profits since Michaelmas 33 Hen. VIII.

Also grant of the manor of Hele, with lands in Hele and Towestok, Devon, which belonged to Bucklond monastery, Soms. To hold as one-twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 3*l.* 5*s.*

Free of other charges except the fee of the beadle of Westwell manor, 33*s.* 4*d.* a year out of Westwell rectory to the college of Wye in Kent, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the vicar of Westwell, and the fee of the bailiff of Stoke Milborough; with view of frank pledge, &c., and all such liberties as Wm., formerly abp. of Canterbury, enjoyed in the manor of Slyndon by letters patent of 14 April 3 Edw. IV.; with acquittance of certain payments of first fruits and tenths upon the premises. *Westm.*, 7 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 19.

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16. Mich. Stanhop, esquire. To be keeper of the Great Park of Hunden, Suff.; with the usual fees, and the herbage and pannage of the park, provided sufficient is left for the pasture of the deer (*damarum*). Hampton Court, 2 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 7 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 29.*

17. Sir John Seyntlowe. Licence to alienate the manor of Bechyn Stoke *alias* Chewe Stoke, Soms., with the advowson of the church there, to Charles Bulkeley and Ric. Joce and the heirs of the said Charles. Also licence to the said Charles and Ric. to regrant the same to the said Sir John for one month, with reversion to Margaret, wife of the said Sir John, for life, and after her decease to go to the said Sir John and his heirs. *Westm.*, 8 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, *p. 4, m. 8.*

18. Wm. Mery, the King's grocer. Licence to export 600 woollen cloths not barbed, rowed nor shorne, notwithstanding statutes of Edw. IV. and Hen. VII. Hampton Court, 7 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 21.*

19. Bishopric of Bristol. Grant to Paul Busshe, S.T.P., bp. of Bristol, and his successors, of the manors of Asshelworth, Cromehall and Horsfeld, Glouc., Lygh and Roughbrugh, Soms., and Fyffhide cum Crokerford, Dors., which belonged to St. Augustine's, Bristol, and of Buckelande, Berks, which belonged to Edington monastery, with all appurtenances in Asshelworth, Cromehall, Horsfylde, Fylton, Kyngesweston and Combe juxta Westbury, Glouc., in Lygh, Assheton, Portbury, Hampemegrene, Clevedon, Tykenam, Roughbrugh, Samford, Weston juxta Mare, Drayecatte juxta Chadder, Gorewell and Ship-ton, Soms., in Fyffhede and Crokerforde, Dors., and in Buckelande, Wilts (*sic*); also a close called le Wath *alias* Beamondemeade in Slymbryge, Glouc., in tenure of Thos. Everard, and a tenement called Prysteroft in Gyleberton, Glouc., in tenure of John Bonde, which belonged to St. Augustine's, Bristol, and the stock upon the manor of Horefelde, and leased therewith to Thos. Walter; also the rec-tories of Asshelworth, Almondesbury, Gyleberton, Horeffeld, Fylton and Kyngesweston, Glouc., and of Portbury, Tykenam and Clevedon, Soms., which belonged to St. Augustine's, of Sawntehurst and Myensterworth, co. city of Gloucester, which belonged to St. Oswald's monastery there, of Newchurche in the Isle of Wight, which belonged to Beaulieu monastery, of Lymyngton, Hants, which belonged to Christchurch Twyneham, Hants, and of Buckelande, Berks, which belonged to Edyngdon, with all tithes and appurtenances in these places and in Almondsbury Hill, Woodland, Baggoode, Petshawe, Henyton, le Hey, Comptons, Over Cadybroke, Leo

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Mershe and Over Compton, Glouc., and in Appurley beside Longforde, Sperton, and Westfeld, in co. city of Gloucester; also 6s. a year out of the free chapel of Tokyngton, a portion of tithes in Over Compton and Le Mershe in tenure of Ric. Burye, clk., chaplain of Tokyngton, and 3l. a year from the vicarage of Fyffhyde, Dors., which belonged to St. Augustine's; also the vicarages of the aforesaid churches. Annual value of premises belonging to St. Oswald's 18l. 6s. 4d.

To hold in frank almoign by rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. with profits since Annunciation last, exempt *hac vice* from payment of first fruits. Free of charges except the above rent and 50s. a year to the lord of the manor of Asseld for commons or mines in Asshelworth, the fees of officers of the foresaid manors, &c., 6s. 8d. to the rectory of Fylton, 3s. 4d. to John Barkeley for rent of a tithe barn in Kyngesweston, 22s. 5½d. to the archd. of Bath for procurations and synodals out of Portebury, Tykenam and Clevedon, 14s. 4d. to the abp. and archd. of York out of Sawntehurst, 13s. 4d. to the dean and chapter of Hereford out of Myensterworth, 13s. 4d. to the bp. and 9s. 1½d. to the archd. of Winchester out of Newchurche, 6s. 8d. to the bp. of Salisbury out of Bucklande, all for procurations and synodals, also 6s. 8d. to the bp. of Salisbury for the indemnity of Buckland church. Hampton Court, 3 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 4.*

20. Nich. Bacon and Hen. Asshefeld. Licence to alienate the house and site of the late Grey Friars of Babwell near Bury St. Edmund's, Suff., with lands, specified (some in tenure of Thos. Kyngke), in Forneham All Saints, Suff.; to Elizabeth Coksall, of Forneham St. Martin's, widow. *Westm.*, 10 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, *p. 4, m. 3.*

21. Thos. Waterton, esquire. Annuity of 10l. out of the manors of Bradley, Snapethorpe, Lupset and Flamburgh and all lands in Nutlandes, Kyrketon, Holme, Dalton, Stanfylde, Longfylde, Hayley and Westowe, Yorks., now in the King's hands by the minority of Thos. s. and h. of Robert Pilkington, dec.; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Westm.*, 20 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

22. John Blyke, gentleman. Livery of lands in England and Wales and the marches as s. and h. of Peter Blyke, dec., s. and h. of Humph. Blyke, dec.; with profits from Michaelmas 29 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 17 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 21.*

23. Commissions as justices of assize. *Eastern Circuit*:—Sir Edw. Mountagu and Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law.

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Oxford Circuit:—Sir Edm. Mervyn and Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law.

Home Circuit:—Sir John Baldewyn and Sir Ric. Lyster.

Western Circuit:—Sir Thos. Willoughby and Sir Humph. Broun, King's serjeant at law. Westm., 12 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 10d.

22. Commissions of oyer and terminer.

Eastern Circuit:—Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromeley, King's serjeant at law, the mayor of Norwich, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Heydon, Sir Geo. Somersett, Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, Sir Robert Payton, Sir Giles Alyngton, Sir Wm. Drury, Sir Robt. Dormer, Sir Thos. Barnardeston, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Mich. Fysher, Sir Laur. Tylard, Sir Thos. Elyott, Nich. Luke, Hen. Bradshawe, Ric. Southwell, Edm. Wyndham, Thos. Checheley, Robt. Holdiche, Robt. Ap Rice, Thos. Hall, John Gascoign, Paul Darrell, Thos. Danyell, Thos. Dunold, Robt. Drury, Robt. Crane, Thos. Rudston, Geo. Gyfford, Nich. Hardying, Clement Hicham and Thos. Fitzhugh. 12 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 10d.

25. *Midland Circuit*:—Sir Walt. Luke, Wm. Whorwood, attorney general, the mayors of Lincoln, Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Edm. Knyghtley, Sir George Throkemerton, Sir John Harryngton, Sir John Markham, Sir Robt. Tyrwhytt, Sir Robt. Husey, Sir John Villers, Edm. Molyneux serjeant at law, Ant. Myssenden, serjeant at law, Edw. Saunders, serjeant at law, Ric. Catesby, John Grevely, Fulk Grevely, Thos. Brudenell, Roland Babyngton, Edw. Gryffen, Ant. Nevyll, Edw. Sapcote, John Beaumont and Robt. Chauntrell. Same date. *Ibid.*

26. *Western Circuit*:—Sir John lord Russell, Great Admiral, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir Humph. Broun, King's serjeant at law, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Ph. Champernon, Sir John Horsey, Sir Ric. Pollard, Sir John Chamond, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir Wm. Godolphan, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, Sir Thos. Arundell, John Rowe, serjeant at law, John Harrys, serjeant at law, the mayor of Exeter, John Paulett, Barth. Fortescue, John Stowell, Thos. Seyntawbyn, John Benham, Robt. Vyvyan, Chas. Bulkeley, Barth. Husey, Ric. Phillipps, Wm. Thorpe, Humph. Prydeaux, Wm. Thornell, John Norton, John Wntershall, Thos. Horner and Lewis Fortescue. Same date. *Ibid.* m. 11d.

27. Thos. Cannar, S.T.B., King's chaplain. Presentation to the rectory or stewardry of the free chapel of St. Nicholas of Stoke under Hamden, Bath

and Wells dioc., void by the resignation of George Wollefeete, King's chaplain. Hampton Court, 10 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 27.

28. Sir Ric. Williams *alias* Cromwell, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the enjoyment of the following:—(1) A lease by Ric. Reynold, Sir Thos. Kytson, Ric. Jerveys, and Walt. Marsshe, wardens, and the Company of Mercers of London, 1 May 26 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Cromwell, then King's Secretary (with licence of John late bp. of London), of two mansions, &c., in Stebunhith, Midd., one of which was late in tenure of Sir John Aleyn and the other in that of Nich. Curlewes, and afterwards of Wm. Gresham, with two closes lately in the several tenures of Sir John Aleyn and Robt. Studley; for 50 years at 4s. 8d. rent, for the first 10 years and 10 mks. rent for the remaining 40 years: (2) A lease by Ric. Layton, clk., rector of Stebunhith, 8 May 29 Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas lord Cromwell and Gregory his son and heir apparent, with the assent of John late bp. of London and the chapter of St. Paul's, of the rectory of Stebunhith; for 80 years; at 20l. rent: (3) A grant, 30 Hen. VIII., by the same to the same, commuting all rents and services due upon the preceding lease for the payment of a red rose at St. John Baptist's Day: (4) A grant by John late bp. of London and the chapter of St. Paul's, 24 May 30 Hen. VIII., to Thos. lord Cromwell, Thos. Wriothesley, and Hen. Polsted, of the next presentation to the parish church of Stebunhith. All which leases and grants are in the King's hands by the attainder of the said Thomas Cromwell late earl of Essex. Hampton Court, 2 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 5.

29. The College of St. John without the walls of Chester. To continue under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, notwithstanding the erection of the bishopric of Chester (by letters patent dated Walden, 5 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII.) and the annexation of the archdeaconry of Chester (by the surrender Wm. Knight, late archdeacon, and Roland bp. of Coventry and Lichfield) to that bishopric. Hampton Court, 12 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 20.

30. Nich. Sutton of Wylloughton, Linc. Licence to alienate the manor of Horstowe, Linc., to Wm. Kyddall. Westm., 14 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 4.

31. Ph. Hobby, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Hugh Welshe. Pardon for the alienation, without licence,

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of the manor of Lyres Oclea, Heref., which Welshe lately acquired from Hobby. Westm., 14 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 7.

32. John Berlyng, clerk. Presentation to the rectory of Froyton, Canterbury dioc., vice John Crayford, resigned. Manor of Colyweston, 17 Oct. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 June 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 6.

33. Thos. Crofte, of Wigmore. Custody of the body and rule of the estates of Anne Harley, widow of John Harley of Brampton Bryan, Heref., dec., as long as she shall remain insane; with all profits since Christmas 32 Hen. VIII., since which period she has been so. Westm., 18 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 June 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

34. Bishopric of Bristol. Mandate to the abp. of Canterbury to consecrate Paul Bushe, S.T.B., King's chaplain, as bishop of the new see of Bristol. Moore, 15 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11. *Rymer*, XIV. 753.

35. Roger More. Licence to alienate his lands in Arneccote, Middleton and Wendilbury, Oxon (except the woods called Pryours Hill and Thornehill within the purlieus of Barnewood), to John Waterhouse of Bignell, Oxon. Westm., 16 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 7.

36. The treasurers and chamberlains of the guild of Holy Trinity in the parish church of Walden, Essex. Grant of an annual fair at Walden the Friday after the fourth Sunday in Lent and the three following days, with a court of pie powder presided over by them. (*Pat.* p. 4, m. 28.)

ii. Fiat for a similar grant, in fee, to Sir Thomas Audeley, K.G., the Chancellor, of two fairs annually at Great Chesterford, Essex, the dates of which are not given. *Subscribed by Audeley.* *Del.* Westm., 16 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B.

37. Sir George Griffith. Annuity of 10*l.* out of the manor of Hostrop and lands in Hostrop, Willington, Baynton, Driffild, Ulram, Ruston, Tibthorpe, Brigham, Carethorpp and Wakefylde, Yorks., which belonged to Thos. Thorneholme, dec., during the minority of John s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Hampton Court, 8 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 29.

38. John Storye, a groom of the Chamber. Licence to buy and export 300 qrs. of wheat. Moore, 14 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 8. *In English.*

39. Ric. Andrewys and Leonard Chamberleyne, of Woodstock, Oxon.

Grant (for 4,461*l.* 15*s.*) of monastic lands, viz. :—

[*.*In this abstract the names of the former owners are put in italics.]

(1) A messuage and tenement with a grain mill and a fulling mill in Fresheford, Soms., and appurtenances in Ladecombe, in Fresheford parish, in tenure of Wm. Longe and Mary his daughter, a meadow called Fryerone Mede in tenure of Edw. Longford, a messuage, &c., in tenure of John Grey, and another in tenure of Ric. Peers, all in Fresheford, *Henton*; (2) the manor of Amewell Bury *alias* Russish *alias* Little Amewell Bury, Herts, with appurtenances in Amwell end Little Amwell and in Russish, Herts, and tithes thereupon, *Walham, Essex*; (3) a close of pasture called Twyfordes lying beside Twyfordes Bridge, in Lenchewyke, Worc., *Evesham*; (4) a farm called Frere Place in North Hall, Harrowe and Greyneford, Midd., with a barn and a house called "a shepen" (sheep pen), *St. Thomas of Acon, London*, tenants Henry, John and Ric. Turnor and Thos. Turnor son of the said Henry; (5) the manor of Wymley, Midd., with lands in Wymley and Tokington and in the parish of Harrow, Midd., and all lands in Wymley, Tokington and Harrow late in tenure of John Page, sen., and John Page, jun., *Kylborne nunnery, Midd.*, clear annual value 7*l.* 7*s.*; (6) a messuage, &c., in Boylston, Derb., tenant John Warde, *Thurgarton*; (7) the site and chief messuage of the manor and farm of Parva Risington, Glouc., tenant Wm. Truby, *Godstowe, Oxon*; (8) an annual rent of 60*s.* and service in Baldington, Oxon, due from the tenement of John Willman, with all the King's interest in the said tenement, *Shene*; (9) the manor of Farnynghoo, Ntht., and all lands in tenure of John, Abbot, Ric. Chamber, John Huchyns, Hen. Woleston and Sir Wm. Denton, in Farnynghoo, and an annual rent of 4 mks. out of the church of Farnynghoo, *St. Mary de Pratiss, Leicester*, together with the advowson of the church of Farnynghoo; (10) the messuage, farm and tenement in tenure of ——— (blank) Bell in Stoke Talmage, Oxon, *Commandry of Sampford, Oxon, and hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England*; (11) the manor of Este-compton, Berks, *Wherwell, Hants*; (12) the manor of Sulham, Berks, with its appurtenances in Sulham, Inglefield, Tylehurst, Uston, Mighells Sulhamsted and Burfeld, Berks, *Goring, Oxon*, clear annual value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; (13) a messuage, &c., tenant Humph. Reynolds, in Yorle Street in the city of Coventry, a cottage in Micheparkestrate there late in tenure of Matth. Barbourne and afterwards of the said Humphrey, and a little close called Quarrell field late in tenure

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of Nich. Lyttley and afterwards leased to the said Humphrey, in Coventry, *Coventry cathedral*; (14) a messuage, 9 cottages, &c., tenant Eliz. Warton, widow, in Gosford Yatestrete, without Coventry, *Charterhouse near Coventry*, annual value 13s. 4d.; (15) a half virgate of land, tenant John Curwen, in Kymblecote and Walton, Leic., *Chacombe priory, Ntht.*, annual value 5s., also an orchard and lands, tenant Ric. Curwyn, there, *Soulbye, Ntht.*, and a messuage, &c., tenant Henry Reynolds, there, *monastery of Pratis, Leicester*; (16) an annual rent of 1s. 6d. and service in Kerysley, co. Coventry, due from the tenement late of Roger Wygston there, with the King's rights in the same, an annual rent of 17s. 8d. and service in Kerysley, due from the tenement of John Proctor, messuages, &c., in the several tenures of Thos. Marten, Thos. Bredon, John Assheborn, John Bankes, jun., and John Bakehouse in Kerysley, woods and lands called Cokeshote grove, Bennetts Lease, Pytensary grove, Strypegrove Wood and Theyvestoke in Kerysley and Counden, co. Coventry and co. Warw., and all possessions of Coventry cathedral in Kerysley, a close called Palmer's Close, tenant Mich. Bolde, in Radford juxta Whitmore, co. Coventry, crofts called Hunyfeld and Quarrelles Croft there in the same tenure, near the church of St. Nicholas beside Radforde, a wood called Calverley, tenant Hen. Waver, in Exall, co. Coventry, lands in Counden, Warw., late in the several tenures of Guy Speke and John Congleton and afterwards of Roger Motte, tithes in Kerysley and Counden, tenants Hen. Waver and Katharine his wife, a messuage, &c., and wood called Hall Hilles and land called Highfelde, tenant John Plawsterer, in Corley and Keresley, cos. Warw. and Coventry, and all the possessions of Coventry cathedral there, *Coventry cathedral*; (17) the site and chief messuage of the manor or rectory of Wellowe, Soms., with the demesne lands (specified) and 80 acres of land and a wood called Hanchliff in Wellowe, tenant Wm. Croche, *Cirencester*; (18) the chief messuage and site of the manor of Langley, Soms., with its appurtenances late in tenure of Nich. Bavy and afterwards of Thos. Acourte and Jane his wife and John and Thos., his sons, and the chapel of St. Algar in Langley, *Cirencester*; (19) the farm of Forstill *alias* Forstehill and the chief messuage of the manor of Forstill, Oxon, tenant Wm. Wilgose, and worth 21s. 4d. a year, *Chacombe, Ntht.*; (20) the manor of Templecoppe Manthorpe *alias* Cope-manthorpe, co. city of York, which belonged to the preceptory of Ribstone, Yorks., and to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, with all pos-

sessions of that preceptory in the several tenures of Thos. Vavasour, the widow of Thos. Conande and Ric. Vavasour, Thos. Marshall, Thos. Bewike, Edw. Hogeson, John Thrusshe and Ric. Hyllom in Cope-manthorpe and Templecoppe-manthorpe, a wood called Roseparke *alias* Copemanthorpe wood or coppice, and all appurtenances of the said manor in the parish of St. Mary de Bussshophill and in Cope-manthorpe, Templecoppe-manthorpe, and Acastre Malbysshe, co. city of York, *Rybstone preceptory*; (21) the messuage and farm of Templehidon, Soms., *Templecombe preceptory, Soms., hospital of St. John*, tenant John Thorne; (22) the grange and messuage of Hulling-hull in Kingshill in Stoneley parish, Warw., *Stoneley*, tenants Ric. and John Hills, annual value 53s. 4d.; (23) rents and services in Wynwyke, Ntht., *i.e.*, 2s. 3d. from lands of Thos. Pell, 6d. from lands of Thos. Pell called Rabbes-ground, and 3d. from a cottage of Jane Rabbes, widow, with all the King's interest in these premises, also the grange of Wynwyke, tenant Thos. Pell, a cottage in Wynwyke, same tenant, with certain lands (specified), same tenant, in Westhadden, *Pypewell*; (24) the manor of Charwellton, Ntht., *Thorney, Camb.*; (25) the house and site of the late Black Friars in Yermouthe, Norf., with a garden there in tenure of John Pilte which belonged to the same; (26) three messuages called le Butts, Cokescombe Lydwall and Birche Laundes in the several tenures of John Rogers, jun., Thos. Acton and Ric. Wyat, in Rocheford in Tenbury parish, Salop, *Haughmond*, also the messuage, &c., called Tirrells and lands called Foxhete, tenant Thos. Acton, in Parva Sutton, Worc., *Great Malvern*; (27) tithes in Wilgreves in the parish of Warrington, Lanc., tenant Ralph Cleyton, *Shrewsbury monastery*; (28) a close, tenant Wm. Rogers, in Fernecote, Glouc., *preceptory of Quenyngton, Glouc., and hospital of St. John*; (29) Bokendens grange in the hamlet of Hurst in Stoneley parish, Warw., tenant Wm. Cotton of Coventry, mercer, annual value 66s. 8d., also one half virgate of land, tenant Wm. Humfrey, in Radwey, Warw., and Thedge grange in Radwey and Radclyff, Warw., tenants Robt. Humfrey and Margaret his wife and Wm. their son, annual value 53s. 4d., *Stoneley*; (30) the messuage, &c., tenant Wm. Saunders, in Coldeasshebye, Ntht., *Catesbye*, annual value 6s. 8d.; (31) the messuage, &c., tenant Joan Janewaye, in Cotton under Gillesburghe, Ntht., two messuages in Nortofte and seven "lez les" in the fields of Gillesburghe, tenant Joan Lyne, a messuage with orchard, &c., tenant John Goodale, in Welford, Ntht., and a piece of land in Boseworth, Ntht., same

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tenant, *Soulbye*; (32) a messuage, &c., tenant Wm. Screvyn, in Thurnebye, Ntht., *Delapre monastery*, Ntht., value 8s.; (33) Thurnebye grange, and an orchard, &c., tenants Simon Bellingham and Cecily his wife, in Thurneby, and a virgate of land there, tenant Robt. Bennet, *Soulbye*; (34) the chief messuage and demesnes lands of the manor of Lamecote *alias* Lambecote, Warw., tithes in Nether Etington *alias* Nether Etingdon, Warw., late in tenure of John Chapell and afterwards of John Halforde, the site and demesnes of the manor of Parva Kyngton, Warw., and lands in Westcote, Warw., late in tenure of John Knyght and afterwards of Leonard Savage, *Kenelworth*; (35) the reversions and rents reserved on Crown leases (a) 10 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., to Jas. Maperley of Tatenhall, Staff., of pasture in Ecton pasture, in Wetton, Staff., late in tenure of Wm. Poyser, in Wetton, Staff., with reservations, for 21 years, at 12s. rent, (b) 31 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII., to the same, of the tithes of the rectory of Wetton, for 21 years, at 8l. 6s. 8d. rent, *Tulbury*; (36) the messuage, &c., formerly in tenure of Hugh Crateford, clk., and afterwards of Mary Crateford, and now of Humph. Crateforde in Horwell or Horewell, Worc., *Little Malvern*, value 26s. 8d.; (37) all lands in Gadesbye Freysbye and Gadby *alias* Galbye, Leic., which belonged to *Trentham* priory, Staff., value 13s. 6d.; with all woods and profits accruing on the premises in Wetton, Horwell, Gadesbye Freysbye and Gadbye; (38) a messuage, tenant Joan Markes, widow, in Hudwyke within the lordship of Dutton, Salop, *Wenlock monastery*; (39) lands in the several tenures of Joan Tompson, widow, Alice Wassheforde, — (blank) Roo, Thos. Bryan and his wife and Ric. Bejl, John Lyttell, Wm. Lane, John Ravon, Wm. Rogers, Ric. Woodham, John Ede, John Eton, John Hoggyns, Ric. Shakespere, Isabella Lewys, widow, Wm. Shakespere, Ric. Mason, Edm. Bayly, John Byrde, Ric. Unde and his wife and Ric. Wherrett, copyholders, in Wroxall, Warw., a messuage in Wroxall, with orchard, &c., late in tenure of John Shakespere and afterwards of Alice Taillour, a messuage and garden in tenure of Miles Sytte *alias* Sytte in Wroxall and certain woods and commons there (named), *Wroxall monastery*, value 10l. 11s. ½d.; (40) the advowson of the rectory of Higham Gobyon, Beds.; (41) the manor of Kenbury, Devon, with appurtenances in Kenbury and Exmyster, Devon, and a messuage, &c., tenant Ric. Troke, in Monkenlonde in Exmyster parish, *St. Nicholas' priory* in Exeter, value 3l. 15s. 8d.; (42) a messuage, &c., tenant

John Mayson, in Stanley Pountlarge, Glouc., *Hayles*, with the advowson of Overswell rectory, Glouc.; (43) a mansion and messuage called le Parsonage in Huddersfelde, Yorks., and lands and cottages in the several tenures of Rog. Broke, Thos. Sykes, Ric. Horssall (cottage called Sykehouse), Thos. Hemyngwey, the chaplain of St. Mary's chantry (a chamber beside the cemetery), and Wm. Blakbourne (land and "le owte-shott" beside the cemetery), *St. Oswald's monastery*; (44) all lands in Wyngfelde, Pomburye, Fressheforde and Westwood, Soms. and Wilts., and in Rowdeheth in Wolverton, Soms., which belonged to *Keynsham* monastery, Soms.; (45) messuages in the several tenures of Robt. Davys, Hen. Pawmer, Ric. Man, Wm. Borrowes, Robt. Deneck, Ric. Parkar and Marion Clariger, in Orilscote, Warw., *Wilham*; (46) a close called Almyrlease with a dovecot thereon, and a garden and close called Waterhouse, tenant John Stone, within the liberty of Bristol, *St. Augustine's beside Bristol*; (47) messuages, &c., in the several tenures of Ric. Major, Thos. Smythe, and Ric. Dwall in Lichebarrowe, Ntht., *Canons Assheby priory*, value 50s., messuages, &c., in Lichebarrowe in the several tenures of Wm. Est and Alice his wife and John and Emmote their children, Robt. Fowles *alias* Smythe and Anne his wife (late Ric. Jeffrey), and John Nele and Agnes his wife (late John Tynnes), annual value 4l. 16s., *St. James' monastery beside Northampton*; (48) a messuage, cottage, and lands, tenant John Lucas, in Thurnebye, Ntht., *Pipewell*; (49) a messuage, farm and place in Westhadden, Ntht., tenants Thos. Wilson, sen., and John and Thomas his sons, and Joan wife of Thos. Wilson, jun., and John Wilson their son, *Soulbye*; (50) the house and site of the late Carthusian priory beside Coventry, with the church and buildings, &c., and 2½ acres of meadow beside Bynley Bridge in Bynley, Warw., value 46s. 10½d.; (51) a messuage, &c., tenant John Butler, in Nettibed, Oxon, *Rewley*, value 5s. 2d.; (52) a cottage, &c., tenant John Skyrnote, in Brokehampton in Neweton parish, Oxon, *Dorchester*, value 10s.; (53) the rectory of Waterperey, the chief messuage and lands called "lez demeane landes" in Thomley, Oxon, tithes in Waterperey and Thomley, lands in Ledehall, Oxon, tenant Sir John Browne, and a messuage, &c., tenant Wm. Byrte, in Draycote, Oxon, *Osney*, also a messuage, &c., tenant Ric. Madsey, in Wytham, Berks, *Rewley*; (54) the messuage, &c., called Juzacre, Dors., a messuage, in le Hyde in Bothenhampton, Dors., and a messuage at le Wyche in Bothenhampton, parcels of the manor of Loders, Dors.,

* Afterwards described as Ecton, in Wetton, in the parish of Mathefelde, Staff.

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and a water mill called Bothenhampton mill beside Bryde Porte in Bothenhampton, all in tenure of Marcella Yarde, late wife of Wm. Larder, and Robt. Larder her son, *Syon, Midd.*; (55) lands, tenant John Pytt, in Brydge, Dors., *Montague*; (56) all possessions in Upsterthill, Dors., of the late monastery of Milton, Dors., with the advowson of Sterthill rectory, *Milton*; (57) the manor of Gamlinghay, Camb., tenant Thos. Fitzhughe, *Shene*; (58) the chief messuage, &c., tenant John Mynne, in St. Botolph's parish beside Aldersgate, with four messuages thereto adjacent, same tenant, *St. Bartholomew's priory, Smithfield*; (59) the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to Hen. Strangeways, 12 March 32 Hen. VIII., of the site and chief messuage of the manor or late preceptory of Templecombe, Soms., and the demesne lands (specified), with reservations, for 21 years, at 10*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* rent, also grant of the said site, &c., and demesnes, with woods called Estwood and Westwood in Templecombe and Abbescombe, *Hospital of St. John*; (60) the advowsons of Waterperry vicarage, Oxon, and Corley church, Warw., and St. Michael's vicarage in St. Alban's, and Radborne vicarage, Herts; (61) fourteen messuages and lands and a meadow called Brode meade in Fowntell Gifford, Neprede and Fanehull (*or Fernehull*) in Tysbury parish and Dunworthe hundred, Wilts, tenants Wm. Burbaige and Joan his wife and John their son, *Witham*, with the advowson of Fowntell Gifford rectory; (62) the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to Wm. Orrell, gentleman of the Household, for 21 years, of the manor of Canons, in Little Fraunsham, Norf., with reservations, at 44*s.* 5*d.* rent, also grant of the whole manor of Canons with all rights, *Westacre*, and the advowson of the rectory of Little Fraunsham; (63) the house, gardens, &c., of the late White Friars of Norwich.

The premises are all granted with full rights. To hold in fee simple to the said Ric. Andrewys as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rents of (62) 3*s.* 8*d.*, (1) 11*s.* 9*d.*, (2) 12*s.* 2*d.*, (3) 2*s.*, (4) 13*s.* 8*d.*, (5) 14*s.* 8*d.*, (6) 2*s.*, (7) 4*s.*, (8) 6*s.*, (9) and (10) 31*s.* 3*d.*, (11) 25*s.* 1*d.*, (12) 12*s.* 11*d.*, (13, 14 and 15) 10*s.* 6*d.*, (16) 25*s.* 8*d.*, (17) 5*s.* 10*d.*, (18) 8*s.* 8*d.*, (19) 2*s.* 2*d.*, (20) 28*s.* 4*d.*, (21) 4*s.*, (22) 5*s.* 4*d.*, (23) 12*s.* 8*d.*, (24) 13*s.* 4*d.*, (25) 20*d.*, (26) 3*s.* 8*d.*, (27) 1*d.*, (28) 8*d.*, (29) 5*s.* 4*d.*, (30 and 31) 4*s.* 9*d.*, (32 and 33) 6*s.* 5*d.*, (34) 8*s.* and 7*s.* 4*d.*, (35) 14*d.* and 16*s.* 8*d.*, (36) 2*s.* 8*d.*, (37) 16*d.*, (38) 2*s.* 8*d.*, (39) 21*s.* 11*d.*, (40) *not noticed*, (41) 7*s.* 7*d.*, (42) 22*d.*, (43) 4*s.* 1*d.*, (44) 6*s.*, (45) 13*s.* 6*d.*, (46) 5*s.* 4*d.*, (47) 14*s.* 7*d.*, (48) 5*s.*, (49) 4*s.*, (50) 4*s.* 8*d.*, (51) 6*d.*, (52) 12*d.*, (53) 11*s.* 5*d.*, (54, 55 and

56) 26*s.* 9*d.*, (57) 2*s.*, (58) 8*s.*, (59) 21*s.* 6*d.*, (63) 4*s.*, (61) 6*s.*, (60) *not noticed*.

To hold free of other charges except 26*s.* 8*d.* a year fee of the bailiff of Cope-manthorpe, 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly pension to St. Bernard's College, Oxford, out of Thedge grange, 20*s.* fee of the collector of Wroxhall, 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly pension to the vicar of Waterperry and 7*s.* 7*d.* to the archd. of Oxford for procurations, &c., 18*d.* a year to Sir Walt. Stoner and his heirs for the lands in Netelbed, 8*s.* a year to Sir Giles Capell for the lands in Fraunsham, and the title and interest of Thos. Fitzhughe in the lands in Gamlingaye. Hampton Court, 7 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 16.

40. Commissions of gaol delivery.

Aylesbury gaol. Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Thos. Fitzhugh, and Ric. Mylward. (To meet at Little Brikhill.)

Bedford Castle. The same.

Huntingdon Castle. The same.

Cambridge Castle. The same.

Bury St. Edmund's gaol. The same.

Norwich Castle. The same.

Oxford Castle. Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Ric. Harper and Thos. Sutton.

Worcester Castle. The same.

Stafford gaol. The same.

Shrewsbury Castle. The same.

Hereford Castle. The same.

Gloucester Castle. The same.

Monmouth Castle. The same.

Guildford Castle. Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Ant. Broun and John Byll. (To meet at Croydon.)

Lewes Castle. The same. (To meet at Est Grenstede.)

Canterbury Castle. The same. (To meet at Maidstone.)

Colchester Castle. The same. (To meet at Great Dunmowe.)

Hertford Castle. The same.

Winchester Castle. Sir Thos. Wyloughby, Sir Humph. Broun, King's serjeant at law, Nich. Rokewood and John Dyer. (To meet at Andover.)

Fyssherton Anger gaol. The same. (To meet at New Sarum.)

Dorchester gaol. The same.

Ilchester gaol. The same.

Exeter Castle. The same.

Launceston Castle. The same.

Northampton Castle. Sir Walt. Luke, Wm. Whorwood, Attorney General, John Jenour, and Ric. Jenour.

Warwick county gaol. The same.

Coventry city gaol. The same.

Leicester county gaol. The same.

Derby county gaol. The same.

Nottingham gaol. The same.

Nottingham town gaol. The same.

Lincoln Castle. The same.

Lincoln city gaol. The same.

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York Castle. Sir Chr. Jenney, John Hynde, King's serjeant at law, and Fras. Frobyser.

York city gaol. The same.

Newcastle upon Tyne gaol. The same.

Newcastle upon Tyne town gaol. The same.

Appleby Castle. The same.

Westm., 17 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 9d.

41. Stephen Sagar, clk., King's chaplain. Licence of non-residence for four years, during which time he is to reside in the university of Oxford or of Cambridge. More, 15 June 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 18 June.—P.S.

42. Ric. Andrewes of Hayles, Glouc., and Leonard Chamberleyn of Woodstock, Oxon. Licences to alienate:—(i.) The manors of East Compton and Sulham, Berks (see Grant 39 §§ 11 and 12), to Thos. Burgoyne, Robt. Burgoyne and Barth. Burgoyne, clk. Westm., 19 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 1, m. 26.

(ii.) The manor or late preceptory of Templecombe with its possessions in Templecombe and Abbescombe, Soms. (see Grant 39 § 59), to Ric. Duke, of London. Westm., 19 June. *Ibid.* m. 27.

43. Lionel Talmache (called "junior" in a later clause), gent. Custody of the lands in Barking, Saxmoundham, Yoxford, and Dunwich, Suff., which belonged to John Morief, clk., dec., during the minority of Ralph Morif, kinsman and next heir of the said John Morif; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Moore, 15 June 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 19 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

44. Francis Cave, the King's servant. To have the wardship and marriage of Mary d. and h. of Edw. Assheton, dec. Moore, 15 June 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 19 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

45. Thos. Paston, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manors of Godalming, Surr., and Edgefelde and Walsingham Magna, Norf., and annuities of 33s. 4d. in Edgefelde, 26s. 8d. in Walsingham Magna, 13s. 4d. out of the rectory of Riburgh Parva, Norf., and 40s. out of the rectory of Riburgh Magna, Norf., with all appurtenances in Godalming, Edgefelde, Walsingham Magna, Lynne Regis, Riburgh Magna and the city of Norwich; sold to the Crown 20 April 33 *Hen. VIII.*), of the manors or lordships of (1) Blofelde and (2) Beighton *alias* Boighton *alias* Bayton, which formerly belonged to the bishopric of Norwych, the park and meadows of Blofelde and a wood called

Northawe wood and all appurtenances of the said manors in tenure of Leonard Spencer, with all other appurtenances of these manors in Birlingham St. Andrew's, Lingwoode, Bucknam, Wickhampton, Redeham, Hemlington, Halvergatt, Hadscoo, Thorlton, Witton, Plomsted Parva, Brayston, Upton, Birlingham St. Peter's, Birlingham St. Edmund's, Hasingham, Southwalsam, Langley, Strumpeshall and Acle, Norf.; with the advowsons of the churches of Blofelde and Beighton; also (3) the lands in Thurlston, Norf., called Kenesholme marsh, Stokeholme marsh, Ennesmarsh, Laundry marsh, Jennesholme marsh, Hurdow marsh and Raveneshall marsh, which belonged to the late monastery of Langley, Norf., and are in tenure of Sir Wm. Paston, father of the said Thomas. Rents of (1) 4l., (2) 49s. 7d. and (3) 24s.; free of charges except 14s. 6d. to the collector of Beighton. Hampton Court, 13 June 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 23.

46. Ric. Andrewes and Leonard Chamberlain. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) Lands in Wynwyke, Westhadden and Charwellton, Ntht (see Grant 39 §§ 23 and 24), to Thos. Andrewes. Westm., 20 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 7.

(ii.) Lands in Lichebarro, Ntht. (see Grant 39 § 47), to Thos. and Robt. Malary. Westm., 20 June. *Ib.* m. 8.

(iii.) The manor of Amewell Bury (see Grant 39 § 2), to John Knyghton of Aldebery, Herts, sen., and Alice his wife and John Knyghton of Aldebery, jun. Westm., 20 June. *Ib.* p. 5, m. 18.

(iv.) The manor of Canons in Little Fraunsham and lands in St. Botolph's parish without Aldersgate (see Grant 39 §§ 58 and 62), to John Mynne and Alice his wife. Westm., 20 June. *Ib.* p. 11, m. 7.

47. John Latton and Wm. Daunce and Sir John Longvyll, Arthur and Ric. Longvyll. Pardon for the alienation of a moiety of the manor of Kyngston Bagpuse and lands in Kyngston Bagpuse and Eyfeld, which Latton and Daunce acquired from the Longvylles without licence. Westm., 20 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 8.

48. George Harper. Licence to alienate the house and site of the late Friars Augustines in Canterbury, to Thos. Colepeper *alias* Culpeper, of Bekysbourn, Kent. Westm., 20 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 10.

49. John Huddylston. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in Tolshunt Tregos *alias* Tolshunt Darcy, Essex, to Thos. Darcy. Westm., 20 June. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 5.

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50. Roger ap John ap Jevan, of Llanbettus, in the lordship of Clon, marches of Wales. Pardon for having received John ap Jevan of Llanbettus, David ap Meredith of Begyldy in Melenyth lordship and Edw. ap Meredith ap Gitto of Llanbettus, labourers, who had stolen a bay horse worth 20s., owner unknown. Westm., 20 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 3.

51. John Smyth. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Smyth, of Cavendyshe, Suff., dec. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster.) *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

52. Chr. Litcote, of Swallowfeld, Berks, gentleman. Lease of a mansion house with certain lands (specified) called the Park of Swallowfeld, lately disparked; for 60 years; at 6l. 12s. 9d. rent for the first 21 years, and 11l. 4s. afterwards. Manor of Leedis, 10 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 31.*

53. Town of Boston. Confirmation of the election of Nich. Robertson, as mayor, and Ant. Robertson and Henry Hood, as constables, of the staple of wool, leather, woollfells and lead at the town of St. Botolph, for one year. Westm., 22 June. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

54. Ric. Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain. Licence to alienate the manor of Kenbury and land in Exmyster, Devon (see Grant 39 § 41), to John Southcot of Bovytrast (*sic*), Devon. Westm., 22 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 5.

55. Thos. Maryott. Lease of a messuage with a close and 40 ac. 1 rood of land adjoining in the common field of Hemmyngforde Gray, Hunts, which belonged to the late abbot of Woburn, and came to the King by the attainder of Robert the last abbot; with reservations; for 21 years; at 26s. 8d. rent and 13s. 4d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*)

56. Wm. Gryffeth, the King's servant. Licence to keep a tennis play for the use of strangers born out of the King's dominions. (It appears that he has lately, at great cost, re-edified a tennis play in the parish of All Hallows the Little in London and has made suit that strangers may use it, which said suit does not purpose that the King's own subjects shall exercise any play of tennis there.) Moore, 18 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 37. In English.*

57. Commission of the peace. *Rutland.*—Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell, keeper of the Privy Seal (*sic*), Thos.

earl of Rutland, J. bp. of Lincoln, John lord Zouche, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Sir Walt. Luke, Wm. Whorwood, Attorney General, Sir John Haryngton, Thos. Brudenell, Edw. Sapeote, Edw. Gryffith, Edw. Warner, Ant. Colye, Ric. Ogle, Hen. Dygby, Andrew Nowell, Wm. Faunte and Ant. Broun. Westm., 22 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 1d.

58. John Samweys. Lease of a teneement and two watermills called Westmylles in the lordship of Fordyngton, parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, Dors., with lands, &c., and the multure of the tenants of Fordyngton and the several fishery there from Westlodegate to the end of the close on the east side of the same mill, formerly in tenure of Robt. Samweys, father of the said John; for 21 years at 4l. present rent and 20s. increase. Westm., 23 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 7.

59. Walt. Moyle, the King's servant. Licence to buy and export 300 tuns of beer. Hampton Court, 21 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 7. In English.*

60. Leonard Chamberleyn and Ric. Andrewes. Licences to alienate:—
(i.) Huddersfeld parsonage in Yorks., with certain tenements there (see Grant 39 § 43), to Wm. Rommesdon, of Longley, Yorks., yeoman. Westm., 24 June. *Pat. p. 3, m. 28.*

(ii.) The site, &c., of Parva Rysyngton, Glouc. (see Grant 39 § 7), to Thos. Wenman. Walden, 24 June. *Ib. p. 4, m. 4.*

(iii.) Lands in Fresheford, Soms. (see Grant 39 § 1), to Alex. Longford. Walden, 24 June. *Ib.*

(iv.) Lands near Bristol (see Grant 39 § 46), to John Wykes. Westm., 24 June. *Ib. m. 5.*

61. Edm. Powell. Licence to alienate the rectory of Evenley, Ntht., with appurtenances in Astwyke and Evenley, to Owen Oglethorp, clk. Westm., 24 June. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 8.

62. John Aubrey, page (*garcio*) of the Crossbows. Lease of the farm of Luyde in Yeovil parish, Soms., late of Sir John Beconell, and in the King's hands by the attainder of Ric. Whiting, last abbot of Glastonbury; for 21 years from the expiration of the tenure of Elizabeth Fitzjames (under a lease made by Ric. late abbot of Glastonbury, 1 Oct. 12 Hen. VIII., to John Fitzjames, sen., then King's attorney, and the said Elizabeth his wife and John Fitzjames, jun., his heir apparent, in survivorship, at 10l. a year rent); at 10l. rent. Moore, 18 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 36.*

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63. Lewis Guildeford. To have the next void room of an almshouse of the foundation of Winchester Cathedral. Hampton Court, 21 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 24 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 11, m. 22. *In English.*

64. Thos. Belle, the King's servant, and Joan his wife. Grant, in fee, for 100l., of the pasture called Madley and the grove of thorns therein in Lanthonye, Glouc., two messuages in tenure of John Hawkins, a messuage called "le Rotton Rowe" in tenure of Joan Coke, widow, and Thos. Massanger, and a messuage called Mommothe Place, late in tenure of John Carpenter, and afterwards of John Grevis (and lying between the bridges), all which messuages lie in St. Nicholas parish, Gloucester. Rent 23s. 8½d. Hampton Court, 24 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 1.

65. John earl of Bath. Annuity of 20 mks. out of the manor of Bradiorde and lands in Gratton, Cawkington, Cherybeare, Estvowoode, Westvowoode, Claycote *alias* Poppeham, Thorne, Leystar, Bowclif, Bedyforde, Alverdescott, Estcadworthie, Stone and Exeter, which belonged to John Gifforde, dec., during the minority of Willemota d. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heiress. Moore, 14 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 26.

66. Mary Jefson, widow of Wm. Jefson, dec. Annuity of 10l. out of the vicarage or rectory of Froyle, Hants, which belonged to the said William during the minority of Wm. s. and h. of the said William Jefson, dec.; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 24 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 36.

67. Robt. Charleton. To have the wardship and marriage of Robert s. and h. of Anth. Penycoke, dec. Moore, 13 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 7.

68. Wm. Gorfyn, John Cope and Margery his wife, Thos. Andrewys and Katharine his wife, Thos. Bowghton and Margaret his wife. Livery of lands by the Court of Wards; the said William, Margery, Katharine and Margaret being kinsfolk and next heirs of Lady Mary Lysley, dec., sister and next heir of Nich. Kyngston. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, J. Hynde, and John Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 1, m. 4.

69. Jasper Worth, gentleman, late a minor in the King's custody. Livery of lands in England, Wales and the marches and also in the town and marches of Calais, as son and heir of Sewall Worth, dec., and kinsman and heir of Cecilia

Worth, widow, dec., *i.e.*, s. and h. of the said Sewall, elder son of the said Cecilia; also of the reversion of lands in England which Isabella Stafford, late wife of the said Sewall, and Leonard Worth, brother of the said Sewall, hold for term of lives; with profits from 23 Feb. 33 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, J. Hynde, and John Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 16.

70. George Shetelworth. Lease of the moiety of (1) a messuage and land now in tenure of Wm. Shetelworth with in the manor of Whalley, Lanc., (2) the moiety of a messuage and land now in tenure of the said George there, and (3) a house and garden, &c., in Clayton, Lanc., in tenure of John Baron, all which belonged to Whalley abbey, and came to the King by the attainer of John last abbot there; for 21 years; at rents of 26s. 1d., 26s. 1d., and 10s. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Subscribed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 23.

71. Wm. Crompp, clk., rector of Sandon, Essex. Licence of non-residence, to date from 1 Feb. last and continue during the life of Lady Eliz. Gate, widow. Westm., 21 May 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 26 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 24.

72. Sir Henry Isley, Humph. Evias and Eliz. his wife. Pardon for the alienation of the manor of Escall, Kent; the said Evias and his wife having alienated it to the said Isley, by fine, without licence. Westm., 27 June. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 9.

73. John Smyth of London, innholder. Lease of 3 fields (named), parcel of the manor of Cutler in the parish of Isseldon, Midd., in the King's hands by the attainer of Giles Heron; for 21 years; at 6l. rent. *Del.* Westm., 27 June — (*year omitted*) Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 6.

74. Andrew Nowell, the King's servant. To have the custody of the lands in Wellesbore, Leic., to the value of 20 mks. a year, which belonged to John Fowler, dec., during the minority of Anne d. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heiress. More, 15 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

75. Ric. Andrewys and Leonard Chamberleyn. Licence to alienate lands in Loders and Sterthill, Dors. (*see* Grant 39 §§ 54, 55 and 56), to John Hyde. Westm., 28 June. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 25.

76. Wm. Brereton, late the King's ward. Livery of lands, as kinsman and heir of Sir Wm. Brereton, dec., *i.e.*, s. and h. of Wm. Brereton, dec., son of the

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GRANTS in JUNE 1542—cont.

GRANTS.

said Sir William, viz. of lands in England, Wales and the marches and in Calais and its marches, and of the reversion of lands in England held by Eleanor late wife of the said Sir William, Anne late wife of Wm. Brereton, dec., John son of the said Sir William, and Andrew, Edward, Arthur and John, sons of the said William Brereton, dec., for life; with profits from 16 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* [28 June] 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Slightly injured. Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 9, m. 19.*

77. John Wheler. Lease of the Lodge and the Little Park of Stratfeld Mortymer, Berks, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Katharine, attainted; for 21 years; at 8*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* rent and 8*s.* 1*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 9, m. 29.*

78. Archymbolde Barnard, born a subject of the King of the French. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 34 Henry

VIII.—S.B. (*Endorsed "at Sir Thomas Seymour's suit."*) *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

79. Ric. Tyndall. Lease of a water-mill for corn and a mill called a "Giggemylle" under one roof in Came and a fulling mill under another roof there, pasture called le Hame lying between the mill pond and a close formerly in tenure of Marg. Putley, a close called Dawhey and a pasture beside the highway, called Elylond, parcel of the lands called Berkeleislands in co. Glouc., and late in tenure of John Fynymore; for 21 years; at 32*s.* rent and 2*s.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 30 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 4, m. 28.*

80. Francis Chorleton. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Wm. Chorleton, dec., without proof of age, in England, Wales or Calais. *Del. Westm.*, 30 June 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde and Sewster. Injured.*) *Pat. p. 9, m. 9.*

1 July.

444. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 16.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 1 July.—Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Edm. and Charles Fox to attend every Sunday.

1 July.

445. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Acknowledgment of receipt, 1 July 34 Hen. VIII., by Thos. Holcroft, of 5 privy seals to be employed about the King's loan in co. Lancaster. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

446. NEGOTIATIONS with CHARLES V.

R. O.

[A statement of the progress of negotiations with the Emperor's ambassador giving in parallel columns the past and present position upon each article, viz.:]

1. The ambassador would not insert the articles of the treaty of Cambray, but only a confirmation; we standing to have them inserted. He now consents.

2. He desired Spain in like condition for defence as the Low Countries, "which we would in no wise condescend unto, albeit he offered Ireland for reciproque." We have agreed to put in Spain and Navarre, having Ireland for reciproque.

3. "It was agreed there should be a defence of mⁱm^l. men given upon the sea to be ordered by th' Admiral of the Prince desiring it besides the iij. m^l. horsemen and iij. m^l. footmen;" and in case of joint invasion for offence each prince to put 3,000 to sea under his own admiral; "or money, &c." We desire to have this article couched, "That whensoever either prince shall have war," the other, upon intimation thereof, shall send 2,000 men to sea, to guard it.

4. The ambassador would not fix a time for their invasion but refer it to the princes. "We desire to have a time prefixed."*

* In margin, "We desire a new thing."

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5. The ambassador stood to have the article of rebels "couched as it is in Cambray," we to have it as it is with France. "He is content to have it as it is with France, having the names of them that be already and a time for the banishment of them."

6. The ambassador would not agree to the 3,000 horse and 3,000 foot demanded in lieu of the pension. He now grants to 2,000 of each; whereto the King has relented.

7. "The ambassador desired an article for Gueldres and Denmark, which we denied." He stands to it, but is content "to put it into a generali[ty] and make to it reciproque for both parties."

8. "Th'ambassador desireth to have the defence cease when the invasion shall be made by both parties." "We deny [it, becau]se [it] was otherwise agreed before."

"His demand for aid against the Turk."

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. With marginal headings and notes. Endd.: Discourses with th' ambassador before my Lord of Westminster's going into Spayn.

1 July. 447. NEGOTIATIONS with CHARLES V.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
68.

Instructions for the bp. of Westminster.

To address himself to the Emperor's Court, in Spain, communicate these instructions to "the Right Reverend, &c.,"* the King's ambassador there; and, with him, procure audience, present his credence and declare that, where, upon sundry communications of the Emperor and Grandevela with Winchester and Sir Hen. Knevet, and with the bp. of London, since his arrival there, the Emperor lately sent commission to Chapuys, and the King appointed certain Commissioners, of whom he (Westminster) was one, these Commissioners for both parties have grown very near to a conclusion, and, at Chapuys's request, the King sends the treaty they have framed, in order that the Emperor may go through with it, as Chapuys is confident he will. If the Bishops, after this declaration, perceive the Emperor earnestly minded to conclude the treaty, Westminster shall say that, besides the matter contained in the "plat" of the treaty, an overture is here made by Chapuys, upon motion, at his late being in Flanders, made to him by Mons. de Rieux, to aid the King to surprise Muttrell this year before it should be made too strong; which overture Chapuys likewise desired to be referred to the Emperor. Considering the benefit to the Emperor if the King at once enters war with the French king, his enemy, who everywhere, by means of the Turk, Cleves, Denmark, and in Italy and otherwise, prepares against him, the King, regardless of the cost of taking and keeping it, will do the enterprise immediately upon Westminster's return, provided the Emperor first conclude the amity and give reasonable aid from the Low Countries. They shall endeavour to get the treaty agreed to as it is delivered to Westminster, signed by the King; but are hereby authorised to alter any word or words provided the effect of the articles be not thereby changed. If the Emperor's Commissioners insist upon any alteration of the effect, and cannot be induced to agree to the treaty as now couched, the bishops shall show themselves equally stiff, as though Westminster would return without any conclusion, and so frame them to come as near the King's mind as possible. They shall then undertake to despatch to the King, showing how they vary, but first they shall make sure "whereupon the said Commissioners shall arrest," and what the Emperor will do about Muttrell. The aid the King requires towards

* Bishop Bonner.

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447. NEGOTIATIONS with CHARLES V.—*cont.*

that enterprise is 4,000 horse and 6,000 foot, at the Emperor's cost, until the town be won or the King forced to retire from it, and 3,000 horse, "which is in manner but his ordinary," to join the King's crew at Guisnes or elsewhere for the victualling of it when won, as often as necessary, upon warning given to the Grand Master of Flanders, or other ruler of the frontiers, with licence to provide victuals, munitions, &c., in the Low Parties for the King's fortresses in those parts. The matter of Muttrell "must be concluded in a schedule apart and not in the gross treaty, for that it should declare a determination of an enterprise before knowledge had what answer the French king will make to things to be demanded of him."

If the Emperor seem inclined to go through with the treaty, the Bishops shall solicit him to despatch a commission to the Queen of Hungary and Great Master of Flanders to arrange with English commissioners for the "faicte" of Muttrell. Intimation of this amity must be made to the French king before the enterprise of Muttrell, and the King must first know the Emperor's whole mind how this shall be done.

In the 22nd article, if the Emperor think the number with which each prince shall invade the French king next year, viz., 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse, too great, a bye schedule may be made providing that the armies shall be at least 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse, leaving the whole number, 25,000, in the treaty, for the honour of the same and terror of the enemy. The 19th article provides that, if the French king is content to do them reason, the King shall demand the arrears of his pension, the towns of Bulloyn, with the country of Bullonoys, Muttrell, Tirwaine and Ardre, with the country of Pointue for the assurance of the pension henceforth, and a blank space is left for the insertion of the Emperor's demands. If the Emperor demand much greater things than the King, the Bishops shall add the duchy of Normandy to the King's demands, and if that seem insufficient they shall add parts of the duchies of Gascoyn and Guyen*.

When the amity is concluded, the Bishops shall declare how propitiously some parts of Gascoyn and Guyen lie for the Emperor, and that for a release of the lands he claims from Braye upon the Somme seaward, the King will release to him his title to equivalent lands in Gascoyn and Guyen.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 40. Endd.: "My 1. of Westm.'s instructions despatched primo Julii Ao RR. H. VIII^{vi}. xxxiiij^o."

1 July. 448. FRANCIS FRAMLINGHAM.

R. O.

Estimate by Sir Ric. Ryché of the gross value of the manors of Debenham and Asshefeld with the parsonages of Debenham, Asshefeld and Thorpe, and the deductions to be allowed therefrom; showing that Francis Framlyngham "must pay" for them 786*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* *Signed.*
P. 1. *Headed:* Primo de Julii anno xxxiiij H. viij^{vi}.

1 July. 449. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No. 15.

Has just received his letter of 29 June, showing the good terms on which he stands with the King's ministers and with the bp. of Westminster, whose mission she trusts will complete Chapuys's work. If George, the bearer, can come back in time to cross with the

* This last clause, being upon a separate slip, is printed out of place (at the end) in the State Papers.

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bp. it would be perfect. If not, Chapuys is to facilitate his passage as suggested in his own letter. Will take the opinion of her Councillors on his important conversation with the Count of Reulx. Has no objection to the revocation of the navigation edict, which Chapuys seems to have negotiated, and has given orders for acts to be drawn up to allow the English freedom of trade. Hopes they will require nothing more, but awaits an authenticated act of what has been agreed in England. 1 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

1 July. 450. THE SAME to THE SAME.
Ib., No. 16.

For fear the letter she now writes should not reach the Emperor if sent through France, sends George, the bearer, to England, that he may go thence with it to Spain. Requests Chapuys to make arrangements for him. Brussels, 1 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

1 July. 451. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., IX.
67.

Wrote last 14 June. By letters from Constantinople, of 19 May, the Turk's navy will this year be of small moment; but Harvel rather suspects Barbarossa will not be idle, when there are such motions everywhere, especially in Italy, where the French have already discovered war by assembling 50,000 men in Piedmont, of whom 20,000 are Swiches. Also they will make a number shortly at Mirandola "for th'expedition of Toscana." The bp. of Rome sent 4,000 foot to Hungary, and makes 6,000 more to defend his towns in Lombardy. The Marquis of Guasto is well provided, and so are Naples and Florence. The Venetians remain neutral and fortify their towns. Janus Bey left six days ago with great presents. It is uncertain whether the Turk goes to Hungary. Ferdinand has left Vienna for Buda with 50,000 foot and 15,000 horse, and his host will increase daily. In Buda are 15,000 Turks, and on the confines 30,000 Turkish horse. Venice, 1 July 1542.

Hol. p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

2 July. 452. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 16.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 2 July. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognition (cited) of John Gregorie and Thos. Crowe, of Devon, merchants, to pay 40*l.* to the Treasurer of the Chamber by yearly instalments of 10*l.*

[*.* Next date is 7 July.]

2 July. 453. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 428.
(Abstract.)

Since the 15th of last month the Emperor's ambassador has not stirred from this Court, where he is lodged in the King's house, defrayed, caressed and visited twice or thrice daily by the lords of the Council, who are deputed to treat with him. Heard that he was to leave the day before yesterday, and expected then to learn the result of these intrigues, but, learning now that he will stay eighteen days longer, will not defer writing. Is assured that there is no question of marriage. To raise the great loan the pretext of the marriage of the King's children and the enterprise against the enemies of the Faith was used; but the practices turn all on two points, viz., (1) a loan which the Emperor wants on security of towns in the Low

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453. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

Counties, and for which the English require St. Omer and Gravelines put into their hands; and (2) the passage which the Emperor demands through this country into Flanders. This latter the English would grant, provided that affairs between them are settled before the Emperor leaves Spain, or at least concluded while he is in England, whereas the Emperor alleges the necessity for haste, and would remit the conclusion of all treaties until he should be in Flanders; which is like the practice he lately used with Francis, when under colour of Francis's friendship he composed all his difficulties. It is not likely that the English will grant him this, but rather only prolong their intrigues; and already people begin to say that all is smoke (*que toute ceste trêve seroit duicte en fumée*). One of the deputies has told a friend that the ambassador would depart from Court as dissatisfied as he went joyous into Flanders. Several others who manage the finances, and can discern whether they will be commanded to pay, hold like language and conclude that the Emperor will be as far from his intention as he thought to be near to it.

It does not appear that the English wish to move, and it has been reported that the French frontier towns are too strong to be forced; but the marine preparations continue (although more coldly), and the reason alleged is that it is for fear of the King of Denmark, who keeps vessels of war ready, and seizes Flemish ships. The report of the ambassadors who went to Scotland is also awaited; for if insecure on that side they are not likely to innovate elsewhere. It is understood from those who have charge of the navy, that in three weeks the 15 or 16 ships which are rigged about Antonne and Porchemeut, mentioned in my last letters, and the 10 or 12 which are being prepared in this river, will draw towards Rie and the Downs, and thence make sail; and the route which they then take will show whether their intention is good or bad.

The Count of Apmont,* an Irishman of the quarter of the savages, who has long made war on this King, came, three days ago, to do homage to him, not as lord but as King of Ireland, and has sworn fealty. This the English think much of, hoping thereby to reduce most of their opponents in Ireland to obedience.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 4. Headed: 2 July. Marked (according to Kaulek) as sent by Henry.

3 July.

454. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 17.

Took leave of the King yesterday and returned to London soon after the departure of the bp. of Westminster and his own man for Exeter. Henry thanked him for the trouble he had taken in negotiating the treaty, and said his Admiral had reported that the vessel in which George was to go to Spain was already on the point of sailing. Cannot say whether the vessel is or is not fit for a quick voyage, but is assured that arrangements shall be made for the rapid transmission of despatches by sea in future, for which a man has been sent with this bp. to Spain to purchase *sabras* or pinnaces, and the Emperor will have two on his side. The French ambassador's cousin came back yesterday from the Court of France. Hears of no commission that he brings except to inquire the object of the armaments this King is preparing, and what the inhabitants of the ports think about them. The King sent him lately by his lord Privy Seal and Admiral a message that the Queen should keep good watch over certain islands not far from Amsterdam, and from Encuse, lest the Duke of Holstein should surprise them. Encloses copy of the article† concluded as to the edict once proclaimed in the Low Coun-

* Desmond.

† See No. 456.

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tries, and the statute of navigation here. Has also forwarded to the Emperor the article prescribing secrecy as to "the closer alliance which passed in October last,"* and that mutually binding the parties not to treat without each other's knowledge: London, 3 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

455. THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Ib. No. 18.

Encloses copy of the article,† which it has been agreed to publish at once, that it may appear that the conferences were only with a view to the interests of the merchants. It is true in the copy which he forwards, given him by the deputies, the word *statim* does not appear, but *curabit atque* have been added in its place.

From the Vienna Archives.

456. THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Ib. No. 25.

Gives the text of the agreement‡ for the revocation of the edict of navigation in Flanders, and for the annulling of the statute on navigation 33 Hen. VIII., in England as far as it affects subjects of the Emperor in the Low Countries or Spain. Dated Hampton Court, June 1542.

It has been agreed between the deputies and himself that the above Act shall take effect from its date, and be published soon after, so as to make it appear that the late conferences related chiefly to commercial affairs. The transcript, which the English have given him, is correct except that the words *remitti prorsus et relaxari curabit atque*, &c., have been substituted for *remitti prorsus et relaxari statim efficit*.

From the Vienna Archives.

4 July.

Add. Ch.
16,203.
B. M.

457. SUBSIDY.

Account of John, bp. of Sarum, by Thos. ap Ryce, his collector, of the second payment for his diocese, due at Christmas 33 Hen. VIII., of the subsidy granted by the clergy of the province of Canterbury in the Parliament held in 31 and 32 Hen. VIII.

Showing, in general terms, the total amounts of arrears and issues and then of the allowances, the money delivered to the King's coffers (1,432l. 5s. 10d.) on 4 July 34 Hen. VIII., cost of carriage, respited payments and "super."

Parchment roll of two membranes, written on one side only.

4 July.

Lamb. MS.,
603, p. 100.

458. THE O'BYRNES.

Submission made by indenture at Dublin, 4 July 34 Hen. VIII., agreed to by the Deputy and Council, subject to the King's acceptance of it within one year, of Thady O'Birne, captain of his nation, fourteen other O'Birnes (named), and other nobles of their nation inhabiting the country between Wynde Gates and the town of Arclowe.

Eleven articles by which they agree to renounce Irish manners, petition to have their lands by letters patent and their country erected into a county, to be called Wicklow, surrender the towns and castles of Wicklow and Newcastle McKenygan, &c.

Lat. Pp. 4. See Carew Calendar, No. 170.

4 July.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
73.

459. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR TO HENRY VIII.

On 1 July delivered Henry's letter to King Ferdinand, who received it very lovingly, and next day said he had read it, commended the writer for coming hither, saying he himself would shortly to Newrenberge, and would therefore commit Seymour and Mr. Belyngham to his General, Hance Hongganode, who is chiefest about the King and

* Here there must be some misconception of Chapuys's meaning, as the article he refers to is correctly described in No. 440 (2).

† See No. 456.

‡ For which see No. 440.

1542.

459. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

conducts 10,000 light horse, and uses "us" very gently. Also delivered Henry's letter to Baron Hedyke, their fellow, who seems the ablest leader among the Almains. On the 6th the whole army sets forth for Bewda. Gives the numbers, 80,000 in all, of whom 6,000 are upon the Danube, in boats, under the captainship of the Marquis of Marœynan. The Almains expect to waste their money, as the year is far past, and Bewda strongly fortified with 15,000 men. The King's light horse about Bewda, sent hither yesternight, for a present, "a waggon load of Turks' heads and one, in the same waggon, alive." The Friar* that was in Bewda has assembled 10,000 Hungarian horse, but which part he will take is unknown. The bp. of Rome has sent an esteemed captain, called Alex. Vytello, with 4,000 footmen. The King will finish his affairs at Norenberg and come to the camp within a month. Veyana, 4 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

5 July.

R. O.
St. P., III.
394.

460. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

Has received theirs of 4 June, with sundry others in favour of divers persons. Answers as follows:—1. Accepts their proceedings touching Oneyle. 2. Takes Oneyle's new submission in good part, and will grant him what title (Ulster excepted) they think expedient. 3. McDoneill is to have the Green Castle and the Morne. 4. Authorises them to assign convenient stipends to learned men to reside about Limerick, also to augment the judges' salaries, so that they may ride in circuit. 5. Obrien shall be earl of Thomond and Donogh Obrien a baron; but the heir of the earl of Thomond from henceforth must abide his time to be a member of our Parliament till his parent's decease and "be only a hearer, standing barehead at the bar besides the Cloth of Estate, as the young lords do here in our realm of England." 6. When the grant was made to Tirlogh Othole at his late being here, his son was taken for his heir. In case young Tirlogh will be bound by the conditions his father promised, letters patent are to be made of the lands to him and his right heirs. Charges them to see that small quarter of Leinster, where the said Tirlogh, the Briennes and Cavanaughes inhabit, fully reduced to civility, by cutting roads and exterminating any that rebel. 7. Trusts from Desmond's demeanor here that he will prove true and serviceable, and enjoins them to treat him with favour. Has given him both apparel and money. 8. Sir Thos. Butler to be baron of Cayer. 9. Forgives the abp. of Dublin's debt to the late lord Rochford of 250*l.*† 10. Has put forth the seals to the graving and will send them when finished. 11. Granted, at their contemplation, Edm. Sexten's suit for his annuity and the remission of his forfeiture. 12. Teg Okarwell has here exhibited a supplication to take his lands of the King. Refers the matter to their report, and meanwhile they shall show him that his repair hither and suit to the King's person redounds to his benefit.* As Desmond sued for him, the King gave him 20*l.*

Upon the Deputy's letters in favour of the King's old servant Robt. Walshe, the King gave him 20*l.*

† "The bishopric.

† "For th' acts.

† "Md. Sainctlo and Sharlok have leave to return."

* Friar George Martinuzzi, bishop of Waradin.

† This article is enrolled on the Irish Patent Roll (32-33 Hen. VIII., m. 15), as certified by John Allen, chancellor, Gerald Aylmer, justice, Wm. Brabazon, Thos. Luttrell, John Travers, Thos. Cusack, master of the Rolls, and Edw. Basnet, dean, 8 July (*sic*) 34 Hen. VIII. Morrin's Calendar, p. 81.

‡ These three headings for further paragraphs are omitted in the State Papers.

1542.

In Wriothesley's hand.—Desmond, after taking leave, made suit for the bishopric named in a schedule here inclosed to be given to the priest there named.* Awaits their report on this. Hears that certain of the Acts lately sent thither remain not passed. They must endeavour to pass them or else signify why they are stayed.

Draft with corrections by Wriothesley, pp. 19. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland v^o Julii a^o xxxiii^o."

5 July.

461. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 429.
(Abstract.)

The English ambassador complained in a friendly way, yesterday, to the Admiral that his master was distrusted. The Admiral replied that Francis had known his good brother too long to doubt him, but the Flemings spread a bruit that they had treated with the King of England, who was to aid them with money and send an army to join them in making war on France; that Francis had quietly prepared for the defence of his realm but he would never be the first to do anything to diminish their amity. Marillac must thank the King for the good language held by his ambassador and assure him that Francis will always be found ready to enter all alliances (*partiz*) to perpetuate their amity;—observing how he takes this and, above all, trying to get him to confirm his ambassador's words. The despatch of 20 June needs no answer. *Countersigned:* Bochetel.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: Ligny, 5 July.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 19.

2. A fuller abstract of the above (with omission of the last sentence) made from a copy in the Vienna archives, dated Ligny en Barrois, 5 July 1542.

6 July.

462. J. DE NOUVELLE to WALLOP.

R. O.

Bearer says you desire news of Luxemburg. I know none except that King Francis has been long encamped at the place called Pond a Mouchon. Luxemburg is well provided for by the Queen of Hungary. The Emperor is at Pampelunne, by Navarre, with a great army; and, on the side of Italy, the Marquis of Pisquaire has with him 10,000 good lanceknights and many Spaniards and Italians. Tournhem, 6 July 1542.

P.S.—I beg to share your news. By hearsay I learn that there is war against the duke of Cleves. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: at Guisnes.

7 July.

463. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 16.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 7 July. Present: Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Daeres. Business:—Passport for Jasper Pallo, Portuguese, into Scotland. Sir Hugh Whitford, parson of Whitford, Flintsh., committed to the Fleet on 23 Feb., dismissed.

7 July.

464. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

On Saturday, 1 July, at 10 a.m., passed by the King's forest, towards Fiennes, five waggons laden with little barrels, like gunpowder barrels, and one with a short barrel like a puncheon, conducted by Mons. de Vervin, with 120 of Du Bies's horse. Wallop's horsemen, that daily keep watch upon Fiennes hill for the workmen in the chalk pits, followed them Arde wards within the forest, till they came to Bucholt, where 100 footmen of Arde met them. Returning then to the chalk pits, Wallop's men saw 72 horsemen of Arde riding within the Forest, to whom they went. Two of the Frenchmen came out and said, "Dieu garde, Messieurs,

* For Æneas O'Hernan, master of Any, to be bp. of Emly, as will be seen later.
6. R

1542.

464. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

Dieu garde, Nos penceums que vous fuistis de nos gens." Being answered, "Your company is gone on the other side of the Forest, and by this time they be at Arde," they cut over the hill and followed the others. Thinks they came by the chalk pits to see what fashion our men would use; who, being warned, kept still their works, and the Frenchmen, passing at a good trot, said, "Adieu, Adieu." They overtook Du Bies's band, and, with the footmen, took the conduct of the waggons, and Du Bies's band turned back. In coming into the Forest they rode three in a rank through the fairest piece of wheat on this side, at which is great bruit. On the 4th inst. Du Bies passed through the Forest from Arde with 60 horse, not armed. In passing he saluted the labourers very gently, and bade one of the clerks give his commendations to Wallop and offer his services. He said the like to two of Wallop's horsemen, who were keeping the scout upon the hill, who had previously warned Wallop of his coming, and had made the labourers stand within their strengths with their weapons by them, it being an ill place for horsemen to enter. He passed without doing any damage to the corn, as the others might have done had they had so discreet a captain, "which captain is the Countie Rousse, one of the wildest heads in all the realm of France, who shall depart shortly from Arde with his band." In his place is come Mons. de Torsy, who was lieutenant there last year, and is now called governor of the county of Guisnes.

In riding towards Boulogne, Du Bies said he did not expect war this year, because the Emperor had enterprised things which he could not bring to pass. As he was speaking, a horseman overtook him with letters declaring that war was proclaimed in Flanders between the Emperor and the duke of Cleves and his part-takers, as the French king, duke of Saxon and other. Thereupon, he said that if the news were true he should within 24 hours have word from the King his master. This news was sent out of the Burgundians' side, and Wallop's spy learnt it from one of Du Bies's archers, who said that, after passing the chalk pits, Du Bies said he was sorry to see the Englishmen stand in array as if they mistrusted him, and thereupon fell in a choler with certain horsemen of Arde, being there, for the damage they did when they came to meet Mons. de Vervin, and blamed Vervin for not appointing them to meet him on the other side of the Forest towards Fiennes. And he swore that he would punish any who should so traverse any corn in the English pale. An espial who came from Arde, 5 July, says the Conte Rowse departed and Mons. de Torsy arrived the same day, and that now there are 50 men of arms, where before were 40. The garrison is no longer to change quarterly, and Torsy remains governor for life, with five captains of 300 *pietons* under him, whose men will only come in in case of siege. Wrote lately that Vandosme was at Amyas, and Du Bies and other captains repairing to him there. Sent an espial with orders to go no further than Mustrull if he heard that Vandosme had left Amyas and Du Bies returned to Boulogne. He found Du Bies at Mustrull, returning, but, hearing that Vandosme remained at Amyas, went thither, and learnt that Vandosme awaited news from the French king, and intended going to Dorlaunce and along the frontier to his house at La Feir. The espial could not learn the cause of the assembly at Amyas, where the chief bruits were that war was proclaimed between the Emperor and the duke of Cleves, and that the French king was upon the borders of Loren, with his army, near a town called Mese. The espial heard of no assembly of men of war, save that captains were warned to be ready.

1542.

Sent this day to the captain of Tournehen to know if any such proclamation of war was made. Encloses his reply.*

The works here are marvellous well advanced. Describes their present state and the difficulty of making the foundations, owing to the springs of water. Praises the diligence of Mr. Surveyor and of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Vaghen, the King's captains here, who, with their petty captains and standard bearers, have been continually overseeing the works. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Awdeley were out early and late in all weathers all this winter past. If the workmen between Calais and Saint Peturs had been as well overlooked, their work would be more advanced; but they have no overseers but clerks, whom they little regard. Yesterday Mr. Rous, treasurer here, saw that they had 35 men casting water out of the river, and but 40 labouring in the river, whereas, with so many casting water, 500 might have laboured. It was otherwise when Mr. Wingfield had the oversight there. Describes the dikes or rivers which Mr. Wingfield has since been occupied in making between Balingham river and Buttakes house, which are in such state that if he cut through into Balingham river, much of the water in the "plasshe" of Arde would be drawn away, "which will not a little 'bash them of Arde." Has stayed his doing so until the King's pleasure be known; and meanwhile he is at work on "the river that goeth to Perkins Bruge besides Holett."

Sends Guisnes pursuivant to learn the King's pleasure in this, and inform them further of the prisoner that lies at Dunkirk for stealing the King's silver dishes. Desires also to know what to answer if Du Bies offers to send the Englishman he has in prison, detected of heresy.† Guisnes, 7 July. *Signed*.

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

8 July. 465. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 17.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 8 July. Present: Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Sir Ric. ap Howell, committed to the Fleet by the lord Chancellor, 18 June, dismissed upon recognisance (cited) to appear. Recognisance (cited) of Maurice Dennys, of London, to abide the order of the Chancellor of Augmentations in a contention with Mr. Hennegs about a marsh which belonged to St. Thomas's hospital.

[* * Next date is 13 July.]

8 July. 466. The HEIRS of EDWARD GRIFFITH.

R. O.

Award given by Lord Chancellor Audeley and Sir Wm. Poulett lord St. John, master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, arbitrators in the dispute between John Pulleston, of Carnarvon (in the name of Jane, Kath. and Ellen, daughters and heirs general of Edw. Gruff, dec., late of Penryn, co. Carnarvon, now in the King's ward, and of Jane late wife of the said Edward) and Rice Gruffith, of Penryn (claiming as brother and heir male of the said Edward), the parties having submitted the matter to arbitration by recognisances, dated 3 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. Assigning to the said Rice lands named to the yearly value of 103*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for ever, lands named to the yearly value of 33*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to the said late wife for life, and the rest of the property to the daughters. Dated 8 July 34 Hen. VIII.

Large parchment. Copy.

* See No. 462.

† Denis Tod. See Nos. 427, 431.

1542.

8 July. 467. GARRISON OF HULL.

Add. MS.,
6,362. No. 4.
B.M.

Warrant, addressed to Michael Stanhope, lieutenant of the retinue of Hull, for the payment of the wages of James Woode, whom the King appoints surgeon to the said retinue with 20*l.* a year from the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady last past. Hampton Court, 8 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed. Countersigned: P. Meautys.*
P. 1.

[8 July.] 468. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 20.

Nothing important has happened since he wrote on the 30 June. One of his reasons for writing so much in favour of complying with this King's wishes was that he had to show him and the deputies all his despatches, having promised to do so when they refused to send any one to Spain and threatened to break off the negotiations. Would have promised anything then that they might send an ambassador, as they have since done.* One cause of their strong desire for an offensive league against France is evidently the conviction that in case of a war—especially on pretext of the French king's adhesion to the Turk—the people will readily acquit the King of the payment of his late loan, amounting to upwards of a million of gold. Another reason for their insisting on the invasion next year is not to have to wait for payment of the last instalment of the loan before beginning. The French ambassador's cousin, who was sent to Francis to testify his master's activity, and ask for his *congé*, returned from France three days ago. Our friend has not been able yet to learn anything about his mission except that Francis is rather suspicious of this King's wonderful activity in fitting out warships, and has commanded the ambassador to make close inquiry. Has no doubt that even after all the articles of this treaty of closer alliance have been passed, some difficulty will remain about the King's title of head of the Church of England.

On Sunday last, as the King was returning from mass, the earl of Desmond and three other Irish lords or gentlemen took leave of him very humbly, for all the while the King or their interpreter spoke they were on their knees. Does not know yet what present the King made them.

Must mention before concluding that during discussion of certain articles of the treaty, the deputies suggested that in case of an offensive war against France, it would be agreeable to the King if the Emperor made over to him his claims on the towns of the Somme, viz., Amiens, Abbeville, Corbie, Bray and La Crottoy, and he would give up his on Guienne and Gascony, which adjoin the kingdom of Spain, and would be easy to keep. There has also been a proposal of marriage between the Prince of Piedmont and this King's second daughter, to which Chanuys sees no objection if the bulk of the treaty should pass, as it would set the King more strongly against the French.

From a holograph in the Vienna Archives, endorsed, in a modern hand, with the date, 8 July 1542.

8 July. 469. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 430.
(Almost the
whole.)

This is to confirm what he wrote on the 2nd touching the Emperor's ambassador's practice and the equipping of the ships which were made ready to be sent out of this river, to ride about the Downs, as was said then, or at Porchemout as now the chief mariners aver (adding that no great personage will embark as chief, nor more men than are necessary for the working of the ships). Will send a man to get information on the spot. As to the ambassador, after giving out that he would stay 18 or 20 days longer in Court, he next day returned secretly to his lodging,

* The bp. of Westminster had just been sent.

1542.

showing a visage of more satisfaction than perhaps he felt; for if the practices are not broken there is at least nothing concluded, and the end is very doubtful. As to war, things seem much cooled; at least the execution cannot be so soon as was said a month ago, for as yet there is no news of levying men. If in 15 or 20 days there is no further show [of it] than now one may almost count on the English not moving for this year.

Received, the day before yesterday, letters from Scotland, from the bp. of Haberdyn, who was last ambassador here, mentioning that the gentlemen* who are gone thither on this King's part meet often with the King of Scotland's deputies to settle the dispute about the boundary of the two realms, where of late years there have been troubles; and adding that the Queen, his mistress, was *grosse*, as Francis will have heard otherwise.

In this town are made processions, which are said to be general throughout the realm, both for the prosperity of the King and his church, and to incite the people to pray God to preserve the army which the Emperor sends against the infidels [and] bring back victorious all who have gone to the expedition of Hungary.

French. Headed: 8 July. Marked as sent by Roger du Prat.

8 July. 470. FRANCIS I.

R. O.
Kaulek, 431.
(Abstract.)

Instruction† given to Messire Claude de l'Aubespine, the King's secretary, sent to the King of England.

To communicate to Marillac his whole charge, and with him obtain audience, present his letters of credence, and say that he is sent for three causes, viz., (1) to visit the King of England and report his news, (2) to announce that the King of Sweden has sent his chancellor and his wife's brother to seek the alliance with Francis, who has made with him a treaty which the King of Denmark and duke of Prussia have joined, and the King of Scotland will join, and in which honorable place is left for the King of England to enter if he will, (3) and to show that Francis was obliged to make war on the Emperor, who, besides refusing to make the promised reparation for the murder of Cesar Fregosa and Rincon, had continued to slay servants of Francis going to divers places on their master's affairs. Lygny, 8 July 1542. *Countersigned: Bochetel.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 4.

8 July. 471. JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.,
139b.
B. M.

Yesterday, died Wm. Gibson, dean of the college of Restalrig, of the King's patronage. Presents his servant John Sincler, licentiate of laws, whom he highly commends, to the deanery. Edinburgh, 8 id. Julius 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

8 July. 472. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Ib. 140.

Desires him to forward the above suit. Edinburgh, 8 id. Julius 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

8 July. 473. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Ib. 139.
B. M.

Has already written to him for Georgius Marcellus to have the chancery of Aberdeen; but, for the sake of the Roman See, desires him to persuade Wm. Meldrum, who first sought it, to transfer to Marcellus all right he has received from the Pope. Edinburgh, 8 July 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

* Lord Lisle and Southwell?

† Another set of instructions brought by him will be found in No. 517.

1542.

8 July. 474. JAMES V. to the CONSULS and SENATE OF STRALESUND.

Royal MS.,
18 B. VI.,
138.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
II. 140.

Balthazar Daniel has presented their letters, written the day before Palm Sunday, showing that, failing to obtain justice in the case of Henningus Musk (whose ship was taken by Frenchmen and sold in Aberdeen), they have obtained letters of reprisal from the princes of Stettin, dukes of Pomerania. Gives the Scottish version of the matter, and trusts they will do nothing unfriendly. Edinburgh, 8 July 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

8 July. 475. JAMES V. to GEORGE, DUKE OF STETTIN, &c.

Ib. 140.
B. M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
II. 143.

Upon the above matter. Edinburgh, 8 July 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

8 July. 476. JAMES V. to CHRISTIAN, KING OF DENMARK.

Ib. 139.
B. M.

In favour of Balthazar Daniel, the bearer, who has lived so long in Stralesund that it is not generally known that he is a Scot. Edinburgh, 8 July 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

8 July. 477. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.,
III., 58.

M. Geronimo Marocio, cousin of our M. Marco Antonio (who says that the affairs of his abbey have only been saved from ruin by the diligence of his said cousin) has an important lawsuit in the Rota of Bologna. M. Marco Antonio is glad of an occasion to show his gratitude to his cousin, and has asked me to recommend him to you; as I do heartily, for M. Marco Antonio is very dear to me. Viterbo, 8 July 1542.

Italian.

9 July. 478. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 21.

Has nothing to add to what he wrote on 30 June, except that this day, after dinner, he again called on the King to introduce him to the bearer,* who was to present his respects in the name of the Queen of Hungary and inquire if he had any message in answer to the letter of the King of the Romans, which arrived two days ago, asking for aid against the Turk. The King was gratified at the compliment paid to him by the Queen, and also at the great preparations made in Flanders to protect the country against the French, and, if necessary, to invade. The same intelligence, he said, had reached him from several quarters. He knew that Vendome and De Biez were on the alert and, though they had not yet assembled their full strength, had many thousands on the rolls, who could be mustered in 24 hours, and both those generals had informed one of their captains at Calais that war had already been proclaimed by sound of trumpet in Flanders against the Dukes of Cleves and Holstein—a fact which Chapuys told him was highly improbable.

The King at first evaded giving any answer about assistance against the Turk, passing from one topic to another. At last Chapuys told him plainly he must not complain of not having been invited, as other princes had been—viz., the King of France and the Duke of Cleves,—to unite in a crusade; for if the States of the Empire had sent, as he affirmed, a mission to King Francis, it was certainly not to secure his assistance against the Turk, with whom they knew him to be in league, but to warn him to forbear from any undertaking against the Emperor while they themselves undertook to repulse the infidel. The Duke of Cleves

* George.

1542.

had been called on, like other vassals of the Empire, to contribute money and men. Neither case was similar to his. No doubt the King of the Romans might have informed him sooner of the deliberations of the Diet of Spires, but he had been occupied visiting the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia &c., and moreover trusted to the promise made by the English ambassadors* at Regensburg, that if the other princes did their duty Henry would not be the last to arm against the Turk. The King could not be ignorant of the resolution taken at the Diet of Spires, which was approved by every prince attending it, except Francis, and that even if the Pope had not sent the men he promised he would not fail to send either them or an equivalent in money. The differences between the duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave would not prevent the expedition taking place, and the Emperor would soon find means to adjust them. Even if it were too late in the year to send a force it was not too late to remit money. And it was no use Henry alleging difficulties of procuring bills on Germany &c. Henry said he had been told there was money enough in Germany for the enterprise, but that he would think about it.

Forgot to say that one of the arguments brought forward by the King in support of his refusal, was that the Turk would not come down in person, but on Chapuys telling him how important it was to drive him out of Hungary altogether, and stop his advance on Germany, as the aid voted by the Empire is to last three years, he only replied, half in joke, that he thought there would no longer be a question of the Turk, for the Pope would conclude peace between the Emperor and France; and the Turk, at the intercession of his good ally, who has again (he understands) sent or promised to send him 24 galleys, would retire from Hungary and make perpetual truce with Christendom. Replied that if there were no other danger he could easily advance some money on condition of its being repaid in case events turned out as he described. After these and other remarks, told the King he had not yet received an answer from the Queen of Hungary to Count du Roelux's overtures, but heard that she had written to the Emperor about them, and was expecting an answer from Spain. The King seemed much pleased, and said that if the project did not take effect this year the opportunity would be lost. London, 9 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

9 July.

479. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
75.

Going to see the fashion of this Court, found the Admiral had been sick of an ague two days, and was in bed. Dined with the Cardinal Belley, with whom also dined the Cardinal of Scotland; and at table was much commended the amity shown in England to this King. "But," quoth Card. Belley in Paget's ear, "il faut continuer." "So we do," replied Paget in his ear, "and yet you be not worthy to have so good a friend, that so sinisterly and suddenly suspect your friend without cause;" and went on, aloud, to talk of the magnificence of Henry's houses of Hampton Court, Windsor, &c. Describes conversation apart, after dinner, with Card. Belley, in which the latter expressed surprise that England should now succour the Imperials; and Paget replied expressing surprise that they should suspect such a friend as Henry had proved himself to be. In excuse the Cardinal laid the fault on the common voice, saying it were alms to whip them that talk so, but the devil could not stop them, even in the King's Council, saying there would be war and England would aid the Emperor; but if so they would send the Scots, Danes and Swedes to eat up all the Englishmen in four days. Paget said Englishmen were not easy morsels to swallow, the Scots knew it and the Danes and Swedes

* Gardiner and Knyvett.

1542.

479. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

were wise fellows and knew that those who came into England could not depart without licence. They then discoursed generally, about this last treaty of marriage, until the Admiral sent his secretary to call Paget.

Found the Admiral in bed. Details long conversation, in which, after mutual compliments, the Admiral said nothing was talked of but war, and that their best friend had left them; he called Henry their best friend, and would always continue to love him next to his own master, although it was often cast in his teeth, and he thought Paget well affected towards them. Paget replied, expressing grief at these false bruits, which arose of the ambassador's* going into Flanders, and described the course of the dispute with Flanders about the edicts, saying that, when Henry refused to send another envoy to the lady Regent, the ambassador offered to go, and had procured the abrogation of the edict in Flanders, and perhaps Henry might now be induced to abrogate his; but as for league or marriage there was no conclusion, whatever the ambassador might have offered. The Admiral answered that he never believed but that England would be their friend and ally perpetual, and never heard the contrary in France or England, but from Spain and Flanders, where he had men for the nonce to see the world; where the Regent bruited that a cross marriage was concluded, viz., the Emperor to marry one of Henry's daughters and a son of King Ferdinand another, and receive a duchy (of Richmond or the like) in England, that Mons. de Rees goes to Calais to receive money, giving Bourburgh, Gravelin and Dunkerke in gage, and that Mons. Boyssus, the Grand Esquire, goes to England, and that one of Henry's captains at Calais told the Emperor's ambassador that he could take Arde in 14 days. Paget said these were marvellous news, and asked for one token either of war or of more amity with the Emperor; adding that frontier captains were like fish of the sea, "for as th'one desireth nothing but water so th'other desireth nothing but war." The Admiral said that much was made of the ambassador, but Paget answered that it was the English fashion, and the ambassador was lodged in the Court because Hampton Court, as he knew, was two miles from any town; besides, he thought, the French doubted no treaty with the Emperor, being at a point with him to have Milan and Flanders and what they would (he wished the Admiral more honor in this than he had who treated it last), and sure of it since the Bishop of Rome, who deceives no man, was the great worker in it. The Admiral said Henry might assure them of Milan if he would, but for himself he would not believe till he saw, and the Emperor's promises were not to be trusted, as would shortly be seen. His master trusted no man but his good brother and perpetual ally, and would embrace any device to increase their amity and extend it to posterity. Bayard then came from the French King and Paget took leave.

Begs pardon if he said more about the edicts than was prescribed to him; and explains that he must often use "good words" in conversation with the Admiral, but in material points he will say nothing to compromise Henry.

A Scottish man, James Melvile,† has been with him. He seems learned, and was entertained in England by the late lord Crumwell. He dare not tarry in Scotland, but would fain dwell in England. He is gone now from Rowen to Rome, where he says he dwells, and knows Pole and his companions. Describes conversation with him, in which he offered to send regular news from Rome (where he is reader to two cardinals),

* Chapuys.

† Montmorency.

‡ Melvile in § 4.

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through a kinsman, "a true evangelic and a good Christian man," in the French king's guard. Thinking perhaps to entrap some of those caitiffs at Rome, Paget accepted his offer, and received "bynames" for Pole and his fellows, and a direction for his letters (to his brother), which are sent herewith, but assigned him to send his letters to Lyons, to an English merchant at Bonvyse's, who sometimes sends Paget news of France and Italy. Trusts he has not offended, and asks whether to continue this practice with Melville.

The opinion here of direct war with England is diminished, but that of the lending money to the Emperor, and joining with him in straiter amity will not out of their heads; and, considering their old fashion to pick quarrels and give the first buffet when they see advantages, Paget must suspect them.

This King is come back, from the way of Lyons, to Ligny; leaving the Queen at Genville. His company is very small, only the Dolphin, Admiral, Chancellor, and two or three Cardinals; and the Dolphin is hourly expected to follow his train towards Languedoc. Mons. de Guise went on Monday to St. Menchow, on the Marne, followed yesterday by Mons. d'Orleans. These two shall do the feat on Luxembourg, and the Franche Countie, having 2,000 horse besides 2,000 that come from Cleves, and of foot 12,000 legioners, 3,000 adventurers, and 16,000 Almaines, of whom 6,000 are come and the rest are coming with the horse from Cleves, under Mons. de Longevale and the Marshal of Cleves, if the Prince of Orange and Mons. de Bure, who are in Luxembourg, will let them pass. As the Frenchmen counted these Almaines innumerable and the Imperials counted them none, Paget sent into Lorraine to enquire; and learns that Count Bekelyn of Strozburgh is 4 leagues hence with 2,000, and the baron of Hadeck (who has been here) 2 leagues from Nancy with 4,000, being part of Count Guillaum's band, who, on his way hither, visiting his mother at a castle on this side the Rhine, was recognised, and is so watched by Imperials that he dare not issue out. De Longevale and the Marshal have but 1,000 horse and 5,000 foot. There come daily by stealth into Lorraine parties of 10 or 12, but without weapons; and some with wives and children, intending not to return to Almain. Three cart-loads of pikes have been sent them, and at St. Menchow are hackbushes and other artillery, and also 10,000 of their Frenchmen and all their horsemen. This King will depart after the Dolphin, when he hears that this army is in order.

In Piedmont they will only defend, and the passages are stopped for the Italians, who were expected; who are found dead here and there, "by five and six in a company, no man knoweth how. They impute it to the Marquis de Guasto, but he denieth it." Their great enterprise will be done by the Dolphin upon Spain, for which Montpesac has levied 20,000 in Gascoyn and Languedoc; and Brysac and the duke Destampes (leaving Danebault and Langey in Piedmont) will bring the rest, 12,000, to Perpignan. The enterprise is delayed by tarrying for Barbarossa's navy, which is to join the French galleys at Marseilles, and go to Barcelona. Chevalier Daus (of whom Paget wrote before) is escaped, with his two galleys, to conduct them. They provide 100,000 kyntals of biscuit in Languedoc and Provence, and really look for 60 galleys from Barbarossa. This King has at Marseilles 15 galleys, 2 galeasses, 3 galleons and one other ship, the prior of Cape 6 galleys, and Chevalier Daus 2 galleys. The King has 3,000 horse in the county of Avignon, fearing that the Bishop of Rome would admit the Spaniards.

The Emperor's ambassador practises with Madame Destampes for peace. The King says he intends no war, but makes provision as the

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479. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Emperor does so. A courier of the Emperor's, with letters from the Franche Countie to Spain, was taken in Dolphinie at Valence with the French King's arms upon his shoulder. The King says the Emperor's ambassador shall have the letters, "but the courier shall first have his process made." The ambassador and the King talked on Thursday after their old fashion, with sour looks. Great watch is kept since the King came, for fear of certain light horsemen in the Franche Countie. We begin to look for Pulciano, but despair of good at his hands. The ambassadors of Sweden have concluded the same amity (to be friend and enemy and provide mutual aid of ships) as the Danes did. They brought the Queen of Sweden's brother in love with a gentlewoman* of this Court, and he went 14 days past to Sweden for his master's leave to treat for marriage. The Chancellor of Sweden and the other shall be despatched to-morrow.

Letters from Venice state that Piers Strozza, captain of Maran, has burnt towns of King Ferdinand. Six foists of the Imperials entered the Gulf of Venice to attack Maran, but the Venetians expelled them. Guasto appointed certain gentlemen in Venice to slay Piers Strozza, who, however, set upon them first. An earthquake between Bononie and Florence has destroyed many towns, churches and people. The fair palace of the Medices and eight other castles about Florence are destroyed. At Buda 4,000 Turks, who issued out of the town and attacked the camp, are slain.

Mons. Dade is returned *rebus infectis*, for we will not join with Portugal except the Emperor render Milan. Proclamation was lately made in Paris that no man do any hurt to any Almains or call them heretics. Seven Italians were made cardinals on 3 June. Their names (if Henry will waste time in reading them) are Messer Marcello Crescentio, il vescovo de Modena, il castellano de Santo Agnelo, Messer Pomponio Cecio, Messer Roberto Puccio, Don Gregorio Cortesio del Ordine di Santo Benedetto, and il maestro del Sacro Pallacio del Ordine di Santo Dominico. The others whom the Emperor, French King and Ferdinand wrote for, and the nuncios with the Emperor and French King, "his holy fatherhood (forsooth) keepeth in scrinio pectoris" till Lammas, when he thinks to see how the game will go, and bestow his red hats to suit his purpose. Intended not to despatch this till Pulciano's return ("if he return"), but will rather send an extra post than seem negligent. Ligny, 9 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 17, partly in cipher. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

Caius College,
MS. 597,
p. 131.

2. Letter book copy of the preceding, with the passage in cipher deciphered.

In the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 12.

R. O.

3. The substance of Paget's letter of 9 July.

Pp. 6. Endd.: Abstracts out of Mr. Paget's [letter] of the ixth of July a° xxxiiiij°.

R. O.

4. Contemporary decipher of the portion in cipher in §1.

Pp. 10.

9 July.

Kaulek, 431.
(Abstract.)

480. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

Sends to the King of England M. de l'Aubespine,† one of his secretaries, who will show Marillac the object of his mission, and act in concert with him. *Countersigned:* Bochetel.

French. Headed: Ligny, 9 July.

* Mademoiselle de Rieux. See No. 554. † For his instructions see No. 470.

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9 July. 481. BRION to MARILLAC.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 22

Has received his last letter, and read that which he has written to the King, which last has given great satisfaction. The kind words and offers of Henry to Marillac give Brion hope that the rumors afloat are false. The English ambassador here has held similar language to Brion. Ligny, 9 July 1542.

P.S.—The King is sending his secretary, Claude de Laubespine, with instructions which Marillac will peruse.

From the Vienna Archives.

482. CHEKE to GARDINER.

Haverkamp's
Sylloge
Alteræ, 361.
Cheke's De
Pronun-
ciatione
(ed. 1555),
218.

The letter sent by his Vice-chancellor's son makes it easier for Cheke to answer him. Protests that he has been deferential to Gardiner's authority as bishop and chancellor, adding "*Quid enim amplius me facere voluisti? Literis tuis sum publice accusatus: moderate tuli. Scripsisti edictum: ut debui, obtemperavi. Dedisti ad me literas: diligenter respondi. Interdum lapsus es: occupationibus tuis concessi.*" Defends himself from the charge of arrogance, and argues at great length upon the expediency of introducing the corrected pronunciation. Shows that his opponents at Cambridge are not learned, and foreign scholars favor a reform of pronunciation, as Smith,* who made much progress abroad in civil law, can testify. Fears that the Bishop has been swayed by the sole opinion of Robert Radcliff. Thinks that when the Mahometan Turks are reported so to cultivate the Arabic and Punic tongue that all Eastern nations are fired by their industry, we ought to spend some labour upon the Christian tongues, Greek and Latin. Begs him to remit the severity of his edict.

Lat.

10 July. 483. GARDINER to CHEKE.

Haverkamp,
319.
Cheke de P.,
163.

Has read the treatise (*libellum*) received from him at Westminster, and finds in it a copious flow of words and evidence of much reading and diligence, but a want of judgment and erudition. Would have been glad to have passed over his arrogance—a quality Cheke does not show in other matters; but it is a pest and *labes ingeniorum*. Replies at great length to his arguments, taking note of his references to Smith and Radcliff. Ends with a warning to be careful. Hampton Court, 10 July.

Lat.

10 July. 484. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 24.

On Wednesday, the 7th,† George arrived, and, after perusing the letters he brought from the Queen and Ferdinand, Chapuys sent to Hampton Court for an audience, which was at once granted, but was put off till yesterday, Sunday, as the King was much engaged, and was going to return to town on Saturday. He was wonderfully pleased with the Queen's complimentary letter and George's visit and his going to Spain. He was also pleased with her vigilance in unravelling the enemy's designs. As to the aid against the Turks, after Chapuys had urged the arguments in the instructions of the King of the Romans, with other arguments, he alleged various excuses, as that he had not been invited like other princes. It was no use, he said, urging that his ambassadors‡ had made promises for him at the diet of Regensburg that if other princes did

* Thomas Smith, afterwards Secretary of State.

† So in the Spanish Calendar; but Wednesday was the 5th, not the 7th.

‡ Gardiner and Knyvett.

1542.

484. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

their duty in that matter so would he, for not every one of the German princes had promised to contribute, and even the Pope had not sent a man. Besides, if the Grand Turk did not come in person no more help was needed; and, further, it was too late, for before men or money arrived, the affair would be decided one way or the other. Replied, pertinently enough, as he believes, to each of the King's arguments, and after keeping silence for a time, he said he would consult his Council about it. Finally, for a *bonne bouche*, told the King that George was the bearer of the Queen's letter to the Emperor on De Roeux's proposal. London, 10 July 1542.

P.S.—Forgot to mention that he believes the English will be satisfied if the revocation of the edict on navigation in the Low Countries be proclaimed exactly in the manner set forth in her letters of the 1st without further ceremony. Has not spoken about it lest he should give them occasion to think what they have not done hitherto.

From the Vienna Archives.

10 July. 485. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
85.

Being lodged inconveniently far (4 miles) from Court, sent, this morning, his furrier and his lacquey to provide a lodging at Ligny, where his lacquey, being assaulted and almost wounded to death by the furrier of Signor Horatio, the bp. of Rome's nephew, before he could draw his weapon, bickered with the furrier, and slew him. On learning this, repaired to the Admiral, who promised favour. The Admiral said that, yesterday, they despatched a secretary, called Loobyny (L'Aubespine) to their ambassador. Paget said he was sorry he had not known it; but, in order that he should know nothing, his lodging was always provided with the furthest from the Court. The Admiral said he was sorry; he had sent everywhere to seek him (though in fact he saw the King's servant Hammes and Paget's clerk, whom he knows well, half a dozen times yesterday); but, he added, it was no matter of importance.

"'I pray you what is it', quod I, 'if I may know it.' 'Mary,' quod he 'the King my master, being displeased of these bruits and noises that have run in every place, was, I assure you, right glad when I told him that which you told me this other day, and for that cause hath written a letter with his own hand to his good brother the King, your master, declaring his affection towards him and the rejoissance he doth conceive of th'amity he perceiveth his brother beareth unto him; requiring him so to continue as his good brother and perpetual ally. And, whereas, his love towards his good brother is such that he hath always been minded to communicate unto him his great affairs, as to his good brother and perpetual ally, so at this present, forasmuch as th'Emperor doth not only keep from him his lands and possessions (which injury he could peradventure have borne), but also hath outraged him in killing his ambassadors and other messengers contrary to all honor and law, he hath thought convenient to signify unto his good brother that, seeing the redress thereof cannot be had between princes but by the sword, he is determined to take his advantage and to pursue the revenge upon some of th'Emperor's countries.'" Paget replied that he was sorry he had not heard of this despatch; for he would have written. Trusts his servant may yet reach the King before the Ambassador's access.

This day the Dolphin departed for Lyons, where Brysack and Anebault will meet him with as many of the bands of Piedmont as can be spared. De Longevale and his band are stayed. "The Turk's galleys towards

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Marselis be discovered, and word brought thereof unto the Court." They bring money from the Turk. Ligny, 10 July, 7 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

Caius College.
MS. 597,
p. 143.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 2.

10 July. 486. THE WAR.

Declaration of war by Francis I. against the Emperor. *See* No. 669 (3).

10 July. 487. FRANCE and SWEDEN.

Leonard, II.
422.

League offensive and defensive between Francis I. of France and Gustavus I. of Sweden concluded by deputies (named) at Ragny, 1 July 1542. If either party make war the other shall, on demand, provide him with men up to 6,000, and ships to transport them; or, if either party be invaded, 25,000 men and 50 ships. The allies of each party to be included, viz., of France, the kings of Denmark and Scotland and dukes of Prussia, Gelders and Cleves (room is to be left for the King of England to join, provided that, within six months, he announces by letter his intention to do so); and of Sweden, the kings of Denmark and Scotland and the dukes (*sic*) of Gelders and Cleves. If the king of Scotland, making war with anyone, seeks aid of the king of Sweden, that king shall provide him with 6,000 men, and ships to transport them; and, conversely, Scotland shall aid Sweden.

ii. Commission of Francis I. to his deputies, Chancellor Poyet and the Admiral, for the above. Joinville, 18 June 1542.

iii. Commission of Gustavus to his deputies, Conrad à Phy, chancellor, Steno Erichson, the Queen's brother, Canut Anderson and George Norman. *Ex arce nostra Stokholmensi, Anno Domini 1542, in die Conversionis Pauli, ab initio regiminis nostri anno 16.*

Latin.

Ib.

2. Additional article granting permission to Gustavus to export salt from France. Ragny, 10 July 1542.

Latin.

10 July. 488. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
87.

On the 7th inst., the army being encamped on the other side of the Danube, half of them came over the river by the town and castle, where the King, Queen, lords and ladies stood eight or nine hours to see them pass. Next day the other half came over in like manner. On the 9th, passed 4,000 Etalyanes of the Bp. of Rome's, to embark in the boats, which number about 300, and go before to the King's town called Pest, 5 miles of this country from Bewda. The army marches, towards Pest, two country miles a day, so that they reckon to be there in 10 days, there to await the coming of 10,000 Almenes and 12,000 Boyemes, which were to have been with them ere this. The marquis of Branborow, the lieutenant, will not venture his men till they come. Eight score waggons have gone with the army, each carrying a boat, described. The battery pieces, 36 double cannons, remain here; so that, apparently, the King does not intend to besiege Buda, for he cannot have many such pieces at Pest, having lost all at the last siege of Buda. Proclamation is made for all Frenchmen to avoid the camp. Never nation was "worse beloved in a camp than they be here."

To-morrow the King departs for Norenberge to meet the Council of the Empire, and establish that next year every prince shall have his men here by the 1st of May. He has sat in council every day since my coming, and his servants say he directs all the army as if they were in his own

1542.

488. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

wages, but I have not yet heard what the other side say thereunto. He will be in the camp within five weeks. Veyana, 10 July.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

11 July.

489. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote on the 29th July (*sic*) that Vandosme should come to Arde with ordnance; but the purpose was changed, and, on Sunday, 9th inst., there passed by the King's forest, from Bulogne, one double cannon and five other pieces, with six waggons laden with shot and powder, conducted by Mons. de Vervin and Mons. de Fuxsalles and 90 horse of Du Bies's band, as far as Bucholt, where the garrison of Arde received them. These pieces were given to the French King by the clothiers of Roane. Mons. de Fuxsalles came from Court, within this 3 or 4 days, saying that abstinence from war for 20 days, of which 12 were past, was taken at the bishop of Rome's suit, and the French King retired from Loren (where Countie Guillame should have met him with 10,000 Almaines, but could not because "the passages in Almen be so kept") towards Lyons, where he can answer to his armies both in Piedmont and towards Naveir. The bruit in Picardy is that their King is in better terms with England and that Du Bies says they shall "have no war with the Englishmen this year." For fear of the Imperials, Vandosme and Du Bies have ready in Picardy and the Boulinois 200 men of arms and 10,000 footmen, besides the ordinary garrisons; and, for fear of them, the Burgundians have at St. Omer's 500 Almaines, at Ayre 300, at Bytten 300, at Lyle 300, and at Arras 500. Proclamation was made on Friday, 7th inst., at St. Omer's and other market towns, against delivering victuals to Frenchmen.

Mistrusting the coming of so much ordnance to Arde, when the outer gate of this castle is down and the braies open (a necessity as the Surveyor says), and there are so many horse and foot in Arde, sent an espial to see whether the ordnance remained in the market place there; and learnt that it was bestowed upon the mounts in the bulwarks towards Mutton, Owtinges and Balingham; which report he "did not mislike." Had however taken precautions and will not relax his mistrust. Guisnes, 11 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

12 July.

490. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 26.

Though no doubt she is aware that in the Act signed by this King's deputies, it is expressly provided that his subjects may lade freely in Flemish ports, either in English or foreign vessels, was asked to write it by an express message from the King through his Admiral yesterday, and begs her to see the clause inserted *verbatim*, as quickly as possible. The King deserves to be gratified in this, for he has been full of her praises these last four days; and when she notifies the insertion having been made, the master of the English nation, bearer of this, should be charged to write immediately to the Council that the same may be agreed to here for the Emperor's subjects. London, 12 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

Ib. No. 27.

2. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

To the same effect, but more urgent. London, 12 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

12 July.

491. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
398.

Oneil, Obrien and Donoghe Obrien came to the Parliament at Trim. Obrien came unsent for, and afterwards, with Donoghe, accompanied the Council to Dublin. He is a man of such sobriety and toward-

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ness that there is good hope of him. He required a commission for suppressing the abbeys in his country, in which he and Donoghe should be; and this has been made and sent to be executed. He has certain plate of the rebel Thomas Fitzgerald's gift, which he desires the King to give him, saying it is not worth over 100*l*. He asked the Council to intercede for the pardon of Robt. Walshe, who was Fitzgerald's servant, and is attainted; also for a general pardon to the inhabitants of Thomond, which would need an Act of Parliament.

At sundry sessions of Parliament petition has been made that, of numerous ancient statutes which remain unprinted and therefore unknown, those now beneficial might be printed and the rest abrogated. Ask whether to have them perused and sent over in form of an Act, for correction; for the Irishry who submit are in doubt of such uncertain laws. Have sent John Travers, master of the Ordnance, and John Brereton, captain of the footmen, to aid Maguylllem, who is invaded by Ochaan, supported, as is supposed, by O'Doneill's galloglasses. Have heard the petitions of the Byrnes, of Leinster, who are the nearest Irishmen to Dublin, but defer concluding with them until the King's pleasure is known; for when the corn is ripe, which is now extremely scarce, we mean to advance towards the Cavanagh's "for the perfection of their obedience." Being at good point with Obrien, Oneil, Ochor, Oraylie and Omor, we trust to bring those Cavanagh's to the King's order, if the army here may be furnished with money. That done, the King may diminish half the army. It is the enterprise of first importance here. Kilmaynan, 12 July 34 Henry VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Abp. Browne, J. Rawson Viscount Clontarf, Lutrell, Brabazon, Aylmer, Bathe, Cusake and Basnet.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.

12 July. 492. THE WAR.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 28.

Proclamation of war* against the Emperor (as notified by Francis I. to the Count de Bucencoys and de Charny, Admiral of France, to be published in the port towns of Normandy and elsewhere), declaring how, after unjustly detaining what belongs to Francis, he procured the murder of Frago and Rincon, for which satisfaction was promised but not given, and has lately, both at Antwerp and in the county of St. Pol, which he has usurped and detains in defiance of one of the articles of the truce between them, issued proclamations for Frenchmen to quit the country on pain of death and confiscation. Ligny, 12 July 1542, 28 Francis I.

From a copy in the Archives of Simancas.

13 July. 493. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 17.

Meeting at Esher, 13 July. Present: Canterbury, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Letter to the warden of the Fleet to receive the earl of Surrey, prisoner. Recognisance (cited) of John Weston, of Kent, to appear.

[*.* Next date is 16 July.]

15 July. 494. HENRY VIII. to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
101.

Hearing that a lacquey of his ambassador, Mr. Wm. Paget, has severely wounded one of Signor Horatio's men, who provoked him to fight, begs the Admiral to intercede for the lacquey's pardon if the man should die. A nostre manoir d'Oking, 15 July 1542.

Draft. French, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to th'Admiral of [France], xvº (?) Julii aº xxxiiiº.

* See No. 486.

1542.

15 July. 495. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
89.

The King has received his of the 9th, and desires him to continue the "latter purpose," of which he sent the minute. The French ambassador resident was with the King at Assher on Thursday last, hunted with him all the afternoon, and was lodged at Hampton Court, where the Council and Household remained. The cause of his repair was that he had letters from his master showing affection for the King's amity, and wishing some purpose set forth for its increase. The King answered that he marvelled they gave such faith to light bruits which nothing done here warranted: true it was that the Emperor's ambassador was at Court, and afterwards went to Flanders and returned, about the edicts made touching traffic, and their edict had been revoked; other overtures were made, but no conclusion taken except that. The King also said he would break no amity unless provoked, praying them to interpret it no worse if he should send men of war to defend his own than he did their late sending of men and munitions to Arde.

Paget shall follow the above form in conferences with the Admiral and others; and send news every week, "not sparing for any charges so long as these matters of war and trouble shall not be some way determined."

Draft, pp. 8. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xv° [Julii, a° xxxiii]°.

Calig. E. iv.
136.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the preceding is the draft, omitting the second paragraph of the above, and concluding (in Wriothesley's hand):—"The Kings Mate hathe [just received your] lres sent by this berer. [And whereas] you desire suche spedy ans[wer to be] dispatched again to you, litto absent. There is yet no [word of the coming] of the Secretary,* but when [he shall] have been here you shall [know] of his doings. Thus ffare] you hartily well. Fr[om] Oking, the xvth of July." *Signed by Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Gage, Antony Wyngfeld, Wriothesley and Robertus Dacres.*

P. 3. *Mutilated. Add.: ambassador resident in France. Endd.*

15 July. 496. HENRY VIII. to WALLOP.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
90.

Upon the late return of the Emperor's ambassador out of Flanders he has declared to Henry, and written, as he says, to the Emperor, that Mons. de Reulx suggested the sending over of 4,000 Englishmen for an enterprise upon Muttrell this year, before it is fully fortified; adding that he could supply 6,000 or 7,000 men, and doubted not to put the King in possession of it now, but next year it would be too strong to take. Desiring to know what number De Reulx could make, if the Emperor renew that matter, appoints him to write and arrange a secret meeting with De Reulx; and devise with him, as one whom the King knows to be "a right Burgonyon, a true man to his master and a friend to England," how many men he could make at two or three days' warning, what order should be kept, what ordnance and munition they could lend until the King might furnish it from hence, and, generally, what such an enterprise requires, raising all objections which his experience may suggest. As the Frenchmen have lately sent men and munitions to Arde, intends to increase his garrisons at Guisnes and elsewhere, making up Wallop's retinue to 100 horsemen, and sending over 1,000 foot with all diligence. Commands him to furnish himself with the said 100 horsemen, or if he cannot furnish all there, send hither for them. Also to commune with Ant. Rous to enlarge the proportion of victuals,

* L'Aubespine.

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getting as much victual out of the French part as he can. Has written to Rous about this, and to provide wages for the new horsemen.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wallop, xv^o July a^o xxxiiiij^o.

16 July. 497. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 18.

Meeting at Oking, 16 July. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Letter directed to — Latton to appear immediately.
[*.* Next entry is 19 July.]

16 July. 498. THE LOAN.

R O.

Acknowledgment of receipt, from Wriothesley, of 20 privy seals for the bp. of Worcester to deliver to such of the city and county there as shall advance money in loan to the King. 16 July, a^o H. VIII. 34^o.
Signed: Per me Jo. Burne.

P. 1. Endd.

16 July. 499. JOHN MYNNE and Wm. CAVENDYSSH to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., III.
401.

Are commanded by Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's two principal secretaries, to declare their proceedings in execution of a commission to Sir Ant. Seyntleger, Deputy of Ireland, Thos. Walssh, baron of the Exchequer, now deceased, and the writers, to examine articles exhibited against Wm. Brabazon, vice-treasurer in Ireland, by Lord Leonard, late deputy there. Perceiving, by Robt. Cowley and by the said articles, that the King should be deceived in the first account taken by Sir Ant. Seyntleger, Mr. Moyle, and others, they committed the same account, with the copy of the articles, to the justices, the barons and others of the Exchequer and the Council, jointly with Cowley, to examine them together. After five or six weeks they all (Cowley except) could only say that they heard that Brabazon had received more of the traitors' goods than he accounted for. Afterwards Cowley exhibited a great book against the vice-treasurer, of concealments, omissions, &c. Could not at once examine it, as they were riding for the survey of Kildare, Catherlagh and Meth; and after their departure Cowley sent the book to "your Lordships." Told him afterwards that he did wrong to trouble the King with it (his Highness's commissioners being there) before they had examined it, and he replied that he heard the bp. of Dublin and the Vice-treasurer had written against him, and he sent it to keep his credit. Perused the book, and took the Vice-treasurer's answer, to which Cowley replied naming witnesses. Desired him, as he was master of the Rolls, to subpoena the witnesses, which he did, and the writers examined them and found only that, at the first arrival of the army, the Vice-treasurer's servants took sundry traitors' goods not answered to in the first account. To this the Vice-treasurer answered that such goods as came to his hands were accounted for, as none taken by the other captains were. The witnesses also deposed to hurts done by the Vice-treasurer and his servants to sundry men, who may have their remedy by law. Have the signed depositions to show. Travailed in taking surveys and reckonings in Ireland for three whole years, abiding there for one complete year, and, since their return, have made "duplicamentes" of their books, to be sent thither; and now they desire to come to their declaration and be discharged of the books.
London, 16 July.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: xvj^o Julii a^o xxxiiiij^o.

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16 July. 500. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 432.
(The whole.)

This despatch will partly confirm what he said in his last two about the cooling of the preparations for war (of which there is now no news), and this King's intentions. Held the language prescribed in Francis's letter from Ligny of the 5th; and the King answered as his ambassador did, showing himself very pleased when Marillac confirmed the answer of the Admiral that Francis meant to persevere in the amity, and added that Francis would regret any change in the said amity, which he desired to restrict and perpetuate by all "*moyens et partiz honestes*" rather than infringe or diminish. It is true that this King said his ambassador had spoken without express charge, but that he had done the office of a good minister who knew his master's intention, and was sure not to be disavowed. The Admiral gave occasion for it by objecting that here a marriage was being made with the Emperor, and the Flemings subsidised to make war on France (of which news this King made Marillac partly the author, saying that his information was wrong, and persuading him that these intrigues by the Emperor's ambassador were not founded upon a practice for a marriage or loan or attack on France, but to compose a difference with the Flemings about navigation, in which the Flemings were so rigorous as not to permit their own subjects to lade in English ships, which was now moderated, and the ambassador reported from Flanders, whither he went for that sole cause, that both parties were satisfied). And this King complained that in France he was suspected, and that the frontiers and especially Ardres, were so reinforced with men and artillery that he had cause on his side to doubt, and to do the like at his places beyond sea; adding that his ambassador ought not to be treated more rudely than accustomed, for, although Francis himself was always gracious, others had for sometime past looked askance at him, and everyone spoke of the English as if they were declared enemies. Also that he (this King) knew what Francis was practising with the Emperor, in which, the Pope having been at the commencement intercessor and medium, he had been informed once that Francis would send a man to the Emperor, but in the end that had been broken off. The King ended by saying that, as he wished to entertain the amity so long established between Francis and him, he desired to avoid all occasions which might cool it, which might occur if the one distrusted the other.

Thinks it a good sign that this King has thus unburdened his heart, for, besides that it is his custom to grumble, Marillac has observed that when he has decided to remain a friend he begins by complaining that there is no correspondence of amity on Francis's part. Did not omit to reply to his objections; and defended himself from the charge of writing lightly by saying that he wrote the fashion of the Emperor's ambassador's journeying into Flanders, brief return and subsequent long sojourn at Court, and that everyone said it was to obtain money and the Emperor's passage through England (which also was confirmed from Spain), but wrote nothing of marriage. The Flemings made use of that bruit; and they had colour for it, when an ordinary ambassador was lodged in the King's house, departed secretly at night in the King's litter, accompanied by several gentlemen of the Household, was everywhere received like the greatest personage that the Emperor could send, crossed the sea with an escort of ships, went, on land, day and night, although so indisposed that he can use no member of his body save his tongue, and finally returned as quickly as an ordinary courier. The above was notorious, and, if the King gained by thus despatching the

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ambassador for a dispute about navigation, the Flemings interpreted it to their advantage, and their neighbours had cause to look to the security of their frontiers. If Ardres was provided for defence it was with no intention of invading Guynes; and Francis was not so devoid of common sense as, when about to resent the wrong the Emperor did him, to add the forces of England to those of his enemy, and so make his enterprise more difficult. As to the treatment of his ambassador, Marillac thought it was no other than usual; and, if he complained of what the common people said, Marillac had much more cause to tell the language ordinarily used to his men by people here, viz., that they will shortly make a sacrifice of all the French, and are only waiting till the Flemings are ready; an ambassador should not notice such words, but only the sayings of kings or of their Councils, or things which are evidently of consequence.

As to practices between Francis and the Emperor, Marillac knew no particulars, except that everyone wondered that Francis would not listen to the great and advantageous *partis* which the Emperor offered him; and at all events Francis would give Henry no occasion to distrust him.

Left the King very satisfied, as appeared both by his countenance and by what his Council afterwards said, to whom he communicated all their conversation; and he made Marillac stay at his Court, which is 30 miles from here, and spend the rest of the day in hunting with him, and afterwards sleep at his house of Hault en Cour, three miles off, where he (Marillac) was lodged and treated in the same place and by the same servants who attended the Emperor's ambassador; to show that no less account was made of him, and persuade him that the said ambassador's journey was only about navigation. Although the truth may be to the contrary, and the English might have at first intended some descent beyond sea, but afterwards changed purpose, there is at least no appearance that they will do anything this year. They have sent men-of-war over sea to reinforce the garrisons, but not so many as to cause alarm. At the writer's taking his leave, this King (who will not go in this progress more than 15 or 20 miles away from this town) said he had just received letters from his ambassador, which were not yet all deciphered, but, by what he had yet seen, it appeared that the Admiral had expressed a desire for some overture to be made to draw this amity closer. Then, after a pause, he said that heretofore a marriage* was proposed which was no longer spoken of, and he did not see what other thing could be put forward. Thought best to make no answer, both because the King said he had not seen the whole letter, and not to show that he had charge to renew the subject of the said marriage; and so took leave, promising to return shortly with the answer to this.

French. Headed: [London,] 16 July.

16 July. 501. MARILLAC to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

This evening arrived a secretary† of the King his master, dispatched expressly to carry letters and declare matters of consequence. Began to know where he and the secretary may have audience. London, 16 July. *Signed.*

French. P. 1. Add. Endd.: Th'ambassador of France to Mr. Secretary, Mr. Wrioth., xvj^o Julii a^o xxxiii^o.

* Between the Duke of Orleans and Princess Mary.

† De L'Aubespine.
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16 July. 502. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.
 Spanish
 Calendar,
 VI. II., No. 29.

Acknowledging his letter of the 10th. Has already issued orders to allow English subjects to lade freely as they did before the edict of the year '40. The enclosed, for the Emperor, is to be forwarded as quickly as possible. If George the courier has not yet embarked, it is to be sent on to him; if he has, it must be forwarded by express messenger. Brussels, 16 July 1542.

From a draft in the Vienna Archives.

16 July. 503. NEWS from BRUSSELS.*
 R. O.

"Soumaire des nouvelles que j'ay eu de Bruxelles par lettres du xvje de ce mois de Juillet xlij."

The French, on the 14th inst., came against the town of Dunvillers, which is weak and not tenable, and therefore Captain Moron, who was sent thither by the seneschal of Hainault, was afraid to go, but a gentleman named Hezecq and three gentlemen of Namur have gone thither. Four ensigns of High Almain are ready to enter Thionville, where they will find no resistance, for the King's army is not in that quarter. The town of Yboyz is in good order, and the footmen coming from Cleves have passed the Rincq, under the charge of Martin van Roussen, 10,000 or 12,000 foot, with 1,000 horse, some of whom have passed the Meuze in the country of Cuct below Grave. "Q[ue la] Royne a bien pou[r]veu ledict lieu de Grave et Busleducq, et que lesdicts ennemis poeuvent bien estre ensamble de dix a xij m. hommes." In Han, belonging to the Duke of Cleves, they received two demi-cannons, and of light field pieces they have some coming from the said Duke under the name of Martin van Roussen.

French. P. 1. Headed: The copy of the Regent's letter sent to the Great Master.

16 July. 504. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.
 R. O.

Begs the King to attribute any mistakes he may make, in writing news during this voyage, to his lack of the language and late coming hither. Wrote last from Vienna, 10th inst., that this army would abide at Pest; which he should have written Stregonne, for Pest is the Turks'. The army will go straight from Stregonne to besiege Pest, in which are 8,000 Turkish footmen, and which is weak on one side because there is "no rampayre joyned to the wawle." If they win it they will fortify it and end for this year. They will tarry at Stregonne to hear how the king of Hungary and princes of Jarmony, now together at Norenberge, agree. The Turk will not come, but send 20,000 light horse; whereof the Almenes are sorry, for they hoped for his coming to join battle with them. Tarry here five days for pioneers to mend the ways; the Almenes blame the King and Hans Honganode, his lieutenant, for not foreseeing it. Also they are not content to pay for their victuals, for they take the Hungarians "as good Christians as the Turks." The King, to satisfy them, promises that next year the Hungarians shall take their share.

It is said that the Elector of Saxony and Lanesgrave will make war on the Duke of Bransweke, for certain ill words that Duke has said of them. "This Duke of Bransweke is taken for the greatest Papist that is in all Jarmony." Rakendorffe, in Hungary, 16 July.

Hol. Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

* Enclosed in Wallop's letter of 20 July. See No. 519.

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17 July. 505. [WRIOTHESLEY] to MARILLAC.

R. O.

In accordance with his letter, has declared to the King the arrival of a secretary* from the King of France to tell him some things of consequence. The King desires them to be at Guldeforde on Thursday night (to have audience on Friday morning), where their lodging shall be provided.

French. Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the French ambassador, xvij^o Julii a^o xxxiiiij^o.

17 July. 506. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday, the Captain of Tournehen came to dinner, to renew old acquaintance, who was in the King's service under both Norfolk and Suffolk. He says the Emperor has in Luxembrough 20,000 Almens and 4,000 other footmen of Namurois and Leigos, and 6,000 horsemen. Mons. d'Orliaunce lies with his army 8 or 10 leagues France ward. The French have put water in their wine for this year. Count Guillaume could bring no lance knights and is retired into Almen. They have enough to give battle to all the footmen in France; but he esteems the French horsemen. The Duke of Clevis has not above 4,000 foot and 3,000 horse; for all Gelderland denied him, and also many horsemen Clevois who had before served the Emperor. Now the said Duke begins to relent and has sent to the Regent; but she defers answering until she hear from the Electors, to whom she wrote of all the practice of the French King and the Duke. Thinks that if she receive answer to her purpose she intends something with her army, for provision is made for carts and waggons, and the Great Master musters men to garrison St. Omer's, Haire, Bitton and Arras. Wallop wrote that there were lance knights there, but now perceives that is not so. The Great Master assembles as many horsemen as possible, besides the ordinary men of arms and the horsemen that were mustered at Gawnte. The captain said the French now boast that the King's Majesty is sure for them, and seemed afraid of it. He heard that some Turks had come to Buda and had an overthrow. The Marquis of Gwast, in Millain, has 10,000 good lance knights. The French King looked for many Swichers, but divers of the cantons refuse to serve him. The Emperor's army in Navarre is very puissant.

The above is all Wallop could learn from the Captain, save that he abhorred the French practices in Flanders and with the Turk. Has no certain news out of France; but a number of horsemen, some of them Italians, and footmen arquebusiers are said to be coming, and Wallop has sent to verify it. On Thursday, 13th inst., was proclaimed at Arde that no French subject should deliver victuals to the Emperor's subjects, "but all merchandise to have their course; and to us they come since more plentifully than they did before." The Regent looks for answer from the Electors by the 23rd inst. Guisnes, 17 July, in haste. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

17 July. 507. JACQUES DE COUCY [SIEUR DE VERVINS] to WALLOP.

R. O.

In the absence of Mons. le Mareschal,† I have received your letter to send you the Englishman‡ who is prisoner here. The King's men say they have made no process against him beyond interrogating him, and that his process must be made by the spiritual court, viz., Messieurs

* De L'Aubespine.

† Du Bies.

‡ Denis Tod.

1542.

507. JACQUES DE COUCY [SIEUR DE VERVINS,] to WALLOP—*cont.*
de Therouenne. They say that his interrogatory was sent to you, and that they have nothing but a little leather bag, in which were found three books suspected of heresy; which bag and books I send you with the prisoner. The men of justice send a bill of the prisoner's expenses, which please pay. I am glad you recovered one of your *tarchez de faucon*; if I hear of the other it shall be kept for you. A. Boull' (Boulogne), 17 July, 1542.

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: Mons. de Vervyns' letter to Mr. Wallop, xvij^o Julii a^o xxxiii^o.

18 July. 508. MARILLAC to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Received his yesterday, and will be on Thursday evening at Guildeforde. Received also a packet addressed to the King's ambassador in France, but on Saturday his men found the herald Guynes going with a packet to the French Court, and, because he could not delay informing his master of the arrival of his Secretary, after waiting Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for Wriothesley's letters, thought they would be sent by the said herald, and despatched his own letters, yesterday, a little before receiving Wriothesley's. Is sorry that he must send them back unless Wriothesley will wait for the Secretary's return, which he thinks will be soon. Offers, if they are important, to send them express. London, 18 July. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^o.

18 July. 509. HIGHAM FERRERS COLLEGE.

R. O.
Rymer, xiv.
754.
(Extracts.)

Surrender (by the master and fellows) of the college and all its possessions in cos. Ntht., Essex, Hunts, and Beds, the city of London and elsewhere in England and Wales, and the marches thereof. 18 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by Robt. Goldson [master,] and two others. [See Eighth Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, App. II. 23.]

Faded. Seal injured.

Enrolled [*Cl. Roll*, p. 2. m. 51.] as acknowledged same day before Wm. Peter, one of the clerks of Chancery.

18 July. 510. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp., iii.
59.

Has delayed answering his last letters, forwarding the chapters previously sent to the Cardinal of the Minerva, because he waited for the return from Rome of Contarini's master of horse, in order to have a safer messenger. Contarini will have heard of the election of the six cardinals, in particular, upon the affairs of Luca and Modena. Viterbo, 18 July 1542.

Italian.

19 July. 511. COVENTRY.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 21.

19 July. 512. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C.,
18.

Meeting at Oking, 19 July. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of John Willoughby, of Suffolk, to attend. Robt. Bolson, of Aston, discharged upon condition of asking Thos. Carter's forgiveness, &c. (detailed). Letter sent to the Bp. of Exeter to perform a grant to John Gerneye "of the office of the consistorie."

1542.

19 July. 513. CHAPUYS TO MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VL II. No. 30.

As he wrote on the 1st (3rd?), called on the King, who, in a long speech, declared to him, among other things, how important it was for her to provide for the defence of the two islands of which he wrote on the 3rd, frankly declaring that at the time he fancied the Emperor intended making war on him, he had himself purposed to surprise them, as he could defend and relieve them from Hull, from which the crossing could be effected in 24 hours. He said he was sure the Duke of Holstein had now his eye on them, and if he got them could put all Holland under subjection, in which he might have the assistance of the Duke of Cleves. He showed an admirable chart with the two islands on it, which Chapuys sends to the Queen by his permission, to be returned as soon as possible, adding that he could not rest till his advice was followed and the defence of the islands seen to, as he himself might find the Duke an unpleasant neighbour. Indeed, it was reported that he had said that if he failed in his enterprise against Holland, the King of England, who made good cheer and mistrusted nothing, might pay the shot. Hopes the Duke will commence his game over there and exasperate the King, for should he follow it up to the waters of Hull, as he probably will, to attempt anything against this kingdom, he will get such a thrashing that, for the time at least, he will abandon all thought of attacking us.

The King reported to me the other day the substance of the conversation which the French ambassador held with him, which agrees substantially with the account in a letter of King Francis to him (copy* enclosed). Only he did not state† that it was his own ambassador in France who began the game and gave occasion for such compliments. Took, of course, no notice of the omission. The King said further that Francis had sent a secretary of his‡ with a letter of credence entirely in his own hand. The secretary had arrived that very day (the 16th), though, two days before, the King had heard of his intended despatch from his ambassador in France. He has, however, put off his audience for two days, which the French will not like, for the King says they intend, in conjunction with a Turkish fleet, to attack Catalonia, while a land force marches on Perpignan.

The King requested him to communicate the above news to Granvelle without saying it came from him. He did not think much of the enterprise, or of others which Francis was said to entertain, the season was so far advanced, provided only the Duke of Holstein could be prevented landing in some island where he could winter. Sees no likelihood of aid being granted to the King of the Romans against the Turk. When pressed he answered drily that money was not so plentiful as to be spent in an enterprise without foundation and out of season, and that if the treaty with the Emperor came to a good issue, money spent against the French would be as meritorious. Did not insist further on his answering the King of the Romans' letter that he might again have occasion to return to the attack. Of all the excuses he offered, the most singular was that he considered the Hungarian war over, as 4,000 Turkish horse which had sallied out of Buda had actually been defeated in a skirmish. As a similar report had come from France, he believed that the war there would soon be at an end. London, 19 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

* No. 461 (2).

† This is clearly the meaning of the French in the corresponding portion of Chapuys's letter to the Emperor, quoted at p. 67 of the Spanish Calendar.

‡ L'Aubespine.

1542.

19 July. 514. THE WAR.

Preparations in Flanders. See No. 533 (2).

20 July. 515. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 31.

Not to delay the enclosed packet from the Regent, which he is told is very important, will be brief. This King, fearing lest the Duke of Holstein should get a footing on some part of Holland, especially the two islands at the mouth of the Channel of Amsterdam, has owned to Chapuys that at the time when he feared the Emperor would attack him he had himself thought of surprising those islands, which could be easily defended from Hull, &c., as in No. 513. The French ambassador had spoken with the King two days before in terms similar to those of Francis's letter, of which a copy is enclosed; * but in reporting their conversation to Chapuys, the King gave no indication that it was his own ambassador in France that began the game, and gave occasion to such compliments, and Chapuys, for his part, took care not to appear aware of it. The King then said a servant of King Francis had arrived with credentials in Francis's own hand, and had this very morning applied for an audience, which the King had granted him for the 21st. Did not ask about his mission; but has this very morning obtained a copy of Francis's instructions to him, which Chapuys forwards; † his name, it will be seen, is Claude de L'Aubespine.

There is no chance of inducing this King to aid against the Turk. Gives his excuses as in No. 513. London, 20 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

20 July. 516. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 22.

Wrote yesterday. This morning received her letter of the 16th inst. with a packet for Granvelle, for the speedy transmission of which he will do his best; but if George has sailed, as he greatly fears, a trusty messenger cannot easily be procured; yet till the Emperor has provided the *zabras*, express messengers must go with matters of importance. She will see by the enclosed copy that the man † in whose favour the Emperor must have written to her is not asleep. Begs her to keep him in mind, and to send news of any preparations made against French aggression, chiefly for the satisfaction of the English. London, 20 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

17. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 23.

Has just obtained from the ambassador's man a copy of the instructions of Francis to Master Claude de l'Aubespine. The substance of the first article is to announce a treaty that Francis has concluded with the King of Sweden, from whom he has obtained the inclusion of England. Gives transcript of the instructions.

1. To the treaty with Sweden are appended the names of the King of Denmark and the duke of Prussia, and very soon will be those of the King of Scotland, the Duke of Saxony, the Easterlings and others. If the King of England desire to enter the league the ambassador is to reveal to him the principal points of the treaty without touching, however, on the article relating to the King of Scotland. § But he must not show a copy of the treaty unless he find Henry will not object to the article relating to Scotland.

2. He is to try and induce the King of England to confirm verbally the

* No. 461(2).

† See No. 517. ‡ Jean de Honz.

§ See No. 487.

1542.

words uttered by the English ambassador in France in the Admiral's presence and watch particularly the King's countenance and mien.

3. As to the King's forces, Longueval has under his command 14,000 lanzknechts and 2,000 horse, which will in a few days join with Orleans, who is already in Luxemburg with 13,000 lanzknechts more and 16,000 French foot, 6,000 more of the legion of Champagne, 6,000 of that of Normandy, and 4,800 of that of Picardy, with 1,200 men at arms, 1,200 light cavalry, and 30 large pieces of ordnance. As soon as Longueval has joined Orleans, the King will take command of the 13,000 lanzknechts now with the latter on an expedition which he contemplates; the remaining lanzknechts and French foot will be left for the invasion of Luxemburg. The King will have besides for the projected expedition 10,000 Swiss of the last levies and 4,000 old soldiers formerly in Piedmont, the best troops in the world, and 4,000 Italians. The legions of Guienne, of Languedoc and other bands raised in France, making in all 46,000 or 47,000 foot, 1,600 men at arms (including 500 of the King's own household), 3,000 light horse, 2,000 of whom Mons. le Mareschal (Annebaut) has brought back from Piedmont, 60 pieces of large ordnance, &c., compose the King's own army. With all this force, which nobody can resist, he intends marching to that country in which he sees he can do most execution.

4. It is true he intends detaching from the above force 6,000 lanzknechts and 2,000 newly-raised Gascon foot and handing them over to the King of Navarre for the enterprise of Guienne. With this force joined to 6,000 more men whom the said King has raised of his own and 4,000 Italians, making in all 18,000 foot, besides 700 men at arms and 800 light cavalry, he will be able to accomplish great things.

5. Account of the forces left by Mons. le Maréchal in Piedmont, where he will leave 12 towns well fortified, almost impregnable, besides 150 smaller ones well provided; so that there is no fear of an invasion on the side of Milan.

6. Francis has done what he never could do before, for his revenue is so much improved in the salt tax, sale of woods, &c., that with the capital he has amassed he could maintain all the expense of the armies for 10 or 12 years without taking anything from his subjects or diminishing his ordinary expenses. Next winter he will proclaim the *arrière-ban*, amounting to 70,000 or 80,000 men, half of them cavalry, who live at their own expense for 3 months, and are divided into two great bodies, one for the frontiers of Spain, the other for Flanders. During the winter months these men will keep the field.

7. As to the imputation made against Francis by the Emperor and his brother that he has an understanding with the Grand Seigneur, he may show that they themselves, with a view to injure Francis, have frequently sent ambassadors to the Grand Seigneur actually offering to pay him tribute and become his slaves. But, as he would not listen to them, they spread the rumour that Francis incited him to attack Christendom, whereas he had done all he could to dissuade him from it. All his intelligences with the Grand Seigneur amount to a permission to his subjects to trade in France, from which almost incredible profit has accrued to the French, and the spices of Antwerp and Flanders have already felt the consequences.

8. Should the English surmise that the Turks (*sic, qu.* the Germans?) now in Hungary might suddenly turn this way and invade France, the ambassador shall say that even supposing they so far forgot their engagements they would find the French towns well fortified and the

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517. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—cont.

French army quite as numerous as that of the Turk in Hungary.

9. As to the Landgrave and the Duke of Saxony and other allies of France, the ambassador shall say they have actually made a levy of 22,000 lanzknechts and 7,000 horse to invade Brunswick, regardless of the Hungarian expedition; so that Francis will have in Germany more lanzknechts than he can want.

From the Vienna Archives.

20 July.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 33.

518. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

He will see by Chapuys's letter to the Emperor the news of the country, and the good service that the friend* is continually doing. There is no occasion to mistrust this King on account of the words addressed by his ambassador in France to the Admiral, as reported by the latter in a letter to Marillac (copy enclosed). There are more reasons than ever, as the lord Privy Seal said to Chapuys sometime before the bp. of Westminster's departure, why the King should hold such language. Must mention that the King insists, in spite of Chapuys, that the Pope's efforts to induce the Emperor to peace with France are owing to the Emperor himself applying for his intervention, and that the French King considers the Pope partial to the Emperor, and intends suppressing the monasteries in France as Henry has done in England. The King also said the Emperor should find some expedient for quieting the Duke of Holstein without having recourse to the Count Palatine, who has as many reasons for being dissatisfied with the Emperor as with the Duke; as he declared himself when he was last in England.† London, 20 July 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

20 July.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
92.

519. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

Received the King's letter of the 15th on the 17th, and at once sent a servant, by Calais, to the Great Master of Flanders; who met him next morning going from St. Omers to Mountorey with 60 horse and as many footmen, the latter to be left in Mountorey. Upon reading Wallop's letter he sent a gentleman, not by Arde, but about by Newneham Bridge, to pray Wallop to dine with him at Remyngnam next day. The gentleman saying that, by Calais, it was 30 miles, Wallop said that was too far to come to dinner, but he would be, without fail, at supper. To avoid suspicion, the gentleman returned to his master alone, and Wallop went to dine with the Council at Calais, telling them that he went to speak with a certain person upon the borders of Flanders. Arranged with them to go to see the new bulwarks, and ask him openly to accompany them, and afterwards say he had gone to Guisnes by Mountorey. Thus brought on his way, he arrived at Remyngnam at 6 p.m.

The Great Master, who was waiting for him in a meadow, received him graciously, asked how the King did, and at once began about Mountrell and how it might be taken and kept, and that Crotty beside St. Valleries, should also be taken, and then Boullen, Arde, Turwan and Hesding would be besieged. It was easy to see he spoke *de bonâ fide* and not like a Frenchman; and Wallop has been long acquainted with him, for they lay in garrison together at St. Omers, when Wallop was left there by the duke of Norfolk; at which time he practised about taking Mountrell upon a market day, "and in my opinion th'enterprise of the same will never out of his head." He was so earnest that Wallop

* Jean de Honz.

† In September, 1539. See Vol. XIV.

1542.

could get no time to declare his commission, and had to pray him to go to supper. They supped under a tree, and afterwards the Great Master began again of wars against the Frenchmen, so that Wallop had to interrupt and beg leave to declare his commission. Declared then the Emperor's ambassador's report (as in the King's letters to Wallop, No. 496). He said it was true, and that he had himself written both to the Emperor and the Regent; but had no answer yet, for most of their posts now go by sea. Gave him the articles necessary to be communed of, and obtained his answer in writing (enclosed), which he brought into Wallop's chamber next morning, "like a very gracious noblemen," together with a letter of news* from the Regent (copy enclosed). He prayed Wallop to write to the King that in case he invaded France it was time lost to seek for battle, for Frenchmen would abide none, but that holds should be taken and kept. Then, embracing Wallop, and asking him to make his commendations and thanks to the King, he had him to dinner, and afterwards conducted him on his way, saying he would go thence to St. Omers by water, and that night to Ayre, and so to Arras; to remain on the borders of Henoway, so that if Brabant and the Low Countries needed men those of Henoway could go to them, and he keep the country.

Encloses what he has learnt of the French part. Touching the increase of the 100 horsemen, trusts within a month to have them furnished; lacks but 10 or 12. Has communed with Mr. Rous, treasurer, as directed. The heretic,† in whose case the King commands him to thank Mons. de Beez for his gentle offer, is received and sent this day to Calais. No process was made, as appears by Mons. de Varvyns' letter‡ enclosed.

At closing this, arrived Mons. de Torsei's lieutenant, and his son and six gentlemen more, and would nowise go into any house. Sent for them to the park hedge and made them a collation there. They were sent by Mons. de Torsey to make his commendations, "trusting the amity to be such that this summer we should meet and make good cheer together." Wallop answered that he trusted so too, and saw no appearance to the contrary. They showed themselves anxious for peace, and on leaving desired Mr. Vaughan and Palmer to make good cheer with them at Arde next week. Guysnes, 20 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

R. O.

2. Sixteen numbered articles headed, "The Great Master's answer to my articles," and worded as answers to questions (not given), viz.:—1. As to the Emperor's ambassador with the King, he wrote to me that he had written to the Emperor all that I said to him, and also informed the King of it. 2. "Pour r[espondre] a ce que si l'entreprinse est faisable ou non;" I hold it both feasible and guardable, with diligence. Every act of war rests upon the fortune God is pleased to send and not upon the enterprises of men; and people who understand war are able to know whether enterprises are reasonable. 3. As for artillery, I cannot well answer until I know what conclusion is taken between the Emperor and the King; but think that eight light pieces might be obtained upon the frontier in 5 or 6 days. 4. Could get 700 or 800 horsemen in 8 or 10 days. 5. Could get enough carriages for such an army. 6. Could find 6,000 footmen in Flanders and Arthois in 8 or 10 days. 7. The assembly on the English side should be at Ghisnes, and should at the first course, take Fiennes. Our assembly could be at Tournehen.

* No. 503.

† Denis Tod.

‡ No. 507.

1542.

R. O.

519. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

8. The town of Monstroeul once taken, victuals will follow easily, by way of Sercomer, Tournehen, and La Montoire. 9. The victuals being conducted from Sercomer by way of the castles of La Motte, Acquin, Acquembronne, Fauquemberght, Renty, Fressin, and my house of Contes, in case I might recover it, as I have good hope. These houses are within an hour's ride of each other, and the last near Monstroeul. 10. "[Ite]m, [p]our garder [que, a] la longue, les François ne fussent trop fois aux champs," all the Boullenois and the country between Monstroeul and Abbeville must be wasted, and St. Ricquier, which is worth nothing, taken. 11, 12. Likewise the country about Hesdin and Theen (Therouenne) to be wasted. 13. As to having some ensigns of Almaines if the Queen would not deliver those she has in Brabant and towards Luxembourg, others must be provided. 14. If the Emperor and the King conclude that or any other enterprise, and the Emperor gives me any command, I trust to satisfy him and his allies, of whom I hold the King one of the principal. 15. To the question of the captain of Guisnes whether, if the French King's army turned away from Luxembourg, our men now in Luxembourg would join us; I think yes, for the Queen has them to serve her at need, and they would be no longer needed there. 16. All the above articles are only devices, and I can do nothing without command from the Emperor or the Queen, his sister.

French, pp. 4. Endd.: The Great Mr. of Flanders answer to such articles, as was proponed to him by Mr. Wallop.

R. O.

3. "The report of my espiall, which I sent unto Abbeville to know what number of footemen should be there, as Italian horsemen, whereof I wrote unto your Lordships in my last letter."

On Monday, 17 July, came to Noveon 160 horsemen for Arde. On Saturday, 15 July, came to Monstreull 300 foot, "all hagbutiers, saving a few halbertiers that were about the standard," who were paid there on Sunday and Monday; they also being for Arde. Getting no more than 100 *sous* the mouth, they refused to serve, and the paymaster was fain to give them 120 *sous*, or 13s. 4d. st. About Fromry and Grande Villies they "resemble" 1,000 foot, half for Hesdin and the rest for Thirwane. Proclamation was made on Monday, 17 July, at Sammere that no man enrolled change his captain. The same Monday, Du Bies went from Monstrull to Mons. de Vandosme at Amiens, saying to his company and the governors of Monstrull, "Messieurs, ne vous bouge point de cy jusques a mon retourne, et vous apporteray de novellz." The bruit is that the French king sent two gentlemen to the King, our master, to know whether he would remain neuter, or take the Emperor's part; which two gentlemen took shipping at Boulogne on Monday, 17 July.

In the handwriting of Wallop's clerk, p. 1.

20 July.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II. 384.

520. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Holden at Edinburgh, 20 July 1542, by Gawen, abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, and eleven other commissioners (named). Case of the widow and children of Robert Lesly deferred.

Prorogued to 15 Sept.

20,
21 July.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 13.

521. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Guildford, 20 July. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield. Wriothesley, Dacres. No business recorded.

Guildford, 21 July. Present: as above. Business: John Willoughby, promising to pay Sir Edm. Peckham, cofferer, 20*l.*, was dismissed. Letter sent to Sir Matth. Browne to send up his servant Hawles.

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22 July. 522. CARD. CONTARINI to CARD. POLE.

Poi Epp.
III. 31.

My servant John has brought me your letters, together with your diligent annotations upon the little work* of mine which I sent to you to correct. Jokes about transcribers' errors. Card. S. Silvester has read the articles, and writes that he sees nothing to correct. Ex Bon. (Bononia?), 22 July.

Latin.

23 July. 523. HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.

R. O.

We have received your letters by bearer,† one of your secretaries, and heard his credence, containing specially two points: the one, the injuries done you by the Emperor in detaining your possessions and killing your ambassadors, which you were determined to revenge; the other that you had made a league offensive and defensive with the dukes of Saxe and Cleve, and the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Scotland, wherein you reserve an honorable place for us, with six months' space in which to know our determination. We are not a little sorry to see, by the dissensions of you two, being great princes in Christendom and our friends, such an entry made to the common enemy, the Turk, unless God provide some agreement between you, or other remedy. Touching which agreement, you remember how we heretofore offered to be a mean, but then you seemed rather to put your confidence in the bishop of Rome, "so as the sequel declareth the matter to be nothing amended, but in worse terms than it was before;" nevertheless if "our wit, power, authority, or friendship" can do anything, we would yet be glad to employ it for the quiet of Christendom. We heartily thank you for your overture touching your leagues, but, as we have not used to enter into any treaty without seeing the articles, we desire you to deliver a copy of them to our ambassador there, to be sent to us; and, if it be done with some diligence, we shall make reasonable answer within the six months.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: The minute of the letter to the French king, xxiiij^o [Julii a^o xxxiiiij^o]. The fly leaf mutilated.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
97.

2. French translation of the preceding in Mason's hand, corrected by Wriothesley.

Fr. Pp. 4. Endd.: Minute to the French king — (blank) Julii a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Calig. E. IV.,
112.
B. M.

3. Copy of §2 in Mason's hand.

Fr. Mutilated, pp. 3.

24 July. 524. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

Calig. E. IV.,
111.
B. M.

The secretary Loubenny has been here with the King, bringing a letter of credence in the French king's own hand, and has received of the King's own mouth the answer shown by the copy (herewith) of his Majesty's letters now sent to the French king. You shall, accordingly, require the copy of their treaties with their new confederates. If they speak of men of war sent lately to Calais and Guisnes, you may answer that you hear of no number, but only of 200 or 300 sent for defence of the King's pieces there, and that they should make no worse interpretation thereof than the King does of their daily increasing their

* It is not clear what treatise of Contarini's this is. The misreadings referred to do not help to identify it with any in the collected edition of his works.

† L'Aubespine.

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524. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

garrisons towards his frontier. The Emperor and they being his neighbours, and such preparation of arms on both sides, wisdom requires him to look to the surety of his things. Guld[eforde], 24 July. *Signed by* Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Gage, and Wriothesley.

P. 1. Much mutilated. Address lost.

R. O.

2. Rough draft of the preceding. Undated.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xxiiij^o Julii a^o xxxiiij^o.

R. O.

3. Fair copy of §1.

P. 1. Endd. like the preceding.

24 July. 525. SIR EDWARD WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

The 3,000*l.* received, 29 May, by Mr. Rous, is fully issued in empcions and wages for three months ended the 12th inst. The number of men working "within the limits of payments" is now 825, and the empcions continue very chargeable; and therefore, to save importuning them by often sending, he begs to have 3,000*l.* sent, which will scantily suffice till Michaelmas. Perceives, by their letters of the 13th inst., that the King is informed that his works in Wotton's payment are not sufficiently overseen, and commands him to look to them or else see that the overseers do so. The order of the works remains still in charge of the Surveyor, for, hindered by sickness and the affairs of the treasurership, Wotton has "in divers whole weeks since Candlemas last," not been outside the gates. Two months ago, conferred with the Surveyor about the slowness of these works, who promised that he and his deputy, the warden of the masons, would oftener repair to the works. The lack of good clerks is such that divers of the garrison have, with the lord Deputy's licence, been appointed overseers of the works. Protests his desire to serve. Calais, 24 July 1542.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

24 July. 526. SIR JOHN WALLOP, ANTHONY ROUS and RICHARD LEE to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Desire to report how the 7,000*l.* received from Mr. Deny, for the works here and in the "Marrys," is spent, and what money will suffice for three months more, ending 27 Sept. The first payment was for the month ended 10 May, 1,174 men working at Guisnes and 507 in the "Marrys;" wages at Guisnes to the 30 horsemen, the two captains, and their bands, Ant. Rous and Ric. Lee, the 16 gunners extraordinary, and the said labourers, 992*l.*; wages to Mr. Wingfeld and his band, and the said labourers in the Marys 352*l.*; emptions and carriages 715*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The second pay, for the month ended 2 June, 1,593 working at Guisnes and 505 in the "Marrys," wages (as before) 1,068*l.* and 465*l.*, and emptions 664*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Third pay, for the month ended 5 July, 1,651 working at Guisnes and 587 in the "Marrys;" wages (as before) 1,270*l.* and 387*l.*, and emptions 632*l.* 13*s.*; as appears by the brief declaration of particulars sent herewith, which we, Ant. Rous and Ric. Lee, certify correct as regards numbers of men and wages, but only approximate as regards emptions, as the accounts are incomplete or not examined.

Send also herewith the numbers now working at Guisnes and the "Mares," with an estimate of the wages of them and the horsemen (accounting these from 31 July increased to 100), the captains and

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others aforesaid, and the emptions, for the months to end 2 Aug., 30 Aug., and 27 Sept.; which estimate will be under the mark, because 100 men have watched nightly this month for surety of the castle, the utter gatehouse being pulled down, and the 108 chalder of coal remaining of the provision made last year will only suffice two months. Advise like provision of coal to be made now for next year. Last year about 600*l.* was laid out for coal.

Perceive that the King will send over 1,000 footmen. If they are to come hither, where shall the labourers now within the town be lodged? The captains should bring their tents with them, for here is no place unless they dislodge the gentlemen already here. Ant. Rous will see that there is no want of victual. As for the 100 horsemen, I, Sir John Wallop, am provided with the whole number; but all are not furnished with horses and harness, as within three weeks they shall be. Guisnes, 24 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

24 July. 527. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

"Advertisements from divers parts of France."

An Englishman that came from Paris says that, 8 days before he left, they of Paris took up men to send to Picardy, Loreyne, and beyond the Mountains. In Picardy sundry Frenchmen asked him if the King would make war with them, or had required, or would require, his money which the French king owes, saying, "they hoped that the King would not meddle, for he is a good Frenchman, that is to say, he will not war with them."

Other advertisements out of Amyas, from a gentlewoman that "haunteth Monsr. de Vandosme much at his being there," I send herewith.

By another way learns that those assembled about Abvill and elsewhere are to keep camp by St. Powle, and dare make no enterprise until word come from England and the French king. The Burgundians await the like from the Emperor and the King of England, as the French say. On Thursday, 20 July, three companions of Arde said to their captain, "Captain, if ye woll give us leave, we know three good prisoners, Burgonians, we woll go fetch them." He answered, "If you find them upon our pale, take them; and if you fetch them out of th'Emperor's dominion ye shall be hanged for the same." Women and children are sent away from Arde, Monstrull, and other towns. This morning, 24 July, general musters are taken all Boullenois over, for the camp aforesaid.

Trusts they received his packet of letters despatched from hence 21 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—This day Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Pawlmer, and other gentlemen, according to their promise to the gentlemen of Arde that were here,* went thither; where they were received without the accustomed stay at the gate, and had leave to go where they would, but went straight to Mons. de Torsey's lodging, who rose up from table to receive them, and had them to dinner, and used them very gently. In conversation, Mons. de Torsey said he knew the King "was more French than I[mperial], and so being, he doubted not but well to overcome the malice of th'Emperor;" yet he had no commandment to begin war, but looked to hear from Mons. de Vandosme to-night or to-morrow.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

* See No. 519.

24 July. 528. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter asking if the French saying, that they will encamp at St. Pol, is true. If Wallop's messenger had not come, would have despatched a gentleman this night to inform him that the duke of Vendosme is marching within the Emperor's ground of Arthois with 14,000 or 15,000 foot, 400 or 500 men of arms and artillery to besiege Arras or Bethune. Has been at Arras preparing to receive them, and trusts their coming shall be to their confusion. The French king draws towards Spain with a great army. His army has entered Luxembourg, and that of the duke of Cleves, in his pay, makes war in Brabant and Liège. The Emperor is attacked unawares, for the truce lasted still five years, and feels most the opening this war gives to the Turk. As to the passport for Wallop's horses, has no news of it from the Queen, but he may take them up, to pass by Gravelinghes or St. Omer, for the writer is sure the Emperor would do much more than that to please a servant of the King of England. To show how he trusts the English nation, if there are any young men there who desire to see war in the Emperor's service, will send money to raise them under some English gentleman for captain. Hopes to be to-morrow night at St. Omer, and there to hear news from him. Bethune, 24 July. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add.

24 July. 529. THE WAR.

R. O.

Letter of marque (granted by Jehan de Bois Lambert, sieur de Precarre, captain of the castle of Toucque, lieutenant to the Admiral of France, in the absence of the Sieur de la Meilleraye, vice-admiral in Normandy) to Thomassin Nordest, captain of a ship called *La Bonne Avanture*, of 30 tons, now at Havre de Grace, against the Emperor's subjects. Honnefleu, 24 July 1542. *Signed:* Jehan du Bois Lambert.

Fr. p. 1. Sealed.

24 July. 530. THE NUNCIO CAPO DI FERRO to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R. O.

* * * His Majesty (Francis I.) afterwards showed him of a new defensive league between him, the Kings of Scotland, Sweden, and Denmark, and the duke of Gueldres against the Emperor, of which, as a matter of ceremony, and not because he cared about it, he had informed the King of England, in case he wished to enter it, in order that he might know the consequences if he offended the King of Scotland. Denmark and Sweden had already taken a booty of grain from the Emperor's subjects worth 100,000 ducats. Next year, when they had many barks ready, and he had 400 ships, they would trouble the Emperor in earnest. He added that all Germany was in arms with the contention between Saxony and the Landgrave, and the duke of Brunswick; and he had allowed Count William, who was lately here, to go against Brunswick, for Saxony and the Landgrave were giving him (Francis) men, and had offered to join him; and that poor Brunswick, like all others who attached themselves to the Emperor, would be ruined, as Signor Ascanio and his own Constable were. He made great demonstration of affection and obedience to his Holiness. Three days ago they were as discontented and enraged at his Holiness as now they are satisfied and affectionate; but neither [condition] is to be counted upon, and if at this last audience the Council had been mentioned it would have set up the furies again. * * *

Italian. Modern extract from Rome, pp. 2. Headed: Del nuntio Capo di Ferro, 24 di Luglio 1542, di Bion, al Rmo Card. Farnese.

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25 July. 531. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 19.

Heading, "At Chobham, the xxiiij. of July," but no attendance or business recorded.

Meeting at Windsor, 25 July. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield. Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Thos. Morres, John Westcote, and Wm. Spenser, of Windsor, to keep the peace.

[* * Next entry is 29 July.]

25 July. 532. MARILLAC TO FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 435.
(Abstract.)

M. de l'Aubespine, the bearer, will report the delay which the King made in their audience and all news of this country.

French. Headed: [London,] 25 July.

2. Memoranda for L'Aubespine.

Kaulek, 436.
(The whole
text.)

The delay of the audience because the Emperor's ambassador was at Court, and to show coldness, the English thinking something was to be sought, such as the marriage which, in his last audience but one, the King mentioned to the ambassador.* The manner of the Councillors before speaking with the King.

Having declared to the King, as instructed,† the causes which moved Francis to war.

He said he could not believe it; and if true, it was strange that the Emperor should have caused the ambassadors‡ to be killed. That he was annoyed at this war, seeing how harmful it may be to Christendom. That, as both princes are his allies and, as he thinks, friends, he formerly did his best to pacify them; but as they suspected that he nourished discord between them he gave up meddling, and now thanked God that it was known that this rupture of the truce did not proceed from him—using these words, that it could not be said that he had been either the maker of that great amity that was believed to be between them or the author of this war. That he will seek all means to agree them. That it was true that when the King and the Emperor were on terms of agreement, and even at the time of the Emperor's passage in France, they had pushed him into a narrow corner, but, thank God, he was still alive and not so little a king as he was thought. That he had news that in France he was ordinarily said to be of small account (*qu'il ne pouvoit queres*). The pleasure he showed at hearing that the war is begun. Saying that if the King takes the death of his ambassadors as such an injury, why did he listen to the articles§ which the Bishop of Rome sent him about peace, and deliver others in reply, to which answer was expected within three weeks? The answer made to this. He says it is easy to believe that the King expects peace, since, with such forces assembled, he executes nothing.

Having told him of the treaty of Sweden.

He says that the King of Sweden is too poor to help the King, and the duke of Prussia too far off; the King of Denmark could help, but the Easterlings were merchants who could very well do without war. When he has seen the articles of the treaty he will decide whether to enter it; but would first know if all those named by me as having entered it, have signed it. The instance he made to know the contents of the treaty, and the reasons why we would not show it, both to make him believe the aid greater and to gain time. It were well first to enquire whether he would sign league offensive or defensive; which he will never do; and as it is to be presumed that he will not enter, he need not know the contents. This would irritate him all the more; for

* Marillac. See No. 500. † See No. 470. ‡ Fregoso and Rincon. § See No. 418.
6. T

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532. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

the preparations made since he spoke with us show that he is not a little irritated.

Going to the chase he said he had just had news that between our two armies of Cleves and Lucçambourt the enemies had interposed in great force; and he asked what forces Mons. d'Orleans had, and what captains. Also what forces and captains were in the army which the King would lead in person, and in that of the King of Navarre, and what in Piedmont. That he was assured that the King would not have so many lansknachts as he wished; the answer being that some had to be turned away. That it would need the revenue of three kingdoms to pay these armies; answer being to explain the order put in the finances, and that in three or four years the revenue had increased by three quarters, and that there would be no want of money, for the fund and the revenue, &c. That this entering upon war about the ambassadors will not be greatly approved, because it is known that they were going to the Turk; answer being, etc. (*sic*), that at the time Rincon was with him he never invaded, and this loss of Christians of Buda did not happen. Whether the King had sent to defy the Emperor and given his subjects time, as accustomed to withdraw their goods? It was answered that when the Emperor broke the truce the war was open, and the Emperor felt that he had so offended the King that he held himself as defied; there was more need for the Emperor to give defiance when he meant to kill the King's ambassadors, for that was a wickedness and evil will which could not be discovered, whereas the King's preparations to obtain redress were so many, and made so near him that he could see them from his windows, and his ambassador had not budged from France, and continued to send men to the Emperor, who passed and repassed freely. Assuring him, for his satisfaction, that the war was really open, and that we were astonished that he had not yet had news of what the King's armies had done. He asked moreover what aid that poor little King of Sweden could give, and if the King of Scotland was to make war too, who was so poor; [saying] that the duke of Saxony had enough to do elsewhere, and that the enterprise which he and the Landgrave made for the duke of Brunswick would end in smoke, as Brunswick was supported by the Emperor and Empire, and if they attacked him, especially during this expedition of Hungary, they deserved to be set upon. It was true that the King of Denmark could give some aid, and was making some enterprise, for he had arrested several ships, even of his (Henry's) subjects, but had only taken out the artillery and would, he expected, pay for it.

Being informed that the treaty is offensive and defensive without exception, and with all forces, he remained greatly astonished and annoyed. He was told that, if he would write to his ambassador in France, the King would gladly send him a copy that he might enter it at the honourable place kept for him. He promised to write. This was done upon news of the footmen and horsemen already sent by Denmark to Longueval, who was asking for more.

The ambassador, to confirm his late report* of the language used, renewed it in my presence. The King answered that the Admiral began it to his ambassador, who like a good minister, knowing his master's friendship to the King, held the said language without charge, being sure that he would not be disavowed. That the words held were but general. That, assuredly, he was not going to enter into war without great provocation. That the King must not find it strange that he reinforced

* See No. 500.

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his garrisons beyond sea, seeing what they were doing at Ardres and places near him; and the reply made him by the ambassador about it. He said also that no faith was to be given to the Imperials' saying that they were making a marriage* and obtaining money from him on account of the Emperor's ambassador's late going into Flanders; which going was only to settle a dispute about navigation. He had sent no person of quality with the ambassador, as would have been done had there been question of disbursing money upon surety or of treating the said marriage. However, he confessed to us, what he has always hitherto denied to the ambassador, that he had been much sought after for the marriage and for money, but that no conclusion had been made.

The men that are enrolled secretly. All merchant ships commanded to be ready. The dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk absent. Milord Warden absent "*sur les hancres*." The saying of some gentlemen of his chamber "*qu'il falloit bien que ce roy fust de quelque côté*." Eighty pieces of artillery already at Calais. Gunners sent away in all haste.

After waiting till Monday, for they delayed my despatch because they sent their courier on the Sunday at dinner, they sent for us to the Council, where, under pretext of speaking of private matters, the Privy Seal and Secretary took us apart and told us that I had come without speaking of the pensions, which was the only quarrel between the Kings, who for the rest were as good friends, &c. The reply of Marillac that we had no instructions (*que n'en avions riens*), and that heretofore the King had made overture to find some way of extinguishing that quarrel, but without success, and that the King was ready to listen to all reasonable "*partiz*." From thence we went to speak to the King, who received us much more solemnly than usual, repeated his former language, apologised that these letters† were written by his secretary, and added that he wished to remain the King's good friend, and would on his side continue the amity, thinking his brother so reasonable that he would not give him cause to the contrary.

After the return from Court, "*entendu qu'on avoit chargé quelque nombre faulx de colliers, municions, etc.*" The plan of Ardres and Therouennes. "*Le pont de M. Hierome*." The mariners retained. 600 men passed to Calais before my arrival.

Besides the above M. de l'Aubespine will remember to give the King the following news:—That the eight ships prepared in the Thames, of which Marillac has several times written, are ready to sail; and will, whenever weather permits, proceed towards Antonne, to Porchemue, where there is provision of victuals ready to be shipped within 24 hours. No great personages will go in these ships, nor more men than needful to work them. They are the King's ships. It is true that about Antonne are 15 or 16 other ships likewise prepared; and there are said to be 7 or 8 others in the north, at Houlch, on the Yorkshire coast. Also it is understood that this King is seeking to buy in Flanders 15 ships of 200 or 300 tons, and is bringing a great quantity of munitions and harness. The bp. of Waiseminster departed eight or ten days ago, secretly, to go into Spain by sea. Lately arrived a courier from the Emperor, who, without speaking to the Emperor's ambassador, came straight to present his letters to the King, "*laquelle fin ne se peult entendre estans les affaires fors secrets*."

French. Headed: Memoire.

25 July.
R. O.

533. WALLOR to the COUNCIL.

Received theirs of the 21st on the 24th at midnight, and perceives it is come to the King's knowledge that the wife of Bernard Greete,

* Of the Emperor with the Princess Mary.

† See No. 523.

1542.

533. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

a stranger born, having lands in France and a Frenchman to her son, has often access to Fienes, whereby she is suspected to be a spy to Mons. de Beez, and that the King, considering what intelligence is between a man and his wife, desires both sent over to the Council. Has this afternoon by advice of Mr. Rous, treasurer, and Mr. Pawlmer, one of the captains, sent over Barnard Greete, and intends to send her "along seas" to-morrow. On Tuesday, 17th* inst., Mr. Pawlmer, being sick, wrote that he had a matter of importance to open. Went, with Mr. Rous to him; who said there was a woman in the castle, a stranger born and having a son in France, who was not only a spy to Mons. de Beez, but so placed that, in an hour, she could destroy all the munition in the castle. Wallop answered that he knew no other but Barnard Greete's wife, who had the keeping of one Walter James, being sick, who keeps the keys of all the munitions; "and if she be false, quod I, then am I well at ease, for her husband is one that many times writeth for me, whom I do take to be an honest man, and was written to in his favour by Mr. Connyngesby, and report was made of him by divers out of England that he was meet to be here and should do good service, and, at my last being in England, Mr. Berkeley, of the Privy Chamber, gave me thanks on his behalf, requiring me to be and continue his good master; yet notwithstanding, I mistrusted him the same morning by reason that, after I was up and ready, reckoning to have finished my letters that I began overnight of the King's Majesty's affairs, could not then find him within the castle, whereupon incontinent I sent one to bring me sure word where he was, who did meet with him coming out of the town. And at his coming towards me did perceive that I was somewhat moved with choler, excused himself to have been in the town mending of a doublet. And when I came there where I am accustomed to write, I said to him, 'Bernard Greete, take good heed what thou dost, for I do now put thee in trust of a matter of great importance, and I do protest unto thee that there is none do know the same but thou and I, nor none shall; and therefore if this thing chance to be discovered it must needs proceed of thee and of no man else, which shall be to thy utter undoing.' He being therewith wonderfully abashed, saying that yet he did never deceive any that hath put him in trust, albeit he hath been secretary to divers great men. And with that I charged him upon his allegiance to be secret in these things." Upon that declaration Mr. Pawlmer suggested that she should be despatched out of the castle, and after discussion with Mr. Rous and Mr. Pawlmer, Wallop called Bernard Grete and, without telling him the matter, said he would convey most of the women and children out of the castle, "and that my wife should be one of them." He, "mistrusting somewhat the matter, with the water in his eyes," said he would send her to her brother, dwelling beside St. Omer's, of the Imperial part, but had not money sufficient to send her away; whereupon Mr. Rous, out of pity, gave him two crowns.

Upon reflection, decided to keep her in the castle until the King's pleasure were known; and, on returning from the Great Master, asked Mr. Pawlmer if he could learn further. He said she had been at Fienes, and, within two days, he reckoned to know more. On the 17th,† within an hour after Mr. Pawlmer first showed the matter, a gentleman came from the Great Master, and Wallop was occupied entertaining him until supper time, going next day to the Great Master, returning on the Thursday, and writing his despatch on Friday. Had in the

* Should be 18th, as the 17th was a Monday. † Meaning 18th. See No. 519.

1542.

meantime desired Rous and Pawlmer to examine Water James; who said he kept his keys locked in a cupboard, the key of which he kept in his purse, but lately, on going to Calais, he left the key of a gallery, in which were certain pikes and handguns laid out to be delivered to the captains, with Bernard Grete's wife. Determined, the Saturday following, with Rous, Pawlmer, the Surveyor, and Mr. Vaughan to examine both James and her further; but this examination is now left to the Council, "saving that Pawlmer before her departure asked when she was at Fyenes, she confessing to be there upon a *jour de feaste*, about xiiij days past."

In his last, wrote that the Frenchmen should encamp at St. Poll. To verify that, sent Guisnes to the Great Master with a letter of news, as occasion for him to send his intelligence. He returned a letter enclosed. Asks how to answer his proffer to entertain certain of the King's subjects in wages. Will send him occurrants of Picardy and Bouloynoiz, and so continue intelligence with him. Encloses a proclamation published this day at St. Omer's. Guisnes, 25 July, 10 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

R. O.

2. Order to the Count de Roeulx and the Council of Arthois (by the Emperor, who was anxious to remain at peace with all princes, especially the French king, in order to be able to turn his forces against the Turk, the common enemy of Christendom, and therefore passed unnoticed many practices made by the French king against him, until now that the French king has advanced to pillage his subjects of Luxembourg, and has induced the duke of Cleves to invade Brabant) to proclaim throughout Arthois that all his subjects withdraw their goods into the towns and fortresses, and that those who owe goods or money to Frenchmen pay the same to the Emperor's officers. Dated Brussels, 19 July 1542, and subscribed as published at St. Omer, 25 July.

French. Copy, pp. 2. Endd.

25 July.

534. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii. No. 35.

Has delayed answering his letters of the 12th, 16th, 19th, and 20th inst., owing to Francis having, without previous challenge, invaded the country in two places, viz., by Luxemburg on the 13th and by Cleves on the 15th. Fears also that he is going to make a third attack on the frontier of Arthois, though on the 12th, on the very eve of invading Luxemburg, he positively declared to M. de Marvol, the Imperial ambassador, that he would attempt nothing against this country unless we gave him cause, yet he despatched his son Orleans to Luxemburg, where he has taken Dampvilliers, a small town incapable of defence, and may take several other places, as very few are fortified. Has ordered Thionville and Yvoix to be strengthened with ordnance, &c.

On the side of Cleves, M. de Longueval and Martin van Rossen, who has taken the title of Marshal of Gueldres, have penetrated into the district of Vos le Duc (Bois le Duc), but have gained no place of importance. They have taken Hochstrate, the country seat of the La Laing family, but it is only a pleasure house. They threaten Antwerp, but will find it no easy place to besiege, with our forces in their rear, which can soon be concentrated.

Chapuis is to inform the King of this invasion, and see if the King will feel inclined to succour the Low Countries; but only as if it came from himself, unless he see a chance of getting some aid, however small, by representing that if the French get possession of Flanders they will dictate to the English, whom they will no longer care for. Chapuis

1542.

534. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

shall also thank the King for his warning touching the islands off the coast of Holland, which the Duke of Holstein might surprise. Means to see to their defence, and is arming a number of ships to prevent the Danes getting near them. A few days ago our people captured near Verre, in Zealand, a large ship of the Duke of Holstein's armed for war, whose captain, on being questioned, confessed that he had been sent by the Duke to explore the coast, and had already landed two men in Holland, and was about to have landed two more in Zealand; also that they were afterwards to have sailed for England, and learned what armaments were being made ready there; then to cross to France with letters from his master to the French king, which the captain threw into the sea when he saw he would be taken prisoner. He pretended to know nothing of the contents, but doubtless he was to report in France what he had seen in Holland and England, and settle what his master should do with the ships he is said to have armed and fitted out for sea. He was then to revisit England, or if he met with contrary winds come back to this sea and capture and rob as many English ships as he could. We are determined to have him examined afresh and put to the torture if necessary, to reveal the whole truth; and, if anything concern England, we will let the King know.

The navigation edict was already revoked before receipt of Chapuys's letter of the 12th, and the governor of the English merchants here has written that he is satisfied. If Francis's secretary* spoke to the King in the terms specified in your letter to the Emperor, it was quite in accordance with what the [French] king himself said on the 12th to the Emperor's ambassador, two days before he commenced war on this side, viz., that he would continue to be friendly as long as we did not give him occasion to be otherwise. So Henry will be able to judge of Francis's sincerity.

Should the Emperor address letters to her by way of England, begs Chapuys to have them forwarded with all speed as he did those which she wrote to the Emperor in Spain. M[alines], 25 July 1542.

From a draft at Brussels.

25 July. 535. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CERVINI.

Poli Epp., III.,
99.

There arrived here this morning one Alessandro de Bologna, with two English youths, who said they were Flemings, but were recognised by some of Pole's household for English. Alessandro says he comes from London, where he dwells, and was taking the youths to Messer Francesco Casale, who had asked him to get him an English youth as a servant. Alessandro varies in his story, and is recognised as one of the King of England's equerries (*cavallarici*), so that it might be well to speak with Casale and learn the truth. Does not suspect the youths, who appear simple, but this Alessandro, their guide. Encloses a letter from Alessandro to Casale, and another letter which he carries to Bologna, which may be returned to him. As he writes to Casale that he is going to speak with him on the matter he knows, it would be well to ask Casale what that is, and send word to Pole, who will then interrogate Alessandro, and see whether they tally. Has not examined him about this, so as not to offend Casale. Viterbo, 25 July 1542.

Italian.

* L'Aubespine.

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26 July. 536. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Can make him no present at this time but three Spanish horses, of which he sends one, which, although not of the youngest, can do a good day's work. If any young Englishmen wish to make pastime of war, with a gentleman [*i.e.*, for their captain, *see* No. 541], the writer will send money to Montoire or Auderwyck to pay them; provided they take oath to the Emperor against all but their own country. The King might withdraw them when he pleased. Bethune, 26 July 1542. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. Add.

27 July. 537. HERESY at COVENTRY.

R. O.

Precept to the sheriffs of Coventry by David Pole, clk., Chr. Waren, mayor, Ric. Herryng, John Jett, Cuthb. Joynour, and Baldwin Porter, justices, for the return of a grand jury at Coventry, 27 July next, to inquire of heresies under the statute of Six Articles. Coventry, 10 July 34 Hen. VIII.

(2.) Jury panel of 24 names annexed.

(3.) Ten several indictments of Ric. Banwell, draper, Geo. Mathewe, mercer, Alice wife of Ric. Banwell, John Pynnyng, draper, Ric. Maxfeild, draper, and Thos. Rogers, cardmaker, for sayings at various places and dates specified, such as "I had as lief be confessed to a post as to a priest," or "I trust to live to see all priests to have wives, and I am sorry that ever I said Our Lady's matins or *Salve Regina*, and I trust to live till all crosses, chalices and other ornaments and jewels of churches, of silver, shall be sold and put into coin, and none such to be used in the Church," or "A priest cannot bring to me my Saviour and Maker," or "Masters, what make you of the Sacrament of the altar or how take you it? I do take it but as a flour, and I had as lief turn my arse to it as my face."

A file of 12 small parchment documents.

27 July. 538. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek. 441.
(Abstract.)

Has received his of the 16th, relating his conversation with the King of England upon what Francis wrote from Ligny. Although the King of England commonly makes such complaints when he means to remain friendly, Marillac must be on the alert; for it is reported that the King of England has lately sent the abp. of Canterbury* in all haste to the Emperor, and, he is already arrived at Toledo, and gone in post to the Emperor at Monçon. Does not write to l'Aubespine, supposing him already departed.

French. Modern transcript, p. 1. Headed: Argily, 27 July.

27 [July]. 539. CARDINAL CERVINI to CARDINAL POLE.

Poli Epp., III.,
100.

Upon Pole's letter about Alessandro de Bologna, taken there with two English youths on the 25th, questioned Messer Francesco Casale, who said he knew nothing of Alessandro, except that he went to England as a servant, with his brother the Cavaliere Casale, and there took service with the King as a rider. The letter implied that Alessandro was informed by his friends in Bologna that he was entitled to certain money of the said Cavaliere, and he was coming to Rome for it. He never commissioned him to bring English youths to Rome. Has informed the Pope of the whole matter, who thinks Pole should keep Alessandro in custody and examine him diligently. Rome, "a' xxvij."

Ital.

* He really sent the bp. of Westminster.

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539. CARDINAL CERVINI to CARDINAL POLE—*cont.*Poli Epp., III.,
100.

2. Information about the affair of the Englishmen, headed "A di 26 di Luglio del 1542."

At Viterbo, Alex. Bolognese and two English youths, who pretended to be a merchant and his servants, all Flemings, were recognised as English. Some of "our" servants recognised the said Alexander as as an old servant of the King [of England], a horse rider (*cavalcatore*), and in good position at that Court. Being discovered he confessed he came from England on his own affairs, and had ordered the youths to call him a merchant and themselves his Flemish servants. Although the youths were separated from him they have persisted that their master is a merchant, and that, although they have been with him in London three years, they never knew him to be the King's servant or a rider but a simple merchant. They are detained as to be suspected.

Ital.

28 July. 540. THE BORDERS.

R. O.
St. P. v., 205.

An instruction given to Sir Robt. Bowes, now sent to the East and Middle Marches foranempst Scotland.

As, notwithstanding the late promise of the King of Scots' commissioners that good rule should be kept on the Borders, outrages (described) have been committed by the Scots immediately upon the departure of the Commissioners, and the lord Maxwell has "slipped" two days of truce, the King intends to send thither the earl of Rutland, Sir Robert Bowes, and others, to whom Sir Robert has letters, with a convenient force. As the Earl cannot be ready soon enough, Bowes is sent thither, with diligence, to levy 600 men for the month 12 Aug. to 9 Sept., and await the Earl's coming. On his way he shall instruct the Earl to leave orders for raising 400 men to be ready to accompany him, and meanwhile repair to the King for instructions; delivering the Earl 200*l.* for that purpose. Arriving at the Borders, he shall inform the wardens that the King wishes them to be vigilant and to keep good rule, unless the Scots attempt the contrary (in which case they shall "have one shrewd turn for another"); which determination for good rule he shall notify to lord Maxwell and the officers of Scotland. He shall then cause John Heron and the pensioners and active men to be in readiness, and the Borderers to get their hay and corn into safe places. He shall have good espial upon the Scots, especially whether they have ships ready for sea. When he has been there four or five days, and seen how things tend, he shall advertise the King.

Corrected draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: "Sir Robert Bowes instruccion, depeched apud Windsor, xxviij^o Julii a^o xxxiiiij^o, to the Bordures with men."

28 July. 541. WALLOR to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

This morning Mr. Wingfeld sent this gentleman, the bearer, his petty captain, for advice whether to suffer Frenchmen as well as Burgundians to pass the bulwark at Bowtes, being a highway from Bredenerd to Calles; for of late came a Frenchman, who said he was going from Arde to Marke, to whom Burdecke, warden of the masons there, said that way was no passage. The Frenchman thereupon turned back, and passing through the Emperor's ground, adjoining the turnpike by Bowtes, was taken by Burgundians. For that, and to show the forwardness of that bulwark and other works in the Marresse, sends bearer, Mr. Fostall, who has been very diligent in the oversight of them.

1542.

In the Emperor's camp beside Dist, are about 14,000 to oppose the duke of Cleves, who will either march on Andwarpe, being within 4 or 5 days' journey, or else join the French army. All the French forces on these frontiers repair towards Mons. de Vandosme. All from Arde except the ordinary garrison are gone, yesterday, under De Torsey's son. De Torsey said yesterday that there was a bruit of a truce procured by the bp. of Rome. If the Turk's affairs proceed not so well as the French king expects, he will, perhaps, considering how all his armies are answered, make peace. The Emperor desires nothing more than peace, and has forbidden any enterprise upon French ground, and restored a booty of cattle lately taken, although he has taken order against invasion by the French. This morning came a servant of the Great Master with a letter (enclosed)* and a present of a goodly gennet. In the letter he "once again required me to have certain Englishmen with some gentleman to be their captain." Answered that at present all here were in the King's wages; but if any others came who desired to see the wars he should be informed. The servant's news was that the prince of Orrenge has entered Andwarpe, the Regent being at Macklen, fearing the Clevoiez, who are marching thither; that Mons. d'Orleans is withdrawn from Luxemburgh and Mons. de Vandosme encamped at St. Poll.

At 1 p.m. this day received theirs of the 26th, and at once went to Calais, and was with the Council by 3 p.m., "and shall not fail, by God's grace, to put order accordingly." Guisnes, 28 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: æ xxxiiijº.

542. THE EARL OF SURREY to the COUNCIL.

Harl. MS.† 78.
f. 24.
B. M.
Nott's
Howard,
p. 167.

Although he has required the favour of each of them severally, by his servant Pickering, and has as yet no other comfort than his folly deserves, he renews his suit and begs them to impute this error to the fury of reckless youth. When he so quickly sought for friendship and deliverance, he forgot that a Prince offended has no redress upon his subject but condign punishment. If he were again reconciled, this punishment would prove a valuable experience. Meanwhile he begs them to look into his past life, which is unstained by anything unbecoming such a man as God and the King have made him. The pestilent air of this noisome prison is likely to injure his health, and he begs them to be suitors that the King may grant him favour and liberty, and he hopes in the King's service to redress his error. Is not the first young man that has enterprised things he has afterwards repented.

Copy, pp. 2. Headed: The Earl of Surrey to the Lords of the Council at such time as he was prisoner in the Tower.†

29 July.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 19.

543. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Windsor, 29 July. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Warden of the Fleet to bring the earl of Surrey to Court on Saturday next.

[* * Next entry is 1 Aug.]

28, 29
July.

R. O.

544. CINQUE PORTS.

Inquisition taken at Sandwich, Friday, 28 July 34 Hen. VIII., before John Monynges, lieutenant to Sir Thos. Cheyney, constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports, by a jury (named); who

* See No. 536.

† Nott's reference to Harl. 283 is erroneous.

‡ This heading is certainly inaccurate, although the handwriting of the MS. looks contemporary, or nearly so. Surrey does not seem to have been lodged in the Tower either now, or in his later imprisonment in 1543, but in the Fleet on both occasions.

1542.

544. CINQUE PORTS—*cont.*

say that, 18 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII., a hoybark coming out of Selond laden with wheat, brasell, iron, steel and other merchandise, on the 21st of the same month, grounded upon Goodwyn sands, and two days after the mariners of the coast going to it found only the stern posts and keel, the goods floating on the sea 20 miles off or else sunk, which they say is a wreck. In proof of which they allege four similar cases (described) in the wardenship of Sir Edw. Poyninges and Sir Edw. Guldeforde, which were held to be wrecks.

Latin and English. Parchment. Slightly injured and seals broken.

R. O. 2. Similar inquisition taken at Dover, 29 July 34 Hen. VIII., to the same effect.

English and Latin. Parchment. No seals.

29 July. 545. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Being at Calais yesterday with the Council, about provision of hay and other things, was advertised by Thos. Pawlmer that Mons. de Verven said, on Wednesday last, that this day or to-morrow he should know whether to take us for friends or no, and if for enemies Guisnes should repent it within 48 hours. Repaired hither and caused 60 to watch and work outside the castle gate all night, as 40 or 50 do nightly, because the gate is not yet covered, and the braies lie open and dry. This night hopes to have the water about the castle. Thinks it time to take heed, for this morning he learns that all the country lies full of men of war, who repair not so fast to their camp as was thought; and yesternight De Beez sent to Arde for 50 gunners to shoot great pieces. Their enterprise is said to be for Turneham, but Wallop will take it for Guisnes, and will this night begin taking into the castle nightly Captains Pawlmer and Vaughan with 300 men, taking the Surveyor in also, and piles sufficient to rampire the gate, and removing the powder from between the gates to other towers, for the loops where it lies must be used for defence of the gate, "being the place where the treason should have been executed, as it is thought." The Frenchmen say "We mistrusted a treason which was discovered;" which saying will serve if they charge us with mistrusting them. Promises to render a good account of the castle and keep. As for Purton's bulwark, the Three Cornered bulwark and the bulwark beside the Mill, will put good guard in them, but, in case any great army besiege them, they must be in great danger for victuals and otherwise. Writes to the lord Deputy to look to his charge, because the tower is fallen beside the Lantern gate.

Yesterday received their letters, dated 23 July, of the coming of Mr. Poyninges with 200 footmen. The rather he come the better. In three days trusts to have the town "mawnded" round about, sufficient for any course made with 4,000 or 5,000 men. Guisnes, Sunday* morning, 29 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 29 July aº xxxiiijº.

29 July. 546. DIEPPE.

R. O.

Certificate by Nicolle le Villain, judge of the Admiralty at Dieppe, that Thos. Haris, Wm. Haal, and 15 others named, Englishmen were, on Friday last, brought into Dieppe by a little ship named

* Sunday was the 30th, not the 29th, in 1542.

1542.

the *Noyer*, equipped for war, taken in a Flemish hoy on the coast of England. They are set at liberty in accordance with the alliance with England. Dieppe, Saturday, 29 July 1522 (*sic*).

French. Copy, p. 1.

29 July. 547. CHRISTOPHER MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 98.

At Frankfort learnt that the forces of the duke of Saxony and Landgrave were gone to besiege Molhausen, which was last year seized by Henry, duke of Brunswick. The dispute between the duke of Brunswick and the people of Goslar about a mine was by the Emperor referred to Commissioners, but the Duke ignores them. This rivalry between the Duke of Saxony and Landgrave, as captains of the Protestants, and the dukes of Brunswick and Bavaria, as captains of the Catholics, and aided by the Bishops, may involve all Germany in war. The bp. of Mentz is raising soldiers, but whether to guard his own diocese or assist Brunswick is uncertain.

Of the Turkish expedition is nothing worth telling; for the Imperial forces are scarcely yet assembled. Ferdinand has not supplied the men he promised at Spiers, and the Emperor charged the Marquis of Brandenburg to attempt nothing until all the forces were there. Three days ago Ferdinand came to Nürnberg to preside at the Diet, which is likely to be very small. Francford, 29 July 1542.

Latin, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 July. 548. The LATE ABBEY of EVESHAM.

R. O.

Survey of the possessions of the late monastery of Evesham for Philip Hobbey. An estimate of the value of the lands of Evesham made for the grant to him of 30 July 34 Hen. VIII. The lands of Powden and Offenham have been put in but cancelled, and the other items are marked "pro Hoby" by Sir Ric. Riche, whose signature appears at the end, together with a fragment of that of Robt. Burgoyne, the surveyor.

Fragment (?) Pp. 6.

30 July. 549. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 100.

Wrote on the 8th inst. Letters from Constantinople of 24 June certified the arrival of Polino, the French ambassador. Is told that the Turk, in reply to Polino, refused to lend his navy to the French king without hostage of one of the King's sons. It is thought that navy will do nothing this year, and there is no mention of the Turk going to Hungary, where he has sufficient men to defend Buda. Cannot "perceive that the Christian host proceedeth with any great vigour or celerity in this expedition of Hungary." It seems strange that Ferdinando should leave his camp and go to Noremberg. About 10 days ago an ambassador from the Turk arrived here, demanding 100,000 ducats' recompense for certain ships of Barbarossa's taken a long time past by Venetian galleys. The Venetians will do their best to satisfy him. Lately 6,000 footmen came from Almain to Milan, where Guasto has 20,000 men in wages. Leaving 4,000 horsemen in Piedmont, the French will invade Navarre. Some think they will go to Savona and some to Geane, but if the Turk move not the Frenchmen shall have spent their money vainly, and the French king is spending 300,000 cr. a month. Guasto is minded to take the field against Frenchmen in Piedmont. Venice, 30 July 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1542.

30 July. 550. EDMOND HARVEL to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Has received his of 20 June, and perceives the King's pleasure concerning Albanus, who is in Captain Polino's service and gone with him to Constantinople. If he return hither, hopes to persuade him to return into England, "specially being put in comfort of some honest entertaining;" and if he refuse, will draw out of him, by some discreet fashion, the affairs between the Turk and the French king. Mr. Bucler has rejoiced Harvel by declaring Wriothesley's constant love. Venice, 30 July 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

30 July. 551. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CERVINI.

Poli Epp.,
III. 101.

His servant the bearer can report what has been done against the two Englishmen arrested with the Bolognese.* Sends them to Rome, with their depositions and process, to be further examined. Bearer can also report what has been done in the case of the Viterbesi. The two culprits have appeared, and the truth shall be investigated. Viterbo, 30 July 1542.

Italian.

31 July. 552. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O.

The King has seen your sundry letters to us, as well those with Barnard Grete and his wife as those containing occurrences, with the desire of Mons. de Reulx and the declaration how the money sent to Guisnes has been employed. His Majesty commands us to thank you for your diligence. He sends now by Sir Ant. Knevet, knight porter of Calais, for payments there, 7,900*l*. Besides 200 men sent already by Sir Thomas Ponynges, who are paid up to 28 Aug., 500 are now appointed thither, viz., 100 from my lord of Norfolk, my lord Chancellor, the Earl of Oxford, the Chancellor of the Augmentations, and Sir Ric. Long, respectively, with their captains and petty captains; who shall be paid for a month at their shipping. Mr. Rous must be informed and shall pay them hereafter. They are all to be at your orders. You, with Ant. Rouse and the Surveyor, are monthly to take musters of the 300 men lately sent to Calais, of whom the lord Deputy has 200 and Mr. Wotton and Mr. Bray 100. In like manner the lord Deputy, the Marshal, and the Comptroller of Calais are appointed to take monthly musters of your 100 horsemen and the 700 footmen at Guisnes.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wallop, ultimo Julii anno xxxiiiij^o.

31 July. 553. CALAIS.

R. O.

Licence to Sir Ant. Knyvett, knight porter of Calais, to set up a brew house at Calais, brew beer and ale for his own household there "and otherwise," and retain as many servants in livery, denizens or strangers, as he will. Windsor, 31 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

Parchment. Seal gone. Endd.: Licence to brew, &c., and keep as many servants, &c., "as he shall think meet for that purpose."

31 July. 554. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
101.

Received on the 22nd at Digeon, a letter from Henry to the Admiral for the relief of his (Paget's) man, and another from the Council describing the French ambassador's conference with Henry, with

* Alessandro de Bologna. See Nos. 535, 539.

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command to ensue the same form of answer here. As criminal proceedings here before the *provost de l'hostel* are very summary, and the adversaries made hot suit through Madame d'Estampes to have his man "trussed up," Paget went to the King, who had already heard of the matter from the Admiral, and at once benignly granted what he desired, so that he forbore to deliver the letter. Thanks and protestations of obligation.

This King is waiting at Argilly upon the Sone, two days' journey by water from hence, until his war provisions are past this town; when he will go to Avignon, which he may easily do by water. He has sent the Queen, Dolphiness and all the ladies to Bloyes, with all except the principals of his privy band. Of the taking of Danvilly in Luzenbourg, a place of little strength, and other doings in those quarters Henry will have more trustworthy knowledge than can be got here. Mons. Dorleaus has written to his father that he will show himself his son and shortly render him the duchy of Luxembourg, but complaining of the slack coming of the lanskneghtes provided by Count Guillaume and other pensioners, who are only 5,000 or 6,000, instead of 12,000 or 15,000. Count Guillaume has been here, alleging the danger of the proclamation throughout the Empire, and his own promise to serve none but the Empire during the war against the Turk, and has returned to Almain, leaving his cousin, the baron of Hadeck, to govern the lanskneghtes here. His refusal, with the revolt of the Palatine Wolfgang, want of money, and "slack coming on of money from the Turk (if any come)" has "babbyshed" our enterprises; as the Imperials have lanskneghtes enough for Nether Parts, Italy, and Spain, and the Emperor has kept his credit, and can get money readier than we. Six weeks ago, the Queen of Hungary received of the Fockers and Belgers of the Nether Country 250,000 cr., and the Emperor has received in Spain 600,000 cr., whereas we here have much ado to get any. Of this town the house of Luke lends 100,000 fr., the house of Florence 200,000 fr., the house of Belgers 50,000 fr., and the French merchants 50,000 fr., this King giving for surety the Custom House here, and paying the French merchants 10 per cent. and the strangers 16 per cent. Letters are also sent to Paris for 200,000 cr., to Rowen for 200,000 fr., and to every other city, county, and personage of estimation for loans. Pulciano is gone out of Spain to Rome, contrary to his promise, at which great expostulation is made by the Admiral to the Nuncio. I know we here would have treated for all as we did for some, for on Sunday week the Admiral and the Emperor's ambassador, by commission, concluded a neutrality between Franche Countie and Bourgoy[ne], which was first moved by the Admiral, and the Emperor has never moved anything but the continuance of the truce, to which they give no ear, publishing by sermons and letters that the truce is broken by the Emperor's offence. Longevale and the bands of Cleve are passed, and shall shortly join Mons. Dorleaus. On Thursday last the Emperor's ambassador had leave to depart in post to Spain, sending his carriage to his house in the Franch Countie. This King will be here to-night or to-morrow, and, without tarrying, will march forward. The Dolphin departed on the 21st, to be at Narbone on the 31st, when Danebault shall be there with his Italians, Swiss, and lanskneghtes, which will be far fewer than reported, so that Count Russey is sounding the drum here and in the towns hereabout for more men. Within this fortnight 2,000 pioneers have passed hence, and 500 more are ready. On 10 Aug. the whole army for Spain is to advance towards Saulses, an almost impregnable stronghold of the Emperor's, by which they must

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554. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

pass within gunshot or else climb the Montayns Pyreneys. Describes the position of the town which "in the French carte" is written Salles. Proclamation has been made in Bourgoyne for carrying victuals into Languedoc, which is easily done by the rivers Sone and Rhone. The Chancellor and Card. of Turnon are proclaimed lieutenants on this side Paris. The Emperor lies at Monson, near Barcelona, and hastens galleys to Genes, for 8,000 Spaniards and Almaines, whom Guasto has ready to send. Some of the galleys took a Turkish galleot issuing out of Aigues Mortes wherein were 60 Turks and 40 Christians. Guasto, who hitherto has prepared against invasion, is now appointed to invade, and is wasting the country of Piedmont, but not assaulting the towns, and intends to enter Provence as soon as the siege is before Saulses. He has all the best captains of Italy and 18,000 foot, besides those he sends to Spain; as Langey has written hither.

The Bishop of Rome is besieging Signor Petro Maria Conte de Santo Secondo in Santo Secondo, to the displeasure of this King, whose servant he is, and who has written to the Bishop to "levye" the siege. To gratify the Emperor, the Bishop has banished from his dominions all Florentine exiles. The king of Cuke, a vassal of the Emperor's in Barbary, has defeated the Algerians, and asks aid of the Emperor to take Algiers. The Danes have taken certain hulks of the Hollanders bound to Spain with wheat. The Swedens are all gone hence, and the Queen of Sweden's brother, here called the prince of Sweden, is looked for again shortly. The gentlewoman of whom he is amorous is Mdle. de Rieux.

There have lately been in Ireland two Spanish friars, sent by the Bishop of Rome to practise with O'Neill and O'Donell. They passed through Scotland with letters of commendation to the king of Scots, who gave them instructions for O'Neill, and promise of aid, and sent with them the brother of the bp. of the Isles,† who lies at Conkile, between Scotland and Ireland. The said Spaniards and the Bishop's brother arrived here two days ago, on their return; and, being arrested for spies, confessed to the lieutenant of this town that they did no good because the Scottish king kept not his promise. The Bishop's brother says his brother sent him to Rome to receive instructions there, and that if Henry makes any business with France, the Scottish king will straight molest him. Wrote once before that the Cardinal of Scotland was going home. He has now taken leave, and ships are prepared for him at Dieppe. At his departing he had long and earnest conferences both with the French king and Admiral. They long for Laubeespine's answer, for they have Henry in great jealousy for practising with the Emperor, and sent Laubeespine only to "decipher" him. Every man who comes to Paget is sore suspected. Lyons, 31 July. Signed.*

Pp. 10, partly in cipher. Add. Endd.: æ xxxiiij.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk, with the passages in cipher deciphered.

Pp. 7.

3. Contemporary decipher of the ciphered portion of the above.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

555. TRADE WITH FRANCE.

R. O.

Contemporary translation of an order by Francis I. to the lords Bryon, High Admiral, and Barbezieux, High Seneschal of Guienne (made at the suit of the merchants of Bordeaux, because an Act has

* Salmeron and Capata. See No. 102.

† The Bishop's name, according to Keith, was Ferquhard Ferquhardson,

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been made in England, about two years past, contrary to the treaty of peace between the realms, that no person import merchandise into England except in English ships, of which the master mariners are mostly English, whereby many French merchants are ruined), to make proclamation everywhere that no merchandise be brought out of England into France except in French ships, of which the masters and most of the mariners are French; so long as the Act made in England endures.

Pp. 2.

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GRANTS in JULY 1542.

July.
GRANTS.

1. Nich. Fortescue and Katharine his wife. Grant, in tail male to the said Nich., of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, made 1 April 33 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Broke, of the messuage or chapel of St. Giles, Warw., for 21 years, at 45s. rent; also the site of the late priory of Cokehill, Worc., with lands (specified and tenants named) in Cokehill, Morton Underhill. Thorneden, Clodshawe *alias* Clodsall in Inkebarrowe parish, the city of Worcester, and Aste-wodde in Fekenham parish, Worc.; in Sperrall parish, Warw.; in Morton Bagott, Churchelenche, and Alcestre, Worc.; in Bydforde, Warw.; in Cundicote and Campden, Glouc.; and in Westhude and Keampley, Heref.; all which premises belonged to Cokehill priory. Rent 37s. 9^d. Hampton Court, 30 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

2. Thos. Eden. Licence to alienate the manor of Highall, in Horningsey, Camb., to Thos. Wyllet. *Westm.*, 1 July. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 5.*

3. Ralph Brereton, late a ward in the King's custody. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Ralph Brereton, dec., in England, Wales and Calais; with the reversion of lands held by Eleanor Brereton, widow, late wife of Sir Ralph, grandfather of the said Ralph, Isabella late wife of Sir Ralph father of the said Ralph, and Roger, Urinus and Robert Brereton, for term of life. With profits from 22 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 July 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde, Sewster and T. Nevyle.*) *Pat. p. 9, m. 20.*

4. Henry Russell, clk., rector of Agmundisham, Linc. dioc., and Hasulbere, Sarum dioc. Licence to hold one other benefice in addition to the above. Hampton Court, 27 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 14.*

5. George Ford, a minor in the King's hands. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of John Ford, dec., in England, Wales, Calais and the marches, with reversion of such lands as Joan Ford, widow, late wife of the said Joan, now holds, as her jointure, for life. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July

34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 9, m. 8.*

6. Sir Edm. Peckham, of Denham, Bucks. Licence to alienate the manor and rectory of Wedon Pynkney *alias* Loveswedon, Ntht., with appurtenances in Wedon and Weston, Ntht., and a portion of tithes out of the manor or lordship of Wapneham and Aschewell, Ntht., and the advowson of Wedon church, to Ric. Benett, clk., and Ric. Hutton, clk., to the use of the said Sir Edmund for life and, after his death, to the use of Robt. Peckham and Mary his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said Robert, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Edmund. *Westm.*, 4 July. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 5.*

7. Wm. Clopton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Clopton, esq., dec., in England, Wales and the marches, and in Calais and its marches. Also of the reversion of lands which Ric. Clopton holds for life. With profits since Mich. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

8. Ant. Smyth. Lease of the farm of Kepwyk in Worton, in the lordship of Middleham, Yorks., late in tenure of Jas. and Chr. Thompson and Christiana Jake, parcel of the lands assigned by Parliament for the pay of the garrison of Berwick: for 21 years, at 14^l. rent. Hampton Court, 1 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

9. John Warde. Lease of divers shops and "shamell," parcel of the possessions of Middleham, Yorks., and also toll of the market and toll of the two fairs there and stallage there, and also a farm there called Shewng farm: for 21 years; at 54s. 10^d. rent and 5s. 2^d. new approved. *Del. Westm.*, 5 July 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Dاونce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 3, m. 22.*

10. Ric. Martyn. Livery of lands, as son and heir of Roger Martyn, esq., dec., in England, Wales and the marches. *Del. Westm.*, 6 July 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat. p. 1, m. 3.*

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GRANTS in JULY 1542—*cont.*

11. Ric. Andrewes and Leonard Chamberlain. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) The manor of Wymley, Midd., &c. (No. 443 (39 § 5)); to Ric. Page. Westm., 7 July. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 2.

(ii.) Frere Place (No. 443 (39 § 4)); to John Thornton of Northall. Westm., 7 July. *Ib.*

(iii.) A messuage in Boilston, Derb. (No. 443 (39 § 6)); to Wm. Cowper. Westm., 7 July. *Ib.*

12. Leonard Chamberleyn and Ric. Andrewes. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) Lands (tenants named) in Radway and Ratcliff, Warw. (No. 443 (39 § 29)); and in Orilscote, Warw. (No. 443 (39 § 45)); to John Lecke of Astrop, Ntht., yeoman, and Edw. Leke, his son. Westm., 8 July. *Pat. p. 3, m. 27.*

(ii.) Lands (named and tenants named) in Rocheforde in Tenby parish, Salop. and in Parva Sutton, Worc. (No. 443 (39 § 26)); to Thos. Acton. Westm., 8 July. *Pat. p. 3, m. 27.*

(iii.) The grange and messuage called Hullynghull Graunge in Stoneley, Warw. (No. 443 (39 § 22)); to Thos. Gregory. Westm., 8 July. *Pat. p. 3, m. 28.*

13. Robt. Skern. Livery of lands, without proof of age, as s. and h. of Edmond Skern, dec., in England and Wales; and of reversion of lands held by Dorothy Skern, widow, late wife of the said Edmond, as jointure, for life. Westm., 6 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. 8 July 34 Hen. VIII.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 12.*

14. Edm. Brudenell and Agnes his wife. Livery of lands in right of the said Agnes d. and h. of John Bussyar, dec., viz.:—The lordships or manors of Hougham *alias* Hagham, Marston, Scotton and Maunton, Linc., Northwynkefeld and Merton, Derb., and Thystelton, Rutl., with all appurtenances in Hougham, Syston, Ryngstorp, Suswath, Asseby, Cletham, Wydnes, Scotton, Malmeton and Kymalfrey, Linc., North and South Wvnkefeld and Merton, Derb., Thistelton, Rutl., and in a burgage in the city of Lincoln. *Del. Westm.* [8 July.]—S.B. (*Injured and date lost. Signed by St. John, Hyde and Sewster.*) *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 17.

15. Eliz. Mustchamp, widow, servant to Prince Edward. Annuity of 6l. 1s. 4d. for life. Hampton Court, 23 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 26.*

16. Ric. Venablez, gent., one of the King's sergeants at arms. Lease of a tenement and land in Warford Parva and Tetton, Chesh., in tenure of Ralph Blakeshawe, and tenements in the several

tenures of George Grafty, Jas. Rigeway, Ralph Bradforth, Jas. Backester, John Stretyll (with watermill), and John Fythean, in Tetton (with reservations), late belonging to Wm. Leghe, attained; for 21 years; at rents of 57s. 4d., 22s., 15s., 12s., 10s., 30s., and 33s. 4d., respectively, and 7s. increase. *Del. Walden*, 10 July 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 3, m. 18.*

17. Ric. Candishe, comptroller of the King's "water works" at Dover. Licence to buy and export 500 tons of beer. Hampton Court, 9 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 2. In English.*

18. Wm. Moote, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin in Calais, Therouenne dioc., *vice* Wm. Chamberlayn, resigned. Addressed to the abp. of Canterbury. Hampton Court, 27 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 33.*

19. Ant. Lysle, clk., M.A. Presentation to the perpetual rectory of St. Peter of Bonings, in the marches of Calais, in the jurisdiction of the abp. of Canterbury, *vice* Wm. Moote, King's Chaplain, resigned. Hampton Court, 8 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Walden*, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 33.*

20. Commission of the peace. *West Riding, Yorks.*—Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Privy Seal Russell (*sic*), C. bp. of Durham, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Fras. earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. earl of Rutland, R. bp. of Llandaff, Wm. lord Dacre of Gillesland, John lord Scrope of Bolton, Sir Ric. Lyster, John Hynde, King's serjeant at law, Edm. Molyneux, King's serjeant at law, Thos. Magnus, clk., Sir Ric. Longe, Sir Marm. Constable, sen., Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Thos. Tempeste, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir Thos. Clyfford, Sir Ralph Ellerker, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Wm. Mvddelton, Sir Robt. Nevell, Sir Wm. Malyverey, Sir George Lawson, Sir Wm. Copley, Sir Henry Everyngham, Sir Chr. Danby, Sir Robt. Bowes, Sir Marm. Tunstall, Sir John Dawnev, Sir Wm. Malorv, Sir John Wentworth, Sir Gervase Clyfton, Sir Wm. Gascoign, jun., Thos. Fayerfax, serjeant at law, Michel Stanhon, John Uvedale, John Norton, Wm. Babthorp, Ric. Redmavn, Robt. Chaloner, John Anne, Thos. Wentworth of Wentworth, Wm. Hungate, sen., Fras. Frobyser, Roger Malett of Normanton, Thos. Grvce, John Lambert, Thos. Grene, John Pekke, Chas. Jakson, Ant. Awmond, John Gascoign, Wm. Vavasour of Heswilwood, Wm. Skrympshire, John Wakefeld, Hen. Rychar, Hugh Werrall, Wm. Tankerd, Thos. Waterton, Thos.

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Wydreff, Thos. Gargrave, John Tempeste, Leonard Bekwyth, Arthur Key, Thos. Raynold, Robt. Swyfte of Sheffield and Thos. Draxe. Walden, 17 July. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 3d.*

21. The mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of Coventry. Grant, for 1,378*l.* 10*s.*, of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, 20 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., to Hen. Over, of gardens called the Great and Little Orchards, and ponds called Swannespole and Newpole in Coventry, which belonged to the late Cathedral priory of Coventry; for 21 years, at 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; annuities of 2*s.* from Hen. Over, 8*s.* from John Sewall, 2*s.* 8*d.* from John Crampe, 2*s.* from Wm. Sterkey, 16*d.* from Thos. Saunders, and 2*s.* 8*d.* from the churchwardens of Holy Trinity in Coventry, for lands in Counden, Warw.; also the messuage called the Motehouse in Counden, closes, &c. (specified) in Counden in tenure of Mich. Bolde and Simon Parker; a messuage in Counden, late in tenure of John Congleton and afterwards leased to Wm. Egerton; a grove of wood in Radford in Holy Trinity parish, Coventry, in tenure of John Yerdley; lands in the several tenures of Wm. Kelingworthe, Barth. Ryley, Jas. Rogers and Wm. Alikoke in Radford, with other lands, specified, in Radford, and a water-mill there; a messuage in tenure of David Povey in Stoke Byginge in Coventry and a rent there of 16*s.* 8*d.* from the mayor and bailiffs of Coventry, lands in tenure of Thos. Dudley and Thos. Birde in Bigging *alias* Stoke Bigeing, and of Humph. Randall and Joan his wife there; fields (named) in tenure of John Todde and Joan his wife, and Richard their son, and Agnes and Margaret Todde their daughters, in the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Michael and in Stoke, also lands there late in tenure of Wm. Marler and afterwards leased to Thos. Napton; pasture called Windmill fields and tenements called Sponne Calcey near St. James' Chapel and other lands (named) in tenure of Guy Speke; messuages, &c. (specified), in tenure of Thos. Whyte (formerly of Thos. Woodehowse), Wm. Kenelworthe, Hen. Saunders, Roger Hodnet, John Castell, John Joyner, Chr. Warren, Thos. Bruer, Thos. Bustard, Wm. Saunders and Ric. Preste, in Coventry; Hawkesbury farm and wood in the parish of Sowe in co. Coventry, the chief messuage with the moat in tenure of Thos. Dean and Margery his wife and John their son in Sowe parish, with all other lands in their tenure in Sowe, Folxhull and Wyken in co. Coventry; a messuage in tenure of John Rateliff in Sowe, and all other lands leased to him, 4 May 30 Hen. VIII., in Clare and Sowe; and lands (specified) in tenure of Simon Parker, Ric. Preste and

Wm. Brecknocke, in Holy Trinity parish; all which premises belonged to the late Cathedral priory of Coventry.

Also the house and site of the late Friars Minors in Coventry.

Rent of 7*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; free of charges except an annuity of 20*s.* to Wm. Allcocke, bailiff and rent collector in Old Fillingley, Kerseley and Counden, Warw. Guildford, 22 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 29 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 1.*

22. George Throkemerton, of Derehurst, Glouc. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manor of Whyte Waltham, Berks., and lands in Whyte Waltham, Shottesbroke, Binfeld and Lawrence Waltham, Berks., and for 89*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), of the house and site and demesnes of the late priory or cell of Derehurst, Glouc., which belonged to the late monastery of Tewkesbury, Glouc., the manor and rectory of Derehurst with their appurtenances in Derehurst and Ligh, Glouc., the messuage in tenure of Adam Aphowell in the city of Gloucester and all possessions of the cell of Derehurst in Ligh, Glouc., all which premises belonged to Derehurst; also the advowson of the vicarage of Bradwell, Oxon, which belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Assher, 13 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 20 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 15.*

23. George Hawe. Reversion of the office called "appositor forine' Scii" or "appositor for' extract" in Scio" (foreign apposer of the Exchequer) now held by Thos. Pymme. Westm., 11 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 20 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 22.*

24. Thos. Yonge, clk. Appointment to the free chapel or parish church of Hoggston, Pemb., St. David's dioc., void by death and in the King's presentation for this time by the attainer of Lady Katharine Countess of Bridgewater, one of the patrons. Guildford, 21 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 23 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 33.*

25. The free grammar school of Henry VIII. at Burgevenny. Foundation (for the better education of the King's subjects in co. Monmouth) with a master at a salary of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and an under-master (*ypodidascalus*) at 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Nich. Oldysworthe, M.A., to be master. Also grant to the town of Burgevenny of the tithes of the rectory of St. Michael of Kyleorney, Llandaff dioc., in tenure of Wm. Herbert and Lewis Jones, which belonged to the suppressed priory of Burgevenny, of Llandewy Rothergh, Llan. dioc., in tenure of John ap Powell, of Llanellen, Llan. dioc., in tenure of Wm. Goughe, of Llanthewy Skredde, Llan. dioc., in tenure of John Lawrence, of Bringwine, Llan. dioc., in tenure of Ant. Dey, of Llanwenarthe, Llan. dioc., in tenure of Thos. Petts; all which belonged

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to the suppressed priory of Burgevenny; and tithes of Bedgeworth, Glouc., in tenure of Chr. Woodwell, clk., and Anth. Welles, which belonged to the late priory of Uske, Monm.; to hold as one-fortieth of a knight's fee at 40s. rent: and out of these tithes the salaries of the master and under-master are to be paid by the town. On every vacancy of the mastership, the bailiffs of the town and the vicar of the parish church for the time being, or the bailiffs alone if the vicarage be vacant, shall elect a master. This grant to be forfeited if the master and under-master are not paid their salaries; and provision made for depriving the master if he neglect his office. Form of prayers for the King and Prince Edward, to be said daily, set out. Assher, 13 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Waldeh, 24 July.—P.S. (*mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 4, m. 14 (*stained*).

26. Sir John Cornwaleys. Grant, in tail male, of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, made 1 June 32 Hen. VIII., to John Afdeham, of the grange or manor of Tytteshall *alias* Tyvettschall, Norf., with pasture there called the Park, two closes, a pightell called Cattescroft and a close called the Lawnde, for 21 years at 15l. rent; also a pasture called Highwood and all appurtenances of the manor in Tytteshall, Dekylburgh, Shympling, Multon, Pulham, Gyssyng and Wacton, Norf.; also the advowson of the rectory of St. Mary and St. Margaret in Tytteshall; all which belonged to Bury St. Edmund's abbey, Suff. Assher, 12 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 24 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 22.

27. Edw. earl of Hertford. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the rectories of Abbotts Ile, Ilmyster, Meryett, Ilcombe, Horton, Somerton, Fyffehed, Myddelney, Moreton and Drayton, Soms., 20s. a year out of Somerton vicarage, the tithes of the demesne lands of the manor of Weston, Soms., and lands in Great Marlow, Bucks., lately sold to the King, and for 402l. 5s. 7d.), of (1) the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, 6 Oct 28 Hen. VIII., to John Grenefeld, serjeant at arms, of the house and site of the late priory of Tywardreth, Cornw., with lands called Corogett and the grange of Trenante, for 21 years at 9l. 9s. 4d.; also all the demesne lands of Tywardreth, the foresaid grange of Trenante in Foy parish, the manor of Tywardreth, and the advowson of the vicarage there, all which premises belonged to Tywardreth priory; (2) the manor of Yng at Stone, Essex, the advowson of the rectory of Gynge Hospitall, Essex, and all appurtenances in Yng at Stone, Gynge Freren, Gynge Hospitall and Gynge Abbesse, which belonged to the hospital

of St. John of Jerusalem; (3) the manor of More Abbesse and More Malwyn, Hants., which belonged to Romsey abbey, Hants.; (4) the manor of Loke-ridge, Wilts., and lands (named) in tenure of John White in Putteshall Lane in Myldenall parish, Wilts., which belonged to St. Margaret's priory beside Marleborough, Wilts.; (5) the manor of Kentbury Eyton, Berks., which belonged to Nonne Eton priory, Warw.; and (6) the manor of Wynterbourne Monketon, Wilts., which belonged to Glastonbury abbey, Soms. Rents of (1) 9s. 8d. for the site and demesnes and 9s. 4d. for the grange, and 28s. 6d. for the other possessions, (2) 56s. 8d., (3) 46s., (4) 6s. 1d. for the manor and 3s. for the rest, (5) 58s. 7d., and (6) 53s. 4d. Okyng, 15 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 3.

28. Thomas Devell, of Tottenham, Midd., surgeon. Pardon for having, along with Kath. Heyther *alias* Dyer, late of London, 21 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., about 4 a.m., broken into the house of John Grey at Edelmeton and stolen various articles of woman's apparel (named and valued) and 25s. in money, for which felony both now stand indicted. *Del.* Walden, 28 July 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Endd.*: "One Thomas Devell of Tottenham most humbly sueth to your Majesty for your gracious pardon.") *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

29. Winifred Luxston, of Exeter, spinster. Pardon for having upon three separate occasions (10 March and 3 March 32 Hen. VIII. and 16 Sept. 33 Hen. VIII.) broken into the house of Wm. Hurst, sen., at Exeter, and stolen 27l., 3l. and 20l. Assher, 12 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 29 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

30. Ph. Hobby, King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 891l. 10s., of (1) the house and site of the late monastery of Evesham, Worc., with the demesne lands (specified), except the buildings called the Almery, bounded by the monastery gate on the north, the Abbot's stables on the south, the Basse court on the east and Barton gate on the west, with the Almery garden and stables and the gate called Barton Gate with the dovecoat upon it and other buildings and lands (specified) which have been granted to Clement Lichefeld, late abbot of Evesham, for life: except also the buildings called the Receipt and those in which the records of the monastery remain and some other buildings, specified. Also grant (2) of lands (specified) in Salforde, Warw., and Beangworthe, Evesham (in tenure of Rob. Cannynge), and Lenchewike (beside Offenham Bridge there, with the fishing in the weir there in tenure of Wm.

1542.

Cokesey), Worc.; (3) the manor of Hudycote Bartram, Glouc., with lands and rents (specified) thereto belonging; all which premises belonged to Evesham. Also grant (4) of the messuage in tenure of Rob. Holland in Richeston, Linc.

which belonged to Torkesey priory, Linc. Rents of (1, 2 and 4) 69s. 10d., (3) 12s. 4d. Guildford, 24 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Walden, 30 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 6, m. 33.

1 Aug. 557. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 19.

Meeting at Windsor, 1 Aug. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Henry earl of Surrey to do no displeasure to John a Legh.

[** Next entry is 5 Aug.]

1 Aug. 558. The PRIVY COUNCIL to EDMOND HARVEL.

R. O.

By his advertisement and by the gentleman* who speaks English and wrote to the King 4 April last, it appears that the said gentleman desires to serve the King as his sovereign lord and master. On sight of this, he is to be desired to repair hither with diligence, where he will be appointed to an honourable condition.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Haryvel, primo Aug. aº xxxiiiº.

1 Aug. 559. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 441.
(The whole
text.)

Since L'Aubespine's departure has arisen a marvellous bruit, which disturbs this people greatly, viz., that M. de Longueval's army has passed so far into Brabant that it may be at the gates of Antwerp, as the couriers, who go and come in 24 hours, report, and that, with the weakness of the walls and want of order for defence, it may be easily forced, and cannot be succoured, because the horse and foot raised in Flanders are all gone to stop Mons. d'Orleans, who was expected to come by the Ardaines to join Longueval, his lieutenant. The taking of that town would be too great prejudice to the English; for there they have their greatest traffic, and have at present 700,000 cr. or 800,000 cr. at least. The people go so far as to say they will recoup themselves upon French subjects here. They have lately presented to the King, by the chief men of London, a petition to send ships to save their merchandise or aid Antwerp. The answer was that they had had warning that war was coming there, and leisure to put their goods in safety; that it was not the King's place to remedy what was done in other countries, and, even if he meant to aid Antwerp, there was no time to send succour.

The English are troubled because, at the very instant that it was known that war was cried in France against the Emperor, news came that, on the Borders, the Scots had pillaged and burnt five or six great villages, and taken several prisoners; and, although such excesses are common on both sides, because of the disputed boundaries, still, fearing that this may be the commencement of worse, because of the league† announced to them on Francis's part, they have at once ordered a levy of men in the North to go where there is most need. To the ample memoir‡ made by L'Aubespine and the writer may be added that commissions are despatched to all the governors of country to review and report how many men they could have to serve at need, and their arms; that about 2,000 men are being raised hereabouts, half to reinforce Calais and Guisnes, 500 pioneers, and 500 to embark on three of the King's great ships (the largest, after the *Great Henry*, of the 10 or

* Probably earl Bothwell (*see* No. 272). and, if so, perhaps "4" April is a slip for "24" April.

† *See* No. 487.

‡ No. 532 (2).

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559. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

12 prepared here), which will leave whenever weather permits, for they are laden with artillery great and small and much munition, and the mariners to work them arrested. Musters are made about Antonne of the men who are to embark on the other ships at Porchemeut, whither Marillac has sent a man, whom he expects back hourly, to report the true number of the vessels and men there. The bulwarks which were made in places where enemies could land are being reinforced with artillery; and artillery and munitions continue to be sent over sea, where there is already a great provision accumulated. These things make people think that the English will sooner or later make war on France. Of their wish to do so there can be no doubt, but, as to the execution of it, some say that they will not begin until they see their great advantage; others, that it will be in a month or six weeks; and some of the chief men of London have secretly warned Francis's subjects to order their affairs and withdraw with such goods as they can save; but, while this bruit lasts, they cannot find men to offer anything for their wares. Has arranged with Marshal du Bies that if he is more than eight days without news from Marillac, he may suppose the worst, and that the passage of the sea is closed, which would be the most serious evidence of English ill-will and prompt execution.

A courier has just arrived from Antwerp, reporting that Francis's men had taken the important castle of Ostrate, and approached near enough now to batter the town with artillery, and that the Prince of Orange had, with great difficulty, entered the town with the loss of almost the whole company which he brought to strengthen the garrison. Also an ambassador is arrived from the King of Scotland, who has not been able yet to speak to Marillac, but has sent word that he comes to excuse the burning of five villages, by showing that the English had first burnt two, and to ascertain the disposition of those here, whether to maintain peace or to make war.

French. Headed: [London], 1 Aug. Marked as sent by Ferrant.

1 Aug.
R. O.

560. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF CALAIS to the COUNCIL.

On Tuesday last a hoy ship of Flanders, with wood for Calais and 16 men taken up in Sussex, coming from Arundel, was, open upon Pemsey, attacked by a man-of-war of Diepe, and, after three assaults, overpowered, and the men's purses taken, and themselves put under hatches and carried to Dieppe, where they arrived on Friday and were, before landing, stripped to their shirts and the rest of their money taken, in all 45*l*. Next day they were examined by the judges of the town why they were sent to Calais, and what prest money they received in England. They said that they went to serve in the King's works, and had received 2*s*. 6*d*. The judges objected to them that they went to aid the Emperor against the French king, menaced them with hanging for their rebellion in not obeying at the sight of the French king's banner in the stern of the ship, and so constrained them to sign a release of all their interest in their own goods and cause of action for the robbery. That done, after keeping them in houses apart, they dismissed them with a writing (copy enclosed).^{*} In acquittal, could have stayed a merchant of that town and a ship yet in this haven, but would not do so without advertising the Council. Calais, 1 Aug. 1542. *Signed: H. Mawtravers, Rauff Ellerkar, Edward Bray, Edward Wotton, Edward Ryngeley, Frauncys Dawtreay.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

^{*} See No. 546.

1542.

1 Aug. 561. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon the bruit of assemblies in these frontiers, wrote that the enterprise was said to be for Turneham, but he would take it to be for Guisnes. Sent out three espials, two of them to seek where the camp was made, or where most men were. Of these two, one returned yesterday, saying there is no camp, and the men lie in three parts, one at Estaples, another about Mountrell, and the third beside Hesding. Yesterday, Vandosme, De Beez, and others of Picardy assembled at Turwan to consult. Another of his espials returned to-day, saying that beside Muttrell lay 3,000 "of those that were legionaries," who said their enterprise was for Turneham or Guisnes. This day or to-morrow, Vandosme, De Beez, and other noblemen should be at Syrkes, not six miles hence, beside Lisques, where their camp is preparing. This night should come, from Huytynle beside Bullogne, to Fyennes, 4,000 or 5,000 footmen, Normans or Bretons.

For surety, has taken order that Captain Vaughan, with 300 footmen, lies nightly in this castle, into which he has also taken the treasurer and surveyor. Mr. Awdeley has willingly accepted the charge of Purton's bulwark, although it lies somewhat open, as all the brayes do; howbeit, Wallop trusts, in four or five days, to put sufficient water everywhere. Huberdyn willingly undertakes to keep the bulwark beside the Mill, and Browne, Mr. Palmer's petty captain, the Three-Cornered bulwark. These bulwarks and the castle take 500 men, leaving 1,300 to keep the town, "the charge whereof Mr. Pawlmer with his standard-bearer very gladly desired." In two days it shall be hedged and maunded round against any sudden enterprise. Thinks that when the Frenchmen know of the retirement of the Clevoysens from Antwerp they will mollify their furious enterprises, and has taken means to have it divulged among them. Thinks Vandosme knows it already, for yesterday entered Arde the 300 hacbutiers of whom Wallop before wrote, who were ordered not to enter without great necessity, and on Sunday night had been put back into the villages; "so sometimes the Frenchmen giveth fear, and many times are afraid themselves." His third spy is not come home, who went forth four days since. Guisnes, 1 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiij.

2 Aug. 562. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No. 37.

Immediately after the departure of the courier with his letter of the 20th, sent to the King for a passport for another courier, with licence to hire horses on the road, to overtake George before his embarkation for Spain; which the King at once granted on reading her letter of the 17th ult., which Chapuys showed him both for that and to inform him of her measures respecting the navigation, that he might do the like. The Privy Councillors were almost angry at his man for not having applied sooner for a quick passage for the packet to the Emperor. Chapuys told them (quite truly) that he had engaged one courier who refused to depart, &c. Her letters of the 25th ult. arrived on the 29th, and Chapuys wrote to the Admiral for an audience of the King, telling his man to explain the reasons. The Admiral is the minister through whom the chart was sent (which has now been received back again), and well inclined to us. But he replied that Chapuys had better put off going to Court till he had further news. The King, he said, was greatly pleased at his advice having been taken about the two islands; and also that they had provided for the defence of Antwerp, about which he had been anxious, by sending thither the Duke [of Aarschot] and the Prince [of Orange].

1542.

562. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

Has endeavoured to find what assistance the King might give to Flanders, which the Duke of Vendôme seemed decided to invade. Suggested to the court-master of the English [governor of the English merchants] that he should go to the King and Privy Council and ask for a couple of ships for the protection of the English there, as Chapuys doubted whether the Queen would let English vessels leave, for fear of being captured. The governor promised to do so. Does not expect aid from this King, except on this pretext, which will prevent the French accusing the English of breaking the peace; for when the vessels are there it can be pretended they were arrested for the Emperor's use.

As to Secretary Aubespine, he and the French ambassador went to see the King 25 miles from this city. They arrived 20 July, by appointment, but had no audience till the 24th, when, as he hears, it was very short and meagre, and they had been coldly treated by the Privy Counsellors the day before. Even those who favoured them most in former times would hardly look at them. Yet Aubespine has done all he could to persuade people that he has been well treated; which is false, for no sooner had he seen the King than he returned to France, without taking leave of anyone. On his arrival in London, he and the French ambassador resident went to a place 20 miles off to see the naval preparations the King is making there. This time the ambassador accompanied him to the same port where he was to embark, that they might have another look at the fortifications and war ships, the ambassador having told him that he might assure the French king that the English ships would not be ready to put to sea for two months. Knows, however, as a fact, that two of them have already left the port, and that the remaining five or six will be ready to sail in a week hence. The commander of this fleet will be Wyatt, who was ambassador to the Emperor in Spain, and lately in Ghent.

The man he sent to Court with Du Roeulx's letter has this moment returned. The letter expresses his desire to be useful to the King in executing the Emperor's orders, and announces Vendôme's invasion of Artois, adding that within a month the French will cast all their venom on that country, and if the King sent a division of infantry with ordnance, it would not be difficult to undertake some important enterprise against them. The Lord Privy Seal sent Chapuys word that the King was wonderfully pleased at hearing of Du Roeulx's sentiments towards him, but thinks the Imperial forces in Artois so strong that there is nothing to fear from Vendôme. The whole affair, however, depends on the answer which the bp. of Westminster will bring back from Spain shortly; then will be the time to speak about the aid. But if matters become desperate in the Low Countries, Chapuys might demand aid in terms of the Treaty of Cambray. Such was the Lord Privy Seal's message; but neither he nor the Admiral would go into particulars with Chapuys's man, for they were both in conference with an ambassador lately come from Scotland about raids on the Borders and indemnities to the injured parties. Has no doubt that the Counsellors suspect this last skirmish on the Borders to have been instigated by the French.

Many days before this message was sent by the Lord Privy Seal, Chapuys had thought it desirable for the Emperor's reputation to obtain, at any price, some aid from this King, but has forborne till he receives instructions. There is no longer need to apply for succour for Antwerp, as the French have raised the siege. To-day or to-morrow the revocation of the statute on the lading of foreign vessels will be proclaimed here. Has not pressed the Counsellors unusually hard, as nowadays it will be less dangerous for our merchants to lade their goods in English bottoms.

1542.

Forgot to say that the English are no longer in such fear of the Danish fleet, having learned that the Duke of Holstein has only six or seven ships, not in very good order, which he seemed to keep rather for the defence of his own country than for anything else. This the Queen can verify from the Danish captain now a prisoner in the Low Countries. Has delayed writing, in hope of news from Spain, but none has come. London, 2 Aug. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

2 Aug. 563. [VAUX COLLEGE, near SALISBURY.]

R. O. *Headed:* "ij^{do} die Augusti Anno xxxiiij^{to} H viij^{vi}."

"Pensions appointed to the persons undernamed, to endure so long only and to such time as they shall be preferred to livings of like or more clear yearly value":—

John Bigges, custos, *nil*, Wm. Mantell 40s., Thos. Gerbert 4*l*., Robt. Hutchune 66s. 8*d*., Thos. Halknight 53s. 4*d*., John Pighther 40s., John Tomson 4*l*., Walter Pruens 4*l*., John Fessarde 53s. 4*d*., Hugh Dale 4*l*., Edw. Russhe 4*l*.

Wm. Foxall, chanter in Salisbury cathedral, had 66s. 8*d*., a year. He had a perpetuity in the said chantry and received 66s. 8*d*. of the college of "Scoller Devaus."

Rewards given to scholars:—John Bigges *nil*, Mantell and the others, with the addition of John Goldyng, 20s. each,

Rewards given to servants:—The cook 13s. 4*d*., butler 10s., praisers and goldsmith, 2s.

Charges of the commissioners to take the surrender "of the said house" 100s.

Signed: Wyllyam Petre—Rycharde Poulet.

Pp. 3.

3 Aug. 564. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O. The King has seen his letters of the 1st inst., and is pleased with his order taken for the surety of Guisnez Castle. Of the last 500 men appointed to Guisnez, 100 are to be sent to Hampnez Castle to be disposed as lord Graye, captain there, thinks fit; and for the reinforcement of Guisnez 500 more shall be sent with all diligence. Without himself leaving Guisnez, Wallop shall let De Reulx know that the King is pleased with his advice, and remind him to have the carriages, ordnance and provisions for the enterprise they communed of ready if required. He shall cause Ant. Rous to provide victuals both for those there and for more if sent.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. *With some additions in another hand. Endd.:* " [Minute to Mr.] Wallop, ii^{jo} Aug. *Begins:* "Master Wallop, after our most hearty commendations."

3 Aug. 565. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O. Wrote last that the third espial he sent out had not returned. He is now come home, and says that, on Tuesday, 1 Aug., went out of Abbeville, towards Hesding, 12 pieces of great ordnance and 50 waggon load of powder, shot and other war necessities, and 50 waggon load of bread. About 10,000 footmen and 400 men of arms lie in villages between Abbeville and Muttrell and towards St. Poll. Bruit was there that the army should go to Arras. The captain of Turwan has driven some 3,000 sheep and cattle from the Burgundians, which shall be restored. Mons. de Varvin has charged two men of Daverne to prepare 200 pieces of wine to go to a village called Aquarde, 2 leagues on this side Turwan and 1 league from St. Omez. The same day, went out of Bullen, towards Muttrell, 100 great traces to draw ordnance and 50 load of bread and

1542.

565. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

beer; and also 2 load of tents to Arde. On Monday Mons. de Beez sent le Bastarde de Melez (?) to Daverne to muster 500 footmen to keep the town and castle there.

Another espial says 2 or 3 carts with tents and pavilions have come to Arde, and 6 carts with powder. Most of the army is betwixt Muttrell and Abbeville, and so towards Turwan, intending to revictual Turwan and then go to Arras or Bettwene. The bruit was that Mr. Poyninges came hither with 500 men, and many more were coming. The same night a fire was made on a bulwark at Arde, and a piece of ordnance shot, to warn the country that war was begun between the Emperor and the French king. Their fear was the greater because so many Englishmen had landed. Englishmen of Ballingham and Anderne who went this day to the market at Arde were straitly examined what they would sell and buy, as if they were mistrusted.

Hears that the Great Master of Flanders has 8,000 or 9,000 footmen, besides the garrisons, and 1,500 horse; who yesterday very gently sent Wallop a passport from the Regent for six horses from Bourbroughe.

Received, yesternight, theirs of 31 July, by Guisnes. Begs that 1,000 pikes may be sent over for Mr. Poyninges' men and others that shall come; for those that were here are delivered to the labourers and are not meet to be carried in time of war. Guisnes, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

4 Aug.

Royal MS.
18 B., VI. 140b.
B. M.

566. JAMES V. to the GENERAL MINISTER of the TRINITARIANS.

Has appointed Walter Moncur, clk., of Dunkeld diocese, aged 18, to the ministry of Scotlandwell, St. Andrew's dioc., of his Order, void by death of Robt. Arnot. Linlithgow, prid. non. Aug. 1542.

Lat. Copy. p. 1.

4 Aug.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 38.

567. CHANCELLOR POYET to CARDINAL DE TOURNON.

Implores his compassion, being conducted to prison undeservedly. Vargelay, 4 Aug. 1542.

2. THE SAME to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Ib. No. 39.

His unbearable tribulation compels him to be importunate, and request his intercession with the King that he may be allowed to retire to his own house.

From copies in the Vienna Archives.

4 Aug.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown), v.
113.

568. CHARLES HOWARD.

Motion passed, 4 Aug. 1542, in the Council of Venice for a licence to Mr. Charles Howard, the duke of Norfolk's nephew, and five of his servants, to wear weapons.

5 Aug.

569. WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

See GRANTS IN AUGUST, No. 5.

5 Aug.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 19.

570. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Windsor, 5 Aug. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Wm. Bower, alderman, and Marietto Nerutti to stand, in their contention, to the order of Bart. Compayne, Ant. Boinson (*qu. misreading of Bonvisi or Bonvix?*), Sir John Gresham and — (blank).

[*.* Next entry is 10 Aug.]

1542.

5 Aug.

Kaulek, 443.
(The whole
text.)

571. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Yesterday morning, which was Friday, the Privy Council sent a man express to tell Marillac how they marvelled that, during the amity, certain of Francis's subjects, with armed barks, had not only dared to enter this river and take ships of Francis's enemies within their ports, but also to fight with the English and essay to carry them off by force; which they said was done by Thomassin Nordest, of Dieppe, adding that four or five ships of Dieppe were roving about the Isle of Wight, which is beside Hantonne, so that the English dared not traffic there, and had petitioned for remedy, and the King intended to send a ship thither at once; and they prayed Marillac to write to Francis. I promised to do so, and assured him that Francis intended to treat the subjects of his good brother like his own, with other gracious words; so that the personage departed more content than he had come edified, for in truth it seemed at the outset anger and indignation to come to me to make such a declaration; and especially as the man of whom he complained was arrested by them, and is still prisoner at Dover, which, however, he concealed from me.

The same day, about 6 p.m., the Privy Council wrote a letter (enclosed) by one of their couriers, signed by seven of the greatest of them and by two secretaries and a master of requests, to the effect that, for affairs of consequence which they wished to communicate to him, Marillac should be on Monday next at Hoinzors (Windsor). The affair must be the more important as they use such ceremony, which makes him think that they will open some troublesome matter (*ouvrir propos facheux*), the position of affairs indicating rather ill than well; at all events, that their deliberation is very important, for they have assembled all the lords of their company, including Norfolk, who had gone home, and several others who had been sent to their governments in the country.

Those whom Marillac sent towards Suethanthonne and Porchemeut report that, whatever bruit was made of it here, they saw no ship in those quarters equipped for war, nor any levy of men save 300 who embarked for Calais. It is true that, universally, lists are written of how many men each parish could send out, and the houses are visited to see if the inhabitants have bows and arrows according to the King's edict. Had sent other persons to the countries of Norfolk and Closestre*, to see what ships could be in the coasts opposite Flanders and Denmark, who report that they saw forty, but not one equipped for war, and that in those districts they were taking tall men in the markets, and pressing them, without giving them leave to go home, and bringing them to this river, where they were embarked straight for Calais, and, as for arms, these were furnished out of the wages due after the first muster, so that already about 1,000 may have crossed; and it will be seen hereafter if more continue to be sent than was said, which was 1,000 men, as Marillac wrote before.

The ambassador of Sootland has been since Sunday last until this Saturday without being able to speak to this King, and has been badly received and worse treated; for, besides accusing him of coming to spy, they have put (and kept for two days) in the Tower one of his men, for speaking of the Scots to the disadvantage of the English. While they are detaining this ambassador, they are sending arms towards Scotland with the lord of Douglas and other fugitive rebels of that country, to resent, as they say, the wrongs which the Scots do them, for every day comes news of raids in which the English have commonly been worsted. It is not unlikely that they mean to wait till Marillac is with them in order that, while they keep him occupied, they may despatch the said ambassador and send him off without opportunity to communicate with Marillac.

* Colchester.

1542.

571. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

Things here betoken war sooner or later, for, besides the provisions of which Marillac has written, he is informed that the scholars of good English houses who were studying at Paris are called home, and that Italian merchants who have acquaintance with great men secretly warn their French friends to order their affairs and leave as soon as they can. This they are doing, at all cost (*au moings mal qu'ilz peuvent*), for also there is no question of their getting justice in several great wrongs; whereas hitherto they had fine words, now they are told that there is no leisure to attend to it, which is as much as to say that nothing will be done for them. Has received Francis' letters, of the 27th ult., from Argilly; and as for the bp. of Vaisemester, who went to the Emperor as L'Aubespine's memoir reported, it is impossible to know the cause of his journey, but it is commonly said to be to bring the Emperor this way. The three great ships of war which are ready to sail have not left yet, but may do so at any hour; and the eight others will be able to follow them in 10 or 12 days.

French. Headed: [London], 5 Aug. *Marked as sent by Jehan de Boulongne.*

5 Aug. 572. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

This morning, received news that the Frenchmen be about Turwan, to revictual it, as they say. Their enterprise is, however, thought to be for Turneham and Mountory, but they stay somewhat because the Great Master of Flanders lies in those parts.

The workmen and labourers here have heretofore lived as quietly as religious folk, but, since the coming of Mr. Poynnynges with his company, they say "they take great pains and deserve as much wages as they do, and should be as able and meet to serve the King's Majesty, if any wars should be, as others." Trusts to order them (so that the works shall not be hindered) with fair words, unless it be to some particular lewd fellow (if any such chance to be), who shall have his deserts. Guisnes, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

6 Aug. 573. SAME to SAME.

R. O.

This day, the lord Deputy, Marshal, and Comptroller being here to take the muster of Mr. Poynnynges' company and Wallop's horsemen, a gentleman of Mons. de Torsey brought a letter (enclosed) stating that Vandosme's camp was before Tourneham. Thanked him for his neighbourly advertisement, praying him to write to Vandosme to see that his men did not hurt the King's subjects, and declaring that the mustering and coming over of Englishmen was not to be wondered at, seeing the great number of men up both on the Imperial side and theirs.

Has received their letters from Windsor, 3 Aug., and notes the matter touching Mons de Rieulx, and daily to advertise the King, this camp being so nigh, "and put as little trust in the Frenchmen, notwithstanding their fair words, as the Bourgyons now doth." Guisnes, Sunday, 6 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

7 Aug. 574. HENRY VIII. to his WARDENS of the BORDERS.

R. O.

The King of Scots' ambassador now here has, after long debate, obtained a stay of attemptates and the King's consent to send down com-

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mand for the same, with this condition, that, seeing they have been the beginners of these troubles, his Majesty shall give the last revenge for the same. "And albeit th'ambassador stood fast that the first occasion ministered sithens the departure of the Commissioners rose on this side, and would therefore have had the stay certain, without any such qualification; yet the King's Majesty would none otherwise agree unto it than is before specified, so as he was content finally to take it as he might, seeing he could not have it as he would."* You shall consider what attemptates have been done on both sides since the Commissioners departed; and, if it appear that the Scots have "no great advantage, you shall then, putting yourself in order only to defend, [and]† forbear and take order, as much as in you is, that all the Borderers *under your charge*‡ do forbear to attempt any further thing against the Scots." If the Scots attempt anything notable, you shall revenge it; but only if it is a notable raid apparently done by consent of the rulers. How all things have proceeded since the departure of the Commissioners, you shall, *for your charge*‡, report with diligence.

Corrected draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: "vijo Aug. to the wardens."

575. THE WAR.

R. O.

On 7 Aug. Mr. Audeley and I, Henry Palmere, went to Arde to Mons. de Torsey, who gently accepted our coming and Mr. Wallop's commendations, declaring that, next his own master, he was the King's servant, and would show all Englishmen what friendship he could. During dinner he received news that the duke of Orleans has gotten two towns in Lewsenbourke, one by assault, the other yelden, and has besieged Yvoy, as strong town, in which are 3,000 Almaines. With that, came news from the Duke of Vandome's camp at Tornaham that, on 6 Aug., the Duke took a little castle, called Eperlek, in which were 300 Burgundians, who refused to render and were all slain. Another castle called Frolland yielded. After dinner, De Torsey said that Vandome was informed that Mons. Dewras "would banquet within with 5,000 Englishmen, which he had under him." Said they knew of no such Englishmen; and he was very glad.

He then sent his standard bearer to conduct them, who took them, through part of the ditches by the Green bulwark and the "festyne," to Tornaham, where they "found the duke of Vandome accompanied with the Count de Bryan, Mons. de Biez, the bishop of Terrewen, who was very warlike apperrelled, and with divers other noblemen, they were in a house near unto the town gate of Tornaham on Saynt Omer's side." The Duke received Mr. Wallop's letters most courteously, and said he had that day commanded that none should be so hardy to come upon English ground. Thanked him gently and returned to Guisnes. *Signed: Henry Palmere: Thomas Audeley.*

Pp. 2. Endd. by Wallop's clerk: The declaration of Henry Palmer and Thomas Audeley of their being at Tourneham with Mons. de Vandosme.

7 Aug.

R. O.

576. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

Thanks for his letter. Is chiefly glad that the King remembers him. The carriage, for the enterprize that Wallop knows, will be soon ready, and the King may be assured of his diligence. Our enemies are

* Down to this point the document is printed in a note in St. P. v. p. 211.

† *Sic* but redundant.

‡ These words underlined in the MS.

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576. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP—*cont.*

before Tournehen castle, which, I fear, will be lost; for I have not enough men to succour it by battle, after providing for the other towns in my charge, and have not near so many horsemen as the enemy. A few Englishmen would have greatly deterred our enemies. I would like you to provide some if possible. Begs him to forward a letter to the ambassador in England. Waten, 7 Aug. 1542. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: Mons. de Rieulx to Mr. Wallop, vijo Aug. aº xxxiiijº.

[* * An abstract of the above from a copy at Vienna will be found in the Spanish Calendar, VI.ii., No. 40.

577. SCOTLAND.

R. O.
St. P., v. 211.

Instructions given by the King to the earl of Rutland, whom he sends to his borders foreanempst Scotland.

To proceed with all diligence to the Borders with his own retinue and such others whereof he has a note in writing. There to consult with Sir Robt. Bowes, Sir John Harrington, Sir John Markham and John Uvedale, appointed to be his Council for all secret matters; and hear Bowes' account of the state of the Borders. If, for attemptates since the departure of the Commissioners, the King is fully even with the Scots, he shall take order that the Borders under his charge forbear from attemptates, unless the Scots attempt some notable thing (not a mere "skegge or theft," but a notable raid apparently authorised by the rulers of Scotland); "which order his Majesty hath lately prescribed to the said Sir Robert Bowes and to his deputy wardens on the said marches accordingly."

In all affairs, as he and his secret Council think expedient, he shall use the advice of the deputy wardens, John Heron and the pensioners. He shall entertain the Liddersdalles and other Scottish men who show willingness to serve the King; but secretly and discreetly, so that they may gain no advantage, by espial or otherwise, nor be procured further than themselves offer, albeit he may use dexterity to win them or stay them for a time. He shall keep good watch and espial.

Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: Th'earl of Rutland's instructions.

8 Aug.

Add. MS.
32,647.
f. 23.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 118.

578. HENRY VIII. to JOHN UVEDALE.

Has appointed him to accompany the earl of Rutland (who is now sent to the Borders of Scotland as lord warden of the Marches), to be secretary and Privy Councillor there, and also treasurer, receiving and paying wages and charges of the Earl and garrison, according to a schedule herewith signed by divers of the Council. He shall immediately depart to the Borders, committing his office of clerk of the Council, in his absence, to some person nominated by the lord President. To enable him to pay this deputy, allows him 4s. a day while on the Borders.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to John Uvedale, secretary of the Council in the North, viijº Aug. aº xxxiiijº.

8 Aug.

Add. MS.
32,647.
f. 21.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 117.

579. HENRY VIII. to the BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Sending the earl of Rutland, to the Borders, as Lord Warden theré, has appointed John Uvedal, secretary there, to accompany him as secretary and treasurer, and has appointed the Bishop to name a clerk of the Council there in his absence, to be paid by him. Commands him to elect such a person and swear him to truth and secrecy.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "Minute to the President of the North, viijº Aug. aº xxxiiijº."

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8 Aug. 580. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

Add. MS.
19,401.
f. 54.
B. M.

Has received his letters, written with his own hand, by Mr. James Leremonth, one of the masters of his household, and heard his credence. As to the part of his letters requiring commissioners to be sent to the Borders, to confer with his commissioners for redress of attemptes lately committed, thinks it more convenient that his commissioners, if he minds to send any, should come here. Remits further answer to the relation of his said ambassador. Windsor Castle, 8 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

8 Aug. 581. JOHN BOTHE, Archdeacon of Hereford.

R. O.

Copy of the last will of John Bothe, D.D., archdeacon of Herdforth, appointing his body to be buried at Chester and bequeathing certain hangings, furniture and farm stock to various relatives. Dated 8 Aug. 1542. With note appended that certain witnesses to it were examined at Chester 3 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.

ii. Grant of administration of the above, 20 Nov. 1542, and acceptance of proof of the same 10 Feb. 1543, by Geo. Wymyslye, Ll.B., vicar general of John, bp. of Chester.

Pp. 4. § ii. in Latin.

Harl. MS.
1991 f. 205.
B. M.
Ib. f. 231.

2. Another copy of the will on parchment. *Signed* "George Cestren."* *and certified as an extract from the Register [of Chester] by J. Chetam.*

3. Another copy also on parchment, with certificate of the grant of probate endorsed.

Ib. f. 24.

4. Extract, perhaps contemporary with § 2, from an inquisition *post mortem* taken at Chester on Saturday after the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul upon the said John Bothe.

Lat. Large paper, pp. 4.

8 Aug. 582. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Although informed of the giving over of Tourneham this morning very early, would not certify it until he knew further; and therefore sent Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Palmer, feigning that he had letters out of England from Mr. Knevet, to require of Mons. de Vandosme that, in case his daughter was within the castle, she might be safely delivered to them. On their way, they met 7 battery pieces returning to Arde with Mons. de Backefeld and 500 footmen Normans. Coming to Mons. de Vandosme in the field, they presented Wallop's letter and were taken into the castle, to Prymeoke that was captain there, who said Mr. Knevet's daughter was at Bourbrought. Then Vandosme and De Beez both offered services to the King. They asked De Beez what Vandosme would do next, and he said they would take Mowntory and then "go against such as they should find by the way." Said Mons. de Rieulx would meet them with 12,000 men. De Beez answered that if they met him he would "give his Order in gage" that he should be fought with. De Beez further said he heard that the King had sent 8,000 foot and certain artillery to Antwerp; but their answer satisfied him.

With Vandosme were not above 3,000 Picards, 3,000 Normans and 2,000 enfans de Paris, and 2,000 horse. Within the castle were but 50 men of war, the rest peasants. The captain went with bag and baggage, the footmen left their weapons, and the peasants remained at the discretion of Mons. de Vandosme, lives and goods. Mr. Long's men

* George Cotes, S.T.P., who was bishop of Chester from 1554 to 1556.

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582. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

arrived this afternoon, 100 tall men in good order, and many fair archers. Guysnes, 8 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

8 Aug. 583. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 107.

News is here so uncertain that he cannot vouch for it. The Turk is coming in person to Buda with 300,000 men, divided in six battles, intending to attack on six sundry days. This army intends, therefore, to tract time until the midst of October; for in the end of October the Danube is frozen, so that the Turk cannot then bring his victuals by water. If it was certain that the Turk would not come in person, even if he sent 200,000 men, as Baron Hedeke says, they would straight to Pest, which could be taken in three days, and then besiege Buda, which might be battered sufficiently for the assault in eight days. Missing it, they would garrison Pest, Stregone, Rabbe, and other strongholds and retire home for the winter. This enterprise can wait six weeks yet. The Turk has lately sent 14,000 men to Buda and Pest, making 32,000 in all; but they are sore punished with plague, men falling dead as they walk in the streets.

Two days ago Laur. Grey, a bastard, as he says, of one of lord Grey of Welton's uncles, came to declare that, lately, two Englishmen, Harry Pfelepes and James Greffeth Uppowell, came to Vienna. Perceiving Pfelepes to be a traitor, Grey fell out with him and laid "trayterey" to his charge, and he is detained by the heads of the town. If it can be proved, he will lose his eyes; but Grey says Pfelepes has confessed "that he hath been ambassador for the Turk divers times by the space of v. years," and therefore, as a traitor to the King of Hungary, he should lose his life. The other, being the ranker traitor, as Seymour thinks, has a letter from the Bishop of Rome to be captain of 2,000 "howsherenes," the best light horse of Hungary; and seems to have some hope thereof, or else he "would not leave his return to Rome from Noremberge to tarry the King's coming to Veyena." He names himself Robert Bramto[n], but is well known in Vienna to have before this confessed himself a gentleman of Wales, and his name to be James Greffeth Upowehell. Mistrusts him the more because he says, "who so ever saith that Harry Pfelepes is not an honest, true man he is dishonest himself." Has written to Hance Hongganowde, the King's lieutenant (who is in Vienna because of the sickness of his wife), according to the copy enclosed. If his answer shows him disposed to do the King "this pleasure," will ride to Vienna and examine the parties. From the Camp, 12 Hongreche miles from Buda, 8 Aug.

Hol, pp. 4. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

8 Aug. 584. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp., III.
60.

Not having time, owing to important business, to answer his last most learned letters sent by M. Octaviano Zeno, writes this only in acknowledgment of their receipt, reserving the full answer until he has leisure, for he cannot play the parts both of Marthia and Mary at the same time, as Contarini does. Thanks him for the letters. Viterbo, 8 Aug. 1542.

P.S.—Has heard of the election of Contarini for Spain and Sadolet for France. May God grant them that success which all Christendom yearns for.

Italian and Latin.

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8 Aug. 585. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CERVINI.

Poli Epp., III.
102.

In favour of the Father Vice-procurator, the bearer, who has well fulfilled his commission to bring from Florence hither the abbess and nuns who were wanted for the reform of S. Rosa. Viterbo, 8 Aug., 1542.
Italian.

9 Aug. 586. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 41.

Yesterday at dinner time met the French ambassador at Windsor, whither they had both been summoned by the King to hear certain declarations from his Councillors; which were that, owing to the alarm in Christendom occasioned by the war between the Emperor and Francis, and seeing that the King of Scots was said to have called on his subjects to be ready for war, Henry had also determined to arm and levy men, and had equipped warships, which were ready to sail immediately, and wished the belligerents to be warned not to violate the privileges of English ports or illtreat English seamen. Chapuys, in answer, thanked the King, and said he had already written home about it, and was sure both the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary would do what was right. He was sure no one could misinterpret the King's action. The French ambassador made a similar answer, only hoping that any mischief done by ill-disciplined soldiers, which his master would promptly punish, would not alienate Henry's friendship. Thinks this addition to his speech was ill-advised.

Heard afterwards from the lord Privy Seal that the King approved his answer. It is true he had time to prepare it, having been told privately, before the French ambassador's arrival, of the communication about to be made, and, further, that the King, while expecting an answer from the Emperor, was raising 15,000 or 16,000 men under the lord Privy Seal's command, to be sent wherever they were most wanted, and that he would almost immediately send to sea 13 or 14 of his best warships, well-manned, and had, besides, a galley almost ready to go out. This, the lord Privy Seal said, would stop the depredations of French privateers who have been busy ever since the war began; besides which, the King was willing that his ships might succour the ports in the Low Countries, though he would not send troops or take open part with the Emperor till he had news from Spain, such as he expected shortly. Chapuys having told the lord Privy Seal, he supposed that he and the French ambassador had been called to declare their reasons for the war, as had been done at the commencement of the last war, the lord Privy Seal said his master knew perfectly well who was wrong this time.

Neither Chapuys nor the French ambassador saw the King, but the latter remained half an hour with the Council to listen to grievances of merchants, &c. Understands he left the Court dissatisfied and told a French merchant that it was not safe for Frenchmen to remain longer in England. Heard from one of the Councillors that neither the French ambassador nor Secretary Laubespine showed the King the draft of the treaty Francis has made with the King of Sweden,—a proof that they despair of getting him to join the league.

Since this steward (*maitre d'hôtel*) to James V. arrived to excuse certain late raids of the Scots, a body of 2,000 horse of that country has entered England. All but a few *avant coureurs* lay in ambush near the frontier, and when the riders were attacked by four or five English gentlemen and their servants, those in ambush came out and slew all the English to the number of 42. On hearing this the King was so incensed that he refused to see the Scotch ambassador. Yet afterwards, learning that the English had crossed the Borders and, in revenge, slain three or four times the number of Scots, he agreed to give him audience the day before yesterday.

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586. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

It is thought, however, that Norfolk will go to the frontier and take the command, and recruiting of men for that and other quarters goes on fast.

Four days ago the King had the courtmaster (governor) of the English nation at Antwerp thrown into prison, for his cowardice in leaving the town for fear of the people of Gueldres. An officer* at Guisnes has likewise been arrested on suspicion of being in intelligence with the French through his wife, a Frenchwoman. However much the French may have exaggerated the importance of Hochstrate and Dampvilliers which they took some time ago, they have not succeeded in altering the King's goodwill to the Queen of Hungary. But if Turnehem and Montoire fall into their hands some change in their feelings to us is to be apprehended. London, 9 Aug. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

9 Aug. 587. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday of the taking of Tourneham. To-day sent espials to Tourneham and Mountory. The first reports that all this day they have been mining under the walls, intending to overthrow the castle and burn the town, and then do the like at Mountory; and so run all Bredenerd over, overthrowing strong churches and holds, the Great Master being retired over the water towards Gravelyn; who, if he had had sufficient horsemen, might have done them much harm, as they straggle so, and in their camp lie so wildly without hedge, ditch, or carts. A good number of Northern horsemen should have given them many alarms, but, for the Burgundians, they lie as quietly as if in the midst of France. A bruit has run these 5 or 6 days that Vandosme expects 3,000 or 4,000 Bretons, but the espial now denies it. They speak of many Englishmen being with De Rieux, insomuch that Vandosme wrote this day desiring to know the truth. Replied that he knew of no such thing, nor of any such four gentlemen, with 300 men each, going to serve De Rieux, as appears by his letter enclosed. His espial brought word from Mountory that at 9 o'clock "they" minded to live and die there, at 12 o'clock they all fled away, and at 1 o'clock two ensigns of Frenchmen entered.

Encloses a remembrance of ordnance and gunners necessary for the new fortifications. Guisnes, 9 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

9 Aug. 588. VENDOME to WALLOP.

R. O.

Heard this morning that four English gentlemen were with the Sieur de Roeux two days ago, who each promised to bring him 300 men, and being unwilling to believe it, considering the alliance, sends bearer to enquire the truth. Camp of Tournehen, 9 Aug. *Signed*: Antoine.

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Mons. de Vandosme to Mr. Wallop, ix^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

9 Aug. 589. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 110.

Since last despatch has received two letters from the Council (with duplicate of Henry's letter to the French king), one commanding him to require a double of the league contracted with the kings of Denmark, Scotland, and Sweden, and the dukes of Saxony and Cleves; the other appointing him (as of himself) to move the Admiral touching

* Bernard Grete.

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the pension. Went to dinner to the Admiral, whose entertainment was at first stranger than heretofore. Details conversation, which he began by hoping that English merchants would be protected in these wars. The Admiral promised this, and said their quarrel was only with the Emperor, for killing five of their ambassadors, and yet they had sent home his ambassador in safety, and were still willing to treat if, as was said, the ambassador had by the way received instructions to do so. Paget said the Admiral should provide that their subjects should treat the English amiably, for he had been asked if there was war between them for the pension, and had laughed it off, but really he marvelled that they made no device for satisfaction of it; their demand had been unreasonable, but he thought a great deal less would please them now. The Admiral said the quantity was always remitted to England, desiring the rest as of liberality; he would gladly devise to confirm this amity, and as for the pension, the two kings were rich enough, the one to pay and the other to forbear.

The Admiral then led Paget by the hand to the King, asking by the way for the letter which Henry wrote him, as he considered Henry's letters amongst his greatest treasure. Found all the ambassadors attending to speak with the King, and, after the Nuncio, Paget was called. Said that as Laubespyny had in England made overture of a league offensive and defensive with the kings of Scots, &c., reserving a place in it for Henry to enter within six months, and as Henry had, by letter, required him (Francis) to give Paget a double of it, he had come to know his pleasure. Francis answered that, having a just quarrel with the Emperor, he had entered such a league,* "only defensive against the Emperor," with the said kings and the duke of Prussia, and expected the dukes of Saxony and Cleve to join, but had, for very love, left the first place for Henry and (upon its return, confirmed, in 15 or 20 days) would send it to Henry. Details further dialogue, in which Francis urged the advantage of joining such a great league, and said the king of Denmark should furnish 50 ships, the king of Sweden, who is rich in gold and silver, 60 (making "a hundred between them, adding their confederates of the Hans"), and the king of Scots 50 ships; besides furnishing 7,000 or 8,000 men and, at the charge of the demandant, 18,000 lansknecchts. Paget asked if in their leagues they did not include their allies. Francis replied yes, but this was only defensive, and Henry had not kept his league, for when the Emperor last invaded and Mons. de Terbes demanded 12 ships, he refused them. Paget said he thought his master had done all he ought, and wished every man had done the same to him; and Francis answered laughing that he said this because Henry so much esteemed the Emperor's amity, and now the Emperor had invaded his country of St. Paull, but since Henry refused to aid him before, according to the treaty, he would not again ask him. Paget said there was never reasonable thing proponed to his master but it received reasonable answer; and he was sure Henry was grieved at this hot war. Francis said he would chafe it still more, for Vendosme was besieging Turneham (or Dornem) with 8,000 footmen, &c. (detailed), which lay between Arde and Turwyn, and would then go to Arras; the duke of Cleves had taken a strong town in Friesland; and Longevale and the marshal of Cleves, with 13,000 or 15,000 footmen and 2,000 horse, had taken Hochstrate and now besieged Anvers, into which the Prince of Orange had only escaped with great loss, and which was probably by this time taken. He had written to them to take 200,000 cr. or 300,000 cr. as booty, and let it alone, or, if refused, to sack it but send Englishmen's goods out in safety. Paget said the English mer-

* See No. 487, and compare the account of it already given in England on p. 306.
6. V.

1542.

589. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

chants were much beholden to him, and if the news was true, he had "a great fordeale." He replied it was true as the Gospel, for he this morning had letters of it from his ambassador in England, to whom his spies in Flanders could send news in 24 hours, although the passages by land were stopped. He added that Orleans, who had 8,000 lans-knechts, 8,000 French adventurers, and 2,000 horse, would not sleep; and he himself would go in person, for he heard that the Emperor would be there. Paget asked what would become of the ambassadors, and was told that they should lie at some good town of Languedoc, and come sometimes to make good cheer and see the war.

Asks pardon for faults on his own part in the above discussions. Henry will know the truth of the news of Flanders. Francis said he received letters from England this morning, but Paget heard the same news bruited yesterday, and on Monday heard that all Flanders was revolted. Is sure Henry knows whether the kings aforesaid can furnish the said rate of ships.

They love not to hear of the pension as Paget has noted in all his conferences with the Admiral and French king, and the Card. of Turnon is reported by his secretary to have said that the French king expected Henry to join the Emperor against them. Also, since last despatch, the ambassador of Ferrare has said to Paget that he would the marriage of Orleans and Henry's daughter had gone forward, and, on Paget's saying the demand was too unreasonable, added that it had been as well to quit the debt that way as never to have it paid, for the French king said that Henry had broken league with him; and the English might be sure that whenever they asked the pension earnestly it would make a breach with France. This ambassador and the Cardinal of Ferrare are buckle and thong, and the Cardinal is one of the Privy Council, and he and the Cardinal of Lorraine "the King's only minions." Learns much from this ambassador, who says Henry practises with the Emperor, and has sent a bishop into Spain to conclude a league against France. Whether these reports are true, or whether the ambassador is only "a minister to practise" with Paget, he shall learn nothing that may touch Henry.*

If the ambassadors are left in Languedoc 12 or 10 leagues (that is almost 40 miles) from the King, it will be difficult to learn news. The King is here and departs in a day or two by water to Avignon; and, unless he tarries there, "we that go by land" are not like to see him until we come to the camp, for he has sent to the Dolphin to march on before. The Admiral rules alone, Turnon tarrying here and Anebault in the wars, while the Chancellor is prisoner in the tower of Burges whither Mons. de Nancy and 50 of the Guard led him from Argilly. Common bruit ascribes his ruin to refusal to seal certain writings; but credible report says he has been taken in a trip before in matters of finances, and that now he has persuaded the King that there was more money ready (through the salt and other impositions) than is now found, and that the King has taken this displeasure the rather to appease the Bryttons, who lately made insurrection for that matter. The President Montolon is sent for to be Chancellor. Thinks this King has written of it to his ambassador. Mons. St. Ravy, who went to Rome for a cardinal's hat for the Chancellor, is also sent for, from the Dolphin's band, to be committed to ward; which raises suspicion that his fall is due to some practice with the Bishop of Rome. General

* Of Westminster.

1542.

Boyer and the Chancellor's secretary are also in ward, but whether it be for want of money or to amass money, Paget cannot tell. Great means is made for money, and all that used to be put in bank at 5 or 8 per cent. the King will have for 10 per cent. Our practice to take Nice is discovered, and the captain of the castle executed by the duke of Savoy. Blanchefosse and Mons. de la Gryse departed two days ago to levy 7,000 or 8,000 Swiss, having tarried here for money, which Turnon has persuaded the merchant strangers to pay, although it was not due till after this fair. The Italians and Almaines, of whom he wrote, are shipped from Savon, beside Genes, to Spain. The Prior of Capes and Captain Blanckard with four galleys have gone from Marseilles to lie in wait between Genes and Barcelona. The duke of Alva, with 5,000 men, is at Perpignan, where man, woman, and child have been labouring at the fortification. This King has lost by fire at Marseilles a ship called the *Marguerite*, of 500 or 600 tons. The Landgrave of Hesse is in arms against the duke of Brunswick, which is likely to hinder proceedings against the Turk. One of the County Palantynes has come down towards Flanders with lansknecchts for the Emperor. One that came straight from the Turk's army, in the same vessel as this King's packet, says the galleys were not ready, nor Chevalier Daux arrived at Constantinople, nor the galleys likely to pass on this side Cecile; and "here we begin to say that we pass not much for th'army by sea," and our biscuit will furnish our army by land, for in Spain is great scarcity of corn. Lyons, 9 Aug., midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 14, part in cipher. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijs.

Caius College
MS. 597,
p. 152.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk, with the cipher passage deciphered.

Pp. 10.

9 Aug.

590. EDMOND HARVEL TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 109.

Wrote on the 30th ult. Letters from Constantinople of 10 July affirm that the Turk's navy shall not issue out this year; which is evident. There is no mention of the Turk's going to Hungary. Polin, the French ambassador, has been greatly honoured and received rich presents, but no conclusion is known. It is divulged that war is published in France, and that the French have taken Villa Franca beside Nisa in Provence. "By relations from Almayne the Christian host went always forwards towards Buda courageously," and should not lack. The Venetians have arrested certain gentlemen of Bressa for treason. Their orator writes from Rome that the Bishop has "taken certain Englishmen* which intended to have slain Pole." Venice, 9 Aug. 1542.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

9 Aug.

591. PORTUGAL.

R. O.

Decree of John III. of Portugal prohibiting the unlading of merchandise imported by his subjects from Flanders, England, &c., at places more than 10 leagues from the frontier. Lisbon, 9 Aug. 1542.

Portuguese, pp. 6. Modern Copy from the Archives of Torre do Tombo. (R.T. 104, No. 110.)

10 Aug.

592. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasen's
A.P.C., 20.

Meeting at Windsor, 10 Aug. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

[Next entries are 12 and 13 Aug.]

* See Nos. 535, 539, and 551.

1542.

10 Aug. 593. [The PRIVY COUNCIL] to SIR THOS. CHEYNEY.
R. O.

The Frenchmen have laid siege to Turneham, and are like to win it, and so go to Montory, "and finally to achieve so much of the Low Parts" as may be no less to the King's detriment than the Emperor's. The King has, therefore, written to Wallop asking how many men might relieve them if sent over in haste.* To be ready "for the enterprise of that country you wot of," you shall see those near you, with diligence, put their numbers in order as appointed, that there may be "suddenly turned over" 1,500 or 2,000 men, and see to have shipping ready. It will please the King to advertise him how many he can trust to have there at an hour's warning. Enclose "the letters" with a book of the names of those appointed to make men in Kent. The letters are to be sent to the sheriff to deliver, and the book he may keep. The purpose he must keep most secret.

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Treasurer, x^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

10 Aug. 594. [The PRIVY COUNCIL] to WALLOP.
R. O.
St. P., ix. 119.

The King has heard his letters of the 7th, and those of De Rieulx, and the declaration of Awdeley and Palmer, sent with them. Wallop must thank De Rieulx for his letters and promise to travail to get him some Englishmen, advising him meanwhile to take the best men of war of his frontier garrisons, supplying their place with townsmen, and stay his enemies (to give them an overthrow, considering they are the flower of all their garrisons, would make way for some exploit upon their strongest towns, and they could not both give an overthrow and hurt any strong town); and so encourage him. The King's inclination, which Wallop must keep most secret, is that, if the Regent commission De Rieulx to treat for a reciproque, as the ambassador here has written to her, Wallop shall have such a commission for that purpose as will show the Emperor that the King tenders the necessity of his countries as their ancient amity requires. Wallop shall with all diligence report how many Englishmen might, with De Rieulx's men, meet the Frenchmen in the field, or stay their further enterprises.

P.S.—Received his letters of the 8th, and will send them to the King at Sonninghill. In writing to De Rieulx he should "touch the small number of Mons. de Vandosmes camp that he may thereby conceive the better courage t'encounter with the same."

Draft, pp. 7. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wallop, x^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

10 Aug. 595. The PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.
R. O.
St. P., ix. 122.

The King has just received letters from Wallop, lieutenant at Guisnes, and letters (herewith) from De Reulx to Wallop, desiring some Englishmen to help them. Seeing the Frenchmen's extreme proceedings, the King is inclined to show himself a most hearty friend to the Emperor, "though he be yet unbound for anything passed between them," and desires Chapuys to write to the Regent to commission De Reulx to conclude with Wallop in that behalf, to whom the King will send like commission. The King can easily furnish men, being there and ready to go thither, so that both forces joined may give your enemies an overthrow, being the flower of their garrisons, and percase take some of their strongest holds before they can reinforce them. Require answer by bearer.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Th'Emperor's ambassador.

* From this point to the end the letter is printed in St. P., ix. 120,

1542.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
42.]

2. Original letter of which the above is the draft. Dated Windsor, 10 Aug. 1542. *Signed by* Canterbury, Durham, Winchester, and Wriothesley.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

10 Aug. 596. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Ib. No. 47.]

Has just received the enclosed letter from the King's Privy Councillors, which requires a speedy answer. Is sending his secretary to the Privy Council to ascertain if anything can be done for the defence of Tourneham without waiting for the Queen's answer. London, 10 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

10 Aug. 597. CHAPUYS to [DE ROEULX.*]

R. O.
[Ib. No. 44.]

"I received yesterday your favor of the 7th inst., and read also the copy of that addressed to the Governor of Guisnes of the same date." Has shown both to the King and his Councillors, who were so pleased with the contents that they will probably give assistance "to that country where you are." At least so these Councillors think, but they will bargain first to prevent the King being a loser. For the present they have asked me to write to the Queen to give you power to treat with the Governor of Guisnes, who will receive like powers. London, 10 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

10 Aug. 598. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Ib. No. 43.]

Wrote on the 20th ult. of the arrival of a secretary† of the king of France. Since then he and the French ambassador resident have gone to the King, when, by all accounts, they had a very cold reception, though the Ambassador told the Venetian Secretary they could not have had a better. The Secretary immediately left by water for Gravesend, accompanied by the Ambassador, who wanted to see the King's naval preparations. He instructed his colleague to tell Francis that the ships could not be ready before two months; but Chapuys knows that three or four of them are already at sea, and that in a week or two there will be 8 more, besides the galley of which Wyatt, it is thought, will be captain, and vice-admiral of the whole fleet. For further news encloses copy of his letter to the Queen of Hungary. London, 10 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, pp. 2.

10 Aug. 599. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Ib. No. 46.]

He will see the news of this country by what Chapuys writes to the Emperor, and the copy of his letters to the Queen. His lordship, no doubt, knows those of the Low Countries from the Queen; but considering that, in this dangerous season, letters may miscarry, sends a summary. On 14 July Orleans laid siege to Dampvillers, which was soon carried by assault. The French made the most of their victory, publishing that Danvilliers was stronger than Thionville, which the Duke was to invest on the 25th or 26th following. Then Longueval and Martin van Rossen, with forces from Cleves and Gueldres, entered Brabant

* In the Spanish Calendar this letter is said to be addressed to Granvelle, but it is without doubt the letter sent to De Roeulx upon receipt of No. 595, and apparently accompanied the letter there referred to, in the footnote on p. 87, as addressed to Count Botulf, which name is, of course, a misreading of De Roeulx. Granvelle remained in Spain until the end of October.

† L'Aubespine.

1542.

599. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—*cont.*

on the 15th. After ravaging the neighbourhood of Bos le Duc (Bois le Duc), they won Hocstrate, and on the 26th encamped in sight of Antwerp. That afternoon 5,000 Walloons made a *sortie*, and took two carts (of ammunition and artillery), a large number of cows, and some prisoners, an encouragement after the slight loss which the prince of Orange suffered the day before. On the 28th the enemy raised the siege, and went to Louvain, sacking and burning on the way, and on the 3rd or 4th inst. were near Louvain, and by letters from Antwerp of the 5th were expected to make an attack on that city. The Queen meanwhile is doing her utmost for the defence of the country.

On the side of Artois has letters from Du Roeulx that Vendome had attempted Tourneghem, which was hardly defensible (*bonne*), and that La Montoyre was not yet finished. Du Roeulx says he would do his best without risking the small force under him; and that the French in Artois were very strong; also that the captain of Guisnes was willing to co-operate in the enterprise, which I have heretofore signified.* But I fear if anything happen to those two places the King's energy will cool. London, 10 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, pp. 3.

10 Aug.

[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
45.]

600. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Just after closing and sealing this packet, received from the Privy Councillors the letter† of which a copy is enclosed. Is now preparing the departure of two messengers, the one to the Queen Regent and the other to this King's Council to induce him to send immediate help to Tourneghem, as there is scarcely time to wait for the Queen's answer, and the communication mentioned in their letter. Forgot to mention in writing to the Emperor, that, since the commencement of the war, the Princess has been daily inquiring after the health of the Emperor and the Queen, lamenting their troubles. London, 10 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

10 Aug.

Kaulek, 447.
(The whole
text.)

601. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

The day on which he was to be at Windsor to communicate with the Privy Council, the Emperor's ambassador had had assignation to be there, and, when both appeared, Norfolk, as eldest and first in authority, declared that, war having arisen between Francis and the Emperor, great armies being assembled on both sides, they, as neighbours of both, had to be on their guard, and so the King their master had decided to make such preparation that he could prevent and resent any attack; and, as their subjects were ill-treated at sea by barks equipped for war roving upon their coasts, to the hindrance of their traffic, they were sending out their ships of war to protect navigation and preserve the immunity of their ports, roads, and franchises; and, likewise, as the King of Scotland had reviewed his people and taken order to have all his forces ready upon warning, they had decided to do the like; concluding that, as their master desired to live at peace, so he was resolved to endure no wrong, and the ambassadors were informed of this that they might write it to their masters. Thereupon the Emperor's ambassador having said what seemed good to him, which was no great thing, Marillac thanked them for so openly declaring their

* The enterprise, of course, is that of Montreuil, of which he wrote to Mary of Hungary on the 29th June, and to the Emperor on the 30th. † No. 595.

1542.

King's intention to remain neutral, and assured them that it was Francis's intention to preserve their subjects like his own, and no wise infringe their franchises, and he promised to write, as he had already done upon the message (*propos*) by the personage they lately sent to him.

Thinks that under the sweetness of these words of theirs, there is much poison hidden, for, in announcing their preparations by sea and land they make known that it is for war, as might be presumed from the preparations heretofore, and in specifying the cause they indicate sufficiently that it is against Francis and the king of Scotland, "pour autant que sur ce ilz causoient leurs subjectz estre sy mal traictez par moy." Having caused the said ambassador to withdraw, they specified to Marillac that the Normans gave them all these causes of complaint; that a ship of Dieppe having taken a Flemish hulk, carried ten or twelve Englishmen, who were in it, to Dieppe, which was intolerable; that another little ship of Dieppe had taken within their streams a hulk laden with salt belonging to their subjects; that ships of war were roving about the Isle of Wight near Anthonne, so that their subjects were afraid to traffic; that they would not permit ships of war to sojourn in their roads or ports, unless constrained to it by weather, nor to take Flemish ships which they had freighted with necessaries for Calais, such as men, wood, stone, or victuals. Replied promptly that the Englishmen taken to Dieppe had no cause for complaint, having been at once liberated, as appeared by the acts of the Admiralty Court, which they themselves showed, and those who took the Flemish ship could not put the Englishmen ashore in England without risk of losing their prize; that the ship taken at the mouth of their river was likewise Flemish, as well as the master and mariners, and those who took it could not think that the English had so soon bought it (for they did not keep it long), and at any rate their war ships recovered it without the French opposing them, and they kept the Dieppe crew prisoners at Dover, as pirates, although they showed by letters of the Vice-Admiral that they had only been six days at sea and had done no other damage than to the said Flemish ship, and therefore it was Marillac, not they, who had cause to complain of their maltreatment of those poor men of Dieppe; for the rest, to hinder French ships of war from tarrying upon these coasts was directly against the treaties, which expressly say that they may go, come, and remain at will, provided they do not exceed 100 fighting men (*hommes de guerre*); and finally that to save Flemish ships because freighted by Englishmen, besides being contrary to every observance of war, would permit the Flemings to hurt us and prevent our hurting them, for every Flemish ship would profess to be freighted by Englishmen, it being notorious that in times of war there is no merchandise of the Emperor's subjects which has not a false bill of lading (*adveu*) from those of London. In truth, to grant such requests would hinder all traffic by Francis's subjects and take away all means of hurting his enemies, and to make them is as much as to say that they seek a quarrel; and to this end they prepare the ten ships of war which have been equipped and will sail within 7 or 8 days. Their preparation by land, it is notorious, is to invade the King of Scotland, for the "Conte de Clerance,"* with the fugitives of Scotland,† is despatched towards Barvich with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and Norfolk has said to Marillac that if need be he will be there. The ambassador of the said King, who came hither, remained eight days in Court unable to speak with the King, with such reception and treatment that, besides having

* The Earl of Rutland. See Vol. XVI, p. 228 note.

† The Earl of Angus and his brother.

1542.

601. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

a servant of his kept two days in prison, a place was prepared in a tower of Windsor in which to lock him up on pretext that he was only come to spy. However, in the end, these rigors were mitigated, and letters have been delivered on both sides for surrender of prisoners and reparation of excesses on the frontiers, "qui n'est que prétexte de l'amuser affin qu'on puisse surprendre les Escocoyz au despourveu." He was reproached with this last league made between France, Sweden, Denmark, and others, of which it was said that this traitor Cardinal of St. Andrew's was the cause, as also he had hindered the interview which was to have been last year at York. This the ambassador intimated to Marillac, by one of his men, having himself no opportunity because he is kept too closely (*de trop court*), and is not yet altogether despatched.

The above are the indications that the English will move, and with them are to be considered the particulars heretofore written, to which he has nothing to add but that he is just informed that Mr. Chenay, called milord Varden,† is to-day departed to levy a number of men in Kent to pass in haste to Guynes; by which people judge that some effort is to be made on Francis's frontiers.

French. Headed: [London,] 10 Aug. *Marked as sent by Henry.*

10 Aug. 602. FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 120.

Maitre Claude de l'Aubespine, one of his secretaries, has brought Henry's letter and made his declaration, showing that he is grieved, for the sake of Christendom, at the war between the Emperor and Francis, his friends. Need not repeat the causes which forced him to it, as Laubespine showed them amply. If the Emperor would repair the injuries he has done and restore what he detains, Francis would sooner choose Henry's mediation for an accord than any other. When the treaty with the king of Sweden, which is sent to the other princes joined in it to be signed, is sent back, Henry shall have a copy; and Francis hopes that he will enter it. Es[cript] a [Lyons] le x^{me} jour d'aoust, l'an m^vexlij. *Signed. Countersigned:* Bochetel.

French, pp. 2. Injured by damp. Seal injured. Add. Endd.

2. Copy of the preceding from Marillac's letter book.

French.

Kaulek, 447.
(The whole
text.)

10 Aug.
Kaulek, 446.
(Abstract.)

603. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

Has received his of the 1st. The absence of the English ambassador, who had come to Lyons before, and with whom Francis wished first to speak, has prevented his replying sooner to his good brother's message by L'Aubespine. Does so now (copy enclosed), and Marillac shall present the letter and report his reception of it and his intentions, for, according to his ambassador, he has no wish to make war on Francis. Still Marillac must be vigilant. Marillac's news of Longueval is the first received here (because the roads are everywhere stopped), and he shall continue to report what he hears about that affair.

Has charged the duke of Vendosme to invade his enemies on the side of Flanders and Arthois, and destroy some little forts prejudicial to Terouenne. If this is spoken of Marillac shall assure the English that nothing will be done to their prejudice. *Countersigned:* Bochetel.

French. Headed: Lyons, 10 Aug.

[** A modern transcript of the first half of this letter is in R.O. The rest is printed in full by Kaulek.]

† That is, lord warden of the Cinque Ports.

1542.

11 Aug. 604. CHAPUYS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 123.

Has received their letters of yesterday, and seen that* of Mons. de Roelux, which is conformable to that (sent herewith) which he writes to Chapuys. They will have the news from Mons. de Valopt. On receipt of their letters despatched at once to the Queen, yet, as the danger is so pressing, lest the saying, *Dum Romani consulunt, Saguntum expugnatur*, should fit this occasion, begs them to intercede with the King to lend assistance at once. Assures them that in return the Emperor will do more for the King, and will pay all expenses. London, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijs.

11 Aug. 605. WILLIAM GONSON to THOS. MYLLDMAYE.

R. O.

"Loving son," at this point I have had your letter written this day at Chellmysford, and perceive you have command to prepare 20 footmen, and that you would be holpen with bows, arrows, and bills, if you lack any, and that I should write how you shall act and whether you shall prepare coats for the men. Although the preparation of 20 men be much, you must needs do it, and as for bows, &c., I am compelled to buy for myself and so must you; and I suppose you must prepare coats. Mr. Chancellor, who this day departed from London, can best inform you. Deptford, 11 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

11 Aug. 606. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote on the 9th what was then done by Mons. de Vandosme. Yesterday, Vandosme, with the Count de Bryan, Mons. de Kerkey, and the provost de Paris, went to Mountory with 500 horse, leaving De Bees with the camp at Tourneham, and thence to Arde to dinner. Where they intended to burn Oderwicke and other churches, hearing that the Great Master lay there, they, instead, sent a trumpet to know whether he would give them battle in an indifferent place, for where he is are too many ditches. Is not sure whether the trumpet was sent. Yesterday 700 horsemen of the Great Master's issued out of Oderwicke towards Northkerke, and killed 100 Frenchmen who were spoiling the country. An espial yesterday saw them uncovering Tourneham castle and undermining the walls to overthrow it, the camp lying beside the town for two or three days yet, and then going to the new river beside St. Omerz to see what the Great Master will do. The espial saw 500 men join the camp, the daily increase of which Wallop mistrusts; for if they conceive from the daily coming over of Englishmen that the King will make war against them, they may "make some course." Guisnes will, in two or three days, be no meet enterprise for their numbers, "and specially that nation, although Bourgonions be now so much afraid of them." A poor man of Bredenerd, taken by the French and ransomed, has just reported that the Great Master has made a bridge over the river at his camp beside Oderwike; which camp daily increases and shall number, within two or three days, 30,000 men, and yesterday 500 horsemen joined it.

Mr. Ponynges, with his men, and Wallop, with Mr. Long's, have been making up the braie betwixt the bulwark next the mill and travers wall, "which wall I trust will be at his height within iiij or v days, being a very warlike piece to behold." The Gate House rises fast, and begins to cover much of the castle gate. This night or to-morrow will be a good quantity of water round the castle, and therefore they sleep more quietly. Guisnes, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

1542.

606. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

P.S.—My lord Chancellor's men arrived yesterday at Calais, and will to-day be here. Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations' men came thither this morning.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

11 Aug. 607. RICHARD WODDALL to SIR RIC. LONGE.

R. O.

On the 4th inst. I arrived with my company at Guisnes, and presented your letters to Mr. [Wallop], who for your sake appointed me to a fair bulwark, and willed me and my friends to take his house as boldly as I would yours. Mr. Wallop would have me write to you to help me to a tent or pavilion, which he reckons necessary whatever happen, and thinks, too, I should have a horse, to exercise myself at leisure amongst the other gentlemen here "that daily useth that pastime." I beg you to help me therein, and will pay for the horse as you command, for I cannot "recover" one here. Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Pawlmer, and other gentlemen received me kindly for your sake. Please thank them. Those who bought your bows deceived you, for they are mostly little worth, but I trust to recover better shortly. The Frenchmen have won Dorneham by appointment and Mowntory, which was relinquished at their approach. It is thought the Bourgonyons will shortly make them a banquet. Guisnes, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: of the Privy Chamber. Endd.

608. For a TREATY with CHARLES V.

R. O.

"The chieff poyntes that Grandevela did sticke apon, having in other agreed to the articles," with "our brief answer to the sayd poyntes."

[A statement of the negociations of Bonner and Thirlby in Spain, giving the points in order with the answers in the margin opposite them. Most of the answers state, in defence of the articles, that they were passed by common consent of the Commissioners, *i.e.*, of Chapuys and Henry's VIII.'s deputies.]

That the second article be cancelled and drawn as in the treaty of Cambray without the restriction of the merchants. *Answer.*—The restriction is in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom and indifferent, and was understood in former treaties.

That the fifth article of rebels, traitors, and fugitives, be likewise drawn, and reason had for the subjects of the Emperor and the Empire. *Answer.*—It is conformable to reason and strict amity, and the subjects are provided for by the wording.

That the sixth and seventh articles be likewise reformed; and the seventh put as in previous treaties, where is no mention of the islands* there specified. *Answer.*—They conform to the words of former treaties and contain what the Emperor is to lend; and the specification in the seventh article is the specification of what was in the former treaties.

In the eighth article it should be considered that the Emperor cannot lend soldiers except at increased pay; and moreover it seems equitable that aid should last as long as needed, and at the cost of the lender. *Answer.*—The article is indifferent, and may be altered after the treaty is made; and it was so modified for reasons given by Chapuis.

The change in the comprehension of the kingdoms of Spain with regard to aid seems serious. *Answer.*—It was deliberated, and the King showed good inclination, but finally [it seemed] that this kind of defence is not suitable for Spain or Ireland.

Consideration should be had that the Emperor be not bound to lend this subsidy if actually at war, with which he was threatened, in Italy

* The Channel Islands. *See pp. 350, 351.*

1542.

against France and the Turk, who are common enemies. *Answer.*—The article is equal, but the consideration is not reciprocal.

In the thirteenth, the treaty of intercourse should be formed as in the treaty of Cambray. *Answer.*—We see no just causes for this.

The 15th might be modified to permit, in the event of an invasion, treaty for the cessation of the invasion. In the 17th the King of the Romans ought to be comprehended. In the 18th it might be provided that, in case of contravention, the prince offending should have opportunity to excuse himself. *Answer.*—These points can be considered by the princes after the treaty is made.

The indication of war shall be by common consent, and the time according to the progress of affairs. *Answer.*—It seems very much the Emperor's interest that it should be made as soon as possible, unless he has from elsewhere hope of concord.

Account should be had of defence against the Turk. *Answer.*—This may be better done afterwards.

A convenient concession might be made in the subsidy by the Emperor for the opening of the war by the King. *Answer.*—This is concluded in England and Flanders.

Lat., pp. 2. In cipher, with modern decipher attached.

R. O. 2. Contemporary decipher of the preceding.

Lat., pp. 4. Slightly mutilated.

11 Aug. 609. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 124.

Upon the arrival of my lord of Westminster, they have done their best for the setting forth of his instructions. The declaration of their conferences with the Emperor's council, he refers to my lord of Westminster as a man of truth, wit, and learning, especially as he carries a remembrance of the pith of their doings signed by them both; with the coming also of Mons. de Curriere, otherwise called Philippe de Montmorence, captain of the guard of the Almaines.* By my lord of Westminster, received the cipher. Begs the King to remember his suits made heretofore and now, by Sir Ant. Browne and Mr. Hennage, touching the signing of his bill and his diets, now behind. Barbastro, 11 Aug.

Copy in Bonner's hand, headed by him, "The copy of the bishop of London's letters sent to the King's Majesty by my lord of Westm." P. 1. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

12 Aug. 610. The PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUTS.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 125.

Since our last letters, we have heard that Tornehan and Montoire are surrendered to the French, of which being sorry, we nevertheless hope that this will suffice to express the misfortune of Sagunto, which you mentioned in your letters.† Seeing how few men Mons. de Vendosme has, viz., 3,000 Picards, 2,000 Normans, and 2,000 *enfants* of Paris, he will not dare to besiege any strong place; still, as we promised in our last letters, we have obtained commission for Mons. de Walloppe to treat with Mons. de Rieulx. Windsor, 12 Aug.

French. Draft in Mason's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to th'Emperor's ambassador, xiº Aug. aº xxxiiiijº.

12 Aug. 611. THOMAS SMITH to GARDINER.

Cott. Appx.,
xxvii. 80.
B. M.

[A treatise upon the pronunciation of Greek, arranged in three books, which the writer afterwards printed at Paris (in 1568), and which

* The punctuation used in the State Papers here seems to be wrong.

† No. 604.

1542.

611. THOMAS SMITH to GARDINER—*cont.*

has been reprinted by S. Haverkamp in his *Sylloge Altera Scriptorum*, etc., pp. 469-574.]

Derived great pleasure from Gardiner's conversation when he waited upon him the other day at Hampton Court, partly officially and partly for the sake of consulting him. This pronunciation of Greek which they [at Cambridge] have used for seven years he then briefly defended, and Gardiner opposed with such arguments as he had before written to Cheke; but there was no opportunity in conversation to argue the matter at length. Points out the magnitude of the punishment imposed by the edict* in comparison with the offence, and details encouragement which he received in France and Italy to continue this pronunciation, from Christophorus Landinus at Orleans and from Strazelius at Paris. From a Greek whom he met at Paris in *Bernardæo clauistro* he could learn nothing, as they could not understand each other, but Strazelius gave him the opinions of a learned Greek at Padua named Janus.

The remainder of the first book and the whole of the second book are occupied with details of pronunciation and opinions of scholars upon them.

In the third book he gives the history of the introduction of the new pronunciation at Cambridge seven years ago, when Gardiner was away in France or Italy. He and Cheke and John Ponet introduced it, a Greek comedy was acted with it, and a most distinguished man of letters, John Redman, S.T.P., always used it. Four years passed, and all who held any reputation were using it. Then Smith went to France, and the King gave the Greek lecture to Cheke, who spent the first six days of his lecture upon the amendment of pronunciation. Then arose Ratliffus and announced his opposition, instigated by those who knew no more than himself, and caused much rioting. Peace followed, and until Gardiner's edict the youth of Cambridge gave itself to the study of Greek with much fervour. Argues the necessity for the innovation, and concludes with an earnest petition for it to be allowed. Cambridge, 12 Aug. 1542.

Latin, pp. 65. In several different handwritings, the last ten pages apparently being Smith's own. *Seal* (a three-masted ship).

12 Aug.
R. O.

612. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

Yesterday afternoon the French host departed from Tornham into Brednarde, and lay the night at Colencope, between Els and Frofond, about a mile beyond the river, bruited this day to overthrow the church at Owderkyrk, and then all other churches in Brednarde of any strength, and send the bells to Arde for "necessary uses." The foundation stones of the new works at Montauray are carried to Arde, "and the French intend to rase the great old tower which hath so long remained and borne the name of Montauray." The French captains bruit that 6,000 Bretons landed, three days ago, at St. Valerys, beyond Abbaville, to join them. Calais, 12 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a^o 1542.

12 Aug. 613. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday of the order the Frenchmen took for undermining and overthrowing Tourneham and Mountory. For further knowledge, sent out four espials, one to Daverne and Waste, another to Muttrel, and two to the camp, who report as follows:—

One sent to the camp, who was there threatened for a spy, heard it bruited that, but for Englishmen, they would have taken St. Omez, Bourbroughe, and Gravelinges; and that, from Tourneham, they should go to Ayre, Arras and along those frontiers. The other from the camp

* See No. 327 (3).

1542.

heard say that they would have taken Bourbroughe, Gravelinges and St. Omez, but "the King's Majesty hath forbidden them not to go there;" also he heard that "when they bruit one way they intend otherwise;" and that the camp should remove this night past to Olske, a league from Tourneham towards Bredenerd; which removing is this morning affirmed, and that they will lie there until they have totally overthrown Tourneham and Mountory. The two espials sent to Daverne, Chamer de Boiz and Muttrell, agree that there are coming, between Amiens and Muttrell, a great number of lanceknights, and that certain Brittons are coming by sea. One he sent as far as Normandy, to recover two mares stolen from Ballingham, saw 2,000 lanceknights between Amyas and Abbeville, and also divers companies of adventurers coming to seek wages. So that the camp daily increases, being very nigh neighbours here upon whom he keeps close watch.

Begs them once again to send pikes for the soldiers lately come hither, who brought only bows and bills. Guisnes, 12 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1542.

12 Aug. 614. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter, and as to Tourneh[em] and La Montoire, is grieved, but it is better that the enemies took that than anything else, and their demolishing of them is a sign that they could not keep them. Thanks him for his evident desire to have had Englishmen to aid the writer in this war; but since it has not pleased the King, he will look elsewhere, and hopes that some day the King will know that the good of this country is the good of his own realm, and that our enemies detain as much and more from him than they do from us. As to their boast about sending a trumpet to offer battle, none has come; nor was there any need, seeing that I was four days encamped a league and a half from them with much fewer men than they, where they might see my watch fires and hear my drums; and I have since come here, not for fear of them but to provide for affairs, leaving at Sainte Marie Querke only three ensigns of foot, who have been two days and nights without alarm. In keeping on the defensive I only do my duty, since the French king assails us without warning, sending daily to the Queen that he would not begin the war, and would keep the truce, [and] Mons. de Vendosme has written as much to me; and yet when the Turk has invaded Christendom he suborned a great number who were ready to go against the Turk, and has thrown them into Brabant, and at the same time an army into Luxembourg and another here, having allied with the Turk to destroy the Emperor and, consequently, Christendom. They need not wonder at being fifteen days in this country without being fought with, for I have been three months in their country, and others longer, without seeing sign of combat. I will be guided by the service of the Emperor, with the advice of those with me. Piedbroucq, 12 Aug. '42. *Signed*.

French, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: Mons. de Rieulx to Mr. Wallopp, 12 Aug. 1542.

12 Aug. 615. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No. 49.

Sends the Sieur de Courrieres, captain of his body guard, to declare his intentions touching the charge brought by the bp. of Westminster. Desires credence for him and Chapuys. Monçon, 12 Aug. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

1542.

12 Aug. 616. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
48.]

His man arrived on the 22nd ult. with his despatch of the 30 June, and memoranda of what he had transacted with the Queen of Hungary, and of his communications with the King of England and his Council touching the treaty of closer amity. Having examined these and the draft treaty brought by the bp. of Westminster, four conferences were held with him and the bp. of London. Subjoins an account of what passed.

The two ambassadors first exhibited the draft treaty signed by the King at the beginning and end, and delivered an unsigned copy (copy herewith) and offered to pass the treaty in that form, for which they had full powers, urging haste. The following objections were raised:—(1) That some articles were couched in terms which the Emperor could not honestly allow; (2) others should be amplified, explained and made equal; (3) others should be referred to the Queen of Hungary or Chapuys. In the 2d. article, relating to *hantise* and intercourse, a new limitation had been introduced, making it extend only to merchants, which would make the Emperor's other subjects resident in England amenable to the laws, and consequently imply the Emperor's consent to his subjects living there in accordance with the new opinion of the King; but the ambassadors refused to modify the article. [The articles for a defensive league against all persons cannot be allowed to pass, as they are manifestly intended to include the Pope. The ambassadors replied that the article and clause were substantially the same as in the treaty of Cambray, and that out of regard for the Emperor they had consented to the Pope not being expressly mentioned. But the Imperial Councillors answered again that at the time of that treaty there were no difficulties between the Holy See and England, and the then Pope (Clement VII.) was expressly comprised in it. They added that Henry* might trust the Emperor to fulfil his engagements, and that as he did not acknowledge the Pope's spiritual power, he need not fear his temporal, unaided by other princes. The ambassadors could not deny their arguments, but refused to modify the article.

The ambassadors insisted on the comprehension of the islands† which have been included, for defence, with England, saying that the King and his predecessors have peacefully possessed them—that they are so small that there is no likelihood of an enterprise with 10,000 men being made upon them, and that to make difficulty about it would annoy the King.

The Imperial Ministers demanded that the article about rebels and fugitives should be worded as in the treaty of Cambray, viz., that they are not to be harboured but expelled; for such restitution might lead to inconveniences. The ambassadors replied that the French king had accorded it, and that Chapuys had made no difficulty about it. It was answered that the Emperor would not take example by the promises of the French king, but would treat in good faith, and this was to the King of England's advantage, for the Emperor had no occasion to prosecute rebels in England. This expulsion is injurious to the trade of the Low Countries, and all the more suspicious considering the new opinion of the King, and that the words used by the ambassadors, and their insistence upon this point, show that their master would use it against such as were fugitives for refusing to accept the new opinion, whom the Emperor could not conscientiously surrender. The ambassadors being asked why there was no mention made of rebels to the Empire, replied that their comprehension would be too general. They were then pressed as to the dukes

* The page of the transcript containing this portion is missing. † The Channel Islands.

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of Cleves and Holstein, whose rebellion, and the wrong they did to the Emperor and his nieces was notorious; but nothing could be obtained therein.

To the ambassadors frequent remark that Chapuys made no difficulty in this and the preceding articles, it was answered that he remitted all to the Emperor's determination, and that there were things agreed by the English which they afterwards changed, such as the removal of Spain from the specific [clause of] defence to the general. And as it was suspected that other changes might be made which Chapuys had not seen, nothing was said of the diversity of the draft he sent, so as not to reveal that he had sent it. They confessed that their master had once accorded the comprehension of Spain, but the Council, at which Norfolk was present, dissuaded him; and they affirmed that the articles were substantially as concluded, whereas the contrary is evident when the drafts are compared, notably, in the article of defence, about the army by sea, which is another point as Chapuys well considers, to the Emperor's disadvantage.

Further articles which the English will not modify:—(1) A clause which seems to bind the Emperor to send aid, even if at war, in Italy, against the Turk or the French, whereas the King ought rather to aid him against the Turk. (2) The insufficient pay for horse and foot. (3) The intercourse, which they will not have as in the treaty of Cambray, but refer to the treaty of 1520, a point noticed in the despatch (*advis*) of the Emperor's sister.

On the article forbidding one party to treat without the other, it was suggested that to stop invasion one party might treat alone, provided that nothing was done to the other's prejudice. The ambassadors left that for consideration after the treaty was concluded. As to the bonds, &c., requisite for observance of the treaty, if one party complain of its infraction the case should be submitted to deputies of both before *voyes de faict* are resorted to.

As to the declaration of war against France, the only difficulty made was about the time, which the Emperor could not fix till he saw the result of the present enterprises of the French king and Turk against him, and of the army of the Empire against the Turk. As to the aid demanded by Henry if he should make particular war on Francis, has readily consented, provided the article be amended honestly, the aid not to be obligatory, and the Low Countries to be assisted, if necessary, by the said army. As to the enterprise of Montreuil, which the Emperor desires above all things, he refers it and all that the King would enterprise against France to his sister.

After four days' conference on the above points, no agreement was come to with the English ambassadors, who said they had no commission to admit alterations, and advised that objections should be made as few as possible, lest the King should be offended, promising their good offices therein. It was then agreed that some one should be sent to England from the Emperor's Court to promote the matter. Sends therefore the Sieur de Courrieres, captain of his body guard, whom Henry knows well, the present instructions being drawn up for him and Chapuys. Gives a summary, declaring his mind, at great length, as to (1) *hantise*, (2) comprehension of the Pope, (3) the islands, (4) rebels, (5) the dukes of Cleves and Holstein,, (6) inclusion of the Emperor's kingdoms *de par deca* in the defence, and exemption of the Emperor from the obligation to defend England if he be at war on the side of Italy, with the Turk or with France; (7) duration of the aid to the Low Countries; (8) pay of horse and foot; (9) intercourse of England and the Low Countries,

1542.

616. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—cont.

on which they must be guided by the Queen of Hungary, as the Emperor has no copy of the treaty of 1520, and lost all but an unsigned one of that of Cambray in the expedition to Algiers; (10) the condition that one party is not to treat without the other; (11) the liberty granted to either party to proceed against the other for contravention of the treaty; (12) whether the English wish Ferdinand to be included (which need not be insisted on if opposed); (13) time of declaration of war (the Emperor's demands against France should not be specified beforehand); (14) the enterprise against Montreuil.

Though Francis has practised against the Emperor in Italy, in Flanders and on this side of Roussillon and Navarre, and now masses great forces on this side, he has not as yet broken with the Emperor, but continues to talk of peace; and the Emperor would still temporise with him, to see what he will do, before being bound to another war and to abstain from treating without England, and not enterprise anything against Montreuil, which would mean a return to open war. They must delay until the Emperor notifies to his sister and them his final intention; but if the French meanwhile break openly, they shall conclude the treaty, by the advice of his said sister. They may excuse delays by the necessity of consulting with the Queen, and De Courrieres may go over to Flanders. The Emperor will forthwith provide two "zabres," and if the English do the like, news will pass continually. Finally, they must press again for aid against the Turk, with the further argument that the Pope will refuse it, owing to this treaty, while France will instigate the Turk the more to attack the Emperor and him.

The ambassadors, after their first conference, desired a memorandum of the points† on which difficulty was made; which has been given them, that they might make a written reply, but they have not done so. The difficulty about the King of England's titles will be avoided by the course mentioned in a previous letter to the Queen of Hungary. Leaves to her and De Praet the question about giving pensions to Henry's chief councillors, having already written to her to give them presents and excuse the pensions. Will observe the promise‡ Chapuys took in his name not to treat, before next October, to each other's prejudice, and to keep it secret; but will accept overtures from the Pope, the King of France, and others, to prevent war, and the promise may be prolonged upon that condition. Monçon, 12 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, pp. 27.

12, 13

Aug.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 20.

617. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Sonninghill, 12 Aug. Present: Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

Sonninghill, 13 Aug. Present: As above. Business:—Letters sent to Sir Thos. Cheyney, the mayor and the lieutenant of the castle of Dover, that, since the King had won the pier of Dover clear out of the sea, their liberties should not extend to it. Letter sent to Tuke to appoint to all the posts between London and Berwick 3 horses, instead of their ordinary one horse, and allow them 2s. a day instead of 1s. -

[*.* Next entry is 15-18 Aug.]

13 Aug.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 129.

618. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

According to their former advertisement, send him the King's commission to commune with Mons. de Rieulx, if he have like commission from the Regent. For secrecy and surety, the King refers the meeting to Wallop's appointment. On their meeting he shall say that

† See No. 608. ‡ See No. 440 (2).

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when Vandosme and the French first laid siege to Turneham, the King, believing it could have been relieved by the men of Guisnes, wrote to the Regent to commission De Rieulx to conclude with Wallop for its relief, but, as Turneham and Mountory are now won past recovery, and the enemy so few, 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse, that they dare not besiege any place that might hold them any time, the cause of that commission seems to be gone; nevertheless, if De Rieulx thinks the French will lay siege to any place that can hold out long enough for men to be conveyed over, because he dare not adventure his men as he might have done when they were so near neighbours, he trusts that, upon reasonable conditions, the King will succour them. If he press to have them suddenly sent over, Wallop shall repeat that the ground of the commission being gone, he must first advertise the King and know (saying this as not doubting but that he is furnished for it) how much shall be paid for the wages, conduct, and levying of the men, whether they will promise a correspondent aid in horsemen in case the King hereafter attempt anything against France, and whether if the French injure the King's countries there, they will take no end with them (the French) until the damage is redubbed or revenged. Wallop shall then, giving him good hope and reminding him of the tenuity of the enemies, take his leave; and advertise the King.

In speaking of the enemies, Wallop shall say that Englishmen much marvel (considering the tenuity of their host, in which were all the chief men of war of all the garrisons in Picardy, "the overthrow of whom should have been no small victory") that De Rieulx did not pick men from the garrisons of Flanders, leaving enough to defend the towns, and either give battle or spoil the country in return. Finally, if, as Wallop writes, Vandosme has sent a trumpet to offer him battle, Wallop shall say he cannot with honour refuse it, and advise him to appoint the place near Guisnes, where he may the sooner have succour of Englishmen.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 10; the last paragraph in Sadler's hand. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wallop, xiiij^o Aug. a^o xxxiiij^o.

13 Aug. 619. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 126.

On the 12th received theirs of the 10th containing four points, viz.: 1. That he should thank De Rieulx for his advertisements, promise to try and get him some Englishmen, as he desires, and advise him in the mean season, &c. Two or three days past, to know his inclination and whether Vandosme had sent a trumpet offering him battle, sent a letter to De Rieulx, declaring Vandosme's being before Tourneham, with their small number and loose order, scattering from Tourneham to Arde and from Moutory to Tourneham, and in his own country of Bredenerd; adding, for further encouragement, that Englishmen daily descended at Calais, the Emperor's affairs in England went well, and that his letters touching the entertaining of Englishmen were sent to the King, and also his letters to the Emperor's ambassador. Will to-night send him another letter, according to their instructions. 2. To the second point, to be kept most secret, thanks the King for his confidence, and trusts to fulfil his pleasure. 3. To report with all diligence how many Englishmen would suffice, with De Rieulx's forces, to meet the French in the field or stay their further enterprises. Considering how long the Frenchmen have lain upon these borders in small numbers and bad order, and De Rieulx with as many as they so nigh, concludes that "Flemings be nothing worth," and that he himself could, with 500 Northern horsemen,

1542.

619. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

have taught the French to keep better together. When the King sends footmen over, 500 Northern horsemen should come with them. To meet the Frenchmen in the field would require no less than 4,000 Englishmen, or to stay their further enterprises 2,000. The French are well chosen, and, moreover, 2,000 Almaines join them to-day or to-morrow, and 4,000 Bretons are coming to them. When these are together all Flanders is not able to give them battle, but 4,000 Englishmen, with at least 2,000 Almaines and De Rieulx's men, would make them retire faster than they came. Englishmen would more discourage them than any other nation (whose coming they fear already), and would most comfort the Burgundians. Good Mons. de Rieulx is now out of hope, as his letter herewith will show.

[4?] "And where, in the *post scripta*," the King thinks my letters to Mons. de Rieulx should note the small number of Mons. de Vandosme's camp, I will not mention the coming of the lanceknights (although he must know it), whose coming will give him less courage; howbeit, Mons. de Lisquez is coming to him, within two days, out of Liexemburgh, who is one of the hardiest gentlemen of Flanders.

Wrote yesterday that the camp removed the day before to Olske, 2 miles off. Yesterday they removed a mile further towards St. Omez, where they mean to lie until they have fully overthrown Mowntory and Tourneham, and then proceed to St. Omez. Guisnes, 13 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a^o 1542.

13 Aug. 620. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon their letter of the 3rd inst., for 100 of the 500 men last appointed hither to be sent to lord Graye, captain of Hampnes, sent my lord of Oxford's 100 who came yesternight. Lord Graye, who, by his indenture, has the making of the captain and petty captain of the men under him, discharged those that had the leading of the said 100, saying that his servant, this bearer, brought him word from Mr. Comptroller of the King's house that he might at all times make the captain and petty captain there. The gentleman who was captain greatly laments his discharge, and desires to know the Council's pleasure. Guisnes, 13 Aug. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

13 Aug. 621. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P., ix. 125.

Credence for his ambassador, who will speak of the dearth of wheat here, owing to the drought, and desire licence to import some from England. Montson, 13 Aug. 1542. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.

14 Aug. 622. ROBERT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, to the COUNCIL.Add. MS.
32,647, f. 25.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 119.

This 14 Aug. received letters from Sir Wm. Eure, captain of Berwick, notifying a report by Barwike the pursuivant, "which of late was in Scotland," that the King of Scots, 9 Aug., rode from Edinburgh to Leith, and was displeased because his four ships were not so soon ready for sea as they should have been. A Scottish herald came from their ambassador at London, called Thomsone, who bruited that 10,000 men came down to the borders of England and more should follow; whereupon the Council of Scotland warned all between Edinburgh and the Borders, and proclaimed that the gentlemen of Lawdeane (Lothian) should be on Lammermoor, 10 miles from the Borders, on Tuesday next,

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for their defence. Proclamation was also made for oxen and horses for carriage to be ready to accompany the King. The Cardinal of Scotland is come home and in favour. Old Maltone, 14 Aug., 6 p.m. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1542.

14 Aug. 623. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF CALAIS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

This day some 40 Frenchmen entered the Pale "and drave a certen number of beasse towerdes foorth of the same; but yet, being empeached by your Grace's subjects, they drowned certen of the beasse in drying them; and so departed." The King's subjects caught one of the Frenchmen on French ground, who had lingered behind the rest, and who confesses that he was one of those who entered yesterday, as their last letters signified. The Deputy, this day, sent Calais pursuivant to Mons. de Vandosme with a letter requiring punishment of the offenders and restitution of the spoil. Ask how to deal with such incursions. Calais, 14 Aug. 1542. *Signed:* H. Mawtravers: Rauff Ellerkar: Edward Bray: Edward Wotton: Edward Ryungeley: Antony Knyvet.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

14 Aug. 624. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

This day Mons. de Byes triumphantly told one that I had in the French camp that yesternight he sent four "vanes" of the host to alarm a peel of Mons. de Reus, called Remyngnam; and, at the sight of his men, the 300 Burgundians within the said peel set fire to it and fled. Another espial reports that this forenoon certain young men of Mons. de Reus, against the Great Master's command, passed the river beneath the abbey of Watton, and one vane of them marched towards the Frenchmen who were straggling abroad; and so fell into an ambush, in which were one vane of Picards and two of Normans, Mons. de Bagkanyll and Saynt Obyn captains, who took 60 of them. One boat-full of the Burgundians was drowned, wherein were eight persons. Mons. de Fosquesolles was near by with 1,000 horse to rescue the French if required. Brednard is sore spoiled. The French lie scattered as if they feared nothing, part at Tornham, part in Brednard, part at Remyngnam, and the battle at Montcove. "I shall now for shame cease to advertise your Majesty of any other news that they bruit, they be of such untruth." Calais, 14 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: æ xxxiiij.

14 Aug. 625. CARDINAL POLE to CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp., III.
61.

The causes which necessitate my retaining our Signor Abbate are explained by himself and by M. Alvise, and I am sure you knew that, but for necessity, I would prefer your service to my own. Has already written why he did not answer Contarini's letters. Hopes to declare by mouth rather than by letter his sense of the importance of that matter. Prays God to favour Contarini in this holy legation. Expects Sadolet at the end of this week. Viterbo, 14 Aug. 1542.

Italian.

15 Aug. 626. HENRY VIII. to SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR.

R. O.

We have received your sundry letters containing your arrival at the King of Romaynes camp with his gentle entertainment of you and other things worthy advertisement; your diligent signification of which we take in good part. As you will have seen everything worth noting

1542.

626. HENRY VIII. to SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR—cont.

before these letters reach you, and, as your service here is required, you shall upon receipt of this take leave and return home.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Seymour xv^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

15 Aug. 627. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

On the 14th received theirs dated Windsor, the 11th, and perceives that the King desires the speedy finishing of his two bulwarks in the Marshes, and would have Wallop desire all men of war who can be spared to help the work. All the men of war in the crew of Guisnes have, since their coming, wrought about the castle with a very good will. Mr. Ponynge's first persuaded his company very discreetly, and remained in the works while they wrought, and the others have followed his good example. Trusts therefore to satisfy the King's expectation, and awaits only the coming of the Surveyor from Calais.

The Frenchmen remain in their camp beside Tourneham, to St. Omez wards. Yesterday they sent 2,000 foot and certain horse to a castle of the Great Master's, called Remyngham, about which in the fields were five standards Burgundians, and 400 men within the castle, who seeing the French approaching fired the castle. The five standards perceiving it on fire fled away, and the Frenchmen pursuing, killed or drowned 120 or 140, and took as many prisoners, as they report. The captain of the five standards was Mons. de Newerley, who is drowned or killed. Trusts to know more in two days, having written to the Great Master.

Encloses depositions taken before Mr. Rous, Mr. Ponynge, and himself. The accused denies the words utterly. Asks what to do with him; he has long been a soldier here and reputed honest, "saving that he will be sometimes drunk." Guisnes, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S.—Thinks they know of the great sums of money the Regent has gathered at Antwerp and elsewhere.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

R. O.

2. Several depositions of Thos. Fayre and Perot Taylour, to the effect that as they were drinking a pint of wine at one Waterton's house in Guisnes, Ant. Huchetson, being very drunk, asked to drink a glass with them, and complained that his way home had been stopped. Fayre said that the next time he spoke with the King he would desire that a new way should be made for him. Huchetson answered, "Hang the King and them that made the way." Fayre said he ought to be hanged for speaking such words; and he asked what words? He then fell down and went to sleep.

P. 1. Endd.

15 Aug. 628. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letter and advice. In war are all fortunes, good and bad. Had one yesterday bad enough, but not so important as the French will say. Lost half a dozen gentlemen and one ensign with 25 *compagnons* killed, and a 100 killed and 100 taken. Knows not yet whether the enemies will go towards Bapalmes or look to pass this river. No wonder if a country assailed on three sides at once suffers somewhat. If France were assailed in as many parts and as suddenly it would be scarcely less astonished. Two assaults by the enemies upon Ivoix in Luxembourg have been repulsed and the Sieur d'Aumale, eldest son of Mons. de Guise, and Mons. Desden* with 12 or

* Apparently meaning de Sedan, but the report was false both as to him and as to d'Aumale.

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14 great lords and 1,500 men slain. With an army put in the field within eight or ten days, if only for three weeks or a month, "on les habilleroit bien; mais de ce que ne peult estre fault avoir la paciens." Waten, 15 Aug. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. *Add.*: A Monsr. le Capitaine de Guisnes. *Endd.*: 1542.

16 Aug. 629. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O.

The King has received his letters* of the — (*blank*) inst., in the end of which he writes that Mons. de Lisques is come from Luxemburgh to the Great Master of Flanders. Knowing Mons. de Lisques to be a hardy gentleman, and one whose presence in Luxemburgh is very necessary, if affairs be there as reported, and the Clevoye joined with Mons. d'Orleance, the King thinks that things there cannot be in such evil case as was noised. You are to search how the things of Luxemburgh stand, and what Mons. d'Orleance has done and intends, and whether the Clevoyes have indeed joined him; also what has become of the lanceknights who were going to Mons. de Bures and the prince of Orange, and what they have.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*: Minute to Mr. Wallop, xv^{jo} Aug. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

630. HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 153.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 159.

Memoranda in pencil in the King's own hand as follows:—

"For the Privy Seal's going and Brone's. Which way to redubb the pact with th'Emperor. For the loan to Flanders upon conditions. For the hacbutiers at Gynys. For a sufficient number to th'emprise of the sea. For to determine whether the journey over sea may be this year or not."

16 Aug. 631. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek. 450.
(The whole
text.)

Part of the said (*sic*) ships which this King had equipped for war left two days ago to convoy, as accustomed, the wool fleet which goes yearly to Calais; and the rest are ready to sail towards Porchayne, where the others retire, or to carry men or provisions of war towards Scotland, which is easier done by sea than by land. There are a good many other ships of lords and merchants, of which 7 or 8 of 300 or 400 tons are taken for the King's service and the smaller forbidden to sail without permission, which is however easily granted, provided the masters ship double crews (*y aient à mettre double equipage*). As to land forces, wrote on the 10th that a general review was being made of those who could bear arms. It is since reported that choice would be made, by parishes, of those most apt for war; who would be retained and enrolled to hold themselves ready whenever sent for. The same commandment has been made to the gentlemen of the Household called the King's pensioners. There is no one but feels these preparations, the nobles preparing to go in person, the merchants and mean people either to go or contribute, and the ecclesiastics compelled to prepare wages for soldiers, as for instance the abp. of Canterbury for 300 men, the bp. of Winchester for 200, and the bp. of Durham and others in proportion to their revenues. If occasion offers, all the forces of England will be seen. The Privy Seal and Chesnay, called milord Varden, cross the sea, the former to Calais and the latter (with a good number of men of Caint) to Guynes. Norfolk is reserved for the North in case of movement on the side of Scotland. It is said that the Grand Esquire, Mr.

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631. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

Bron, will leave in four days to go to Francis, with a secretary and a herald; if so (for as yet he cannot assure it) Marillac thinks it will be to speak of the pensions or some other troublesome charge, for this Mr. Bron is the worst of those who are hostile to France; and Francis will remember the good report he made here on returning from his journey in Francis's Court when the Queen of Hungary came to Compiègne.* Begs Francis also to remember to keep him waiting before his audience and after his despatch as the English commonly do with French envoys, which is at least 8 or 10 days; and so gain time, which is very important at this advanced season. Daily, men pass in succession towards Calais or the North, and one sees harness, ensigns, and liveries of footmen and, at times, a number of men wearing already the red cross, indicating the will to make war, the bruit of which is still incomparably greater with regard to Scotland than to France; for it is commonly said that there is no intention to break with Francis unless he should aid the King of Scotland; whom they propose to harass, whatever fine words they use to his ambassador, who is still here, and cannot be despatched so soon as he thought.

French. Headed: [London,] 16 Aug.

16 Aug. 632. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Received on the 15th theirs dated Sonnynghill, the 13th inst., with a commission to commune with Mons. de Rieulx, if he have the like from the Regent and desire it. Has not yet heard from him for any such purpose. Perceives, by theirs of the 10th, that the King would have him answer De Rieulx, thanking him, &c. (words of No. 594, both letter and postscript, recapitulated). Had written the like to him before receiving their letters, and lately sent them his letters in reply, and of Vendosme's sending no trumpet to him. Upon their said letter, sent this bearer, Mr. Awdeley, to him with letters; both for surety (he being very discreet) and to learn the number and order of his camp. Awdeley arrived incontinent after the Frenchmen had given the overthrow to his men that passed over the water to rescue his castle, and saw the bodies of those drowned in the flight pulled out of the water. He can relate the whole circumstance and describe De Rieulx's camp and inclination (being apparently "far from the purpose I should persuade him unto"). He is an honest man, meet for the wars, and able to set men in order from 1,000 to 10,000 and upwards, "hardly to be amended." Encloses De Rieulx's answer (to his letter by Awdeley), who has scarcely touched the principal points; and is unable to give battle, and scantily to defend his country, and has no horsemen with him. Wrote that 4,000 men, with his company, could give battle to Vandosme, but now thinks 6,000 too little; for all his footmen are not worth 1,000 good men (Wallop would rather have 2,000 Almaines), and his best men are now killed, drowned and taken, and he "greatly astounded with the said loss." He is comforted with his news from Divoix, where were killed Mons. de Guise's eldest son, Mons. Damaile, and Mons. Disden, with 12 or 14 great personages of France, and 1,500 footmen. "Monsr. Daumayle and Monsr. Disdayne were ij of the gallierdes, and greatest personages in France, the King's children and Monsr. Vandosme excepted."

Hears only from the French camp that they will tarry two days yet, to overthrow the great dungeon and other towers at Tourneham and likewise at Mountory, and then go to Bapayme.

* In October, 1538.

1542.

Begs them to get Hubberdyn, the King's servant here under Mr. Vaughan, made captain of one of the two new bulwarks in the Marres, "who is a hardy man and a roister meet for such a bulwark." Guisnes, 16 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1542.

16 Aug. 633. PAUL III. to CHARLES V.

The letter noticed under this date in the Spanish Calendar is of the 26 Aug.

17 Aug. 634. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 51.

Before answering his letters of the 2nd and 9th inst., informing her of the representations made by the King to him and the French ambassador, thinks it well to tell him what the Emperor has answered to her letter on the closer alliance. Sends abstract of the Emperor's letter dated 15 July. Thinks as he has openly declared his intention on two most important points, Chapuys should set forward the negotiations at once without stopping at the new title given to the King, lest he should resent it. If, however, he find that the Emperor ought to give him the title he speaks of, he had better suspend the negotiation till he know what answer has been made in Spain to the bp. of Winchester's (Westminster's?) mission. Delay would be awkward, for if the negotiation were suspended, the King would only be bound to help the Emperor according to the treaty of Cambrai. Has appointed the bearer Francois de Phallaix to go to England, and according to his instructions, which he will show, go with Chapuys to ask aid of the King pending the negotiation of the treaty. Would have sent one of the principal personages in these Low Countries, but that the enemy is attacking on every side. The fall of Tournehem and La Montoire, which Chapuys, in his letter of the 9th, feared might discourage the English, has already taken place; but, as the French have destroyed those fortresses instead of keeping them, the English will see that the loss was unimportant. Tournehem could not stand a regular siege, and the fortifications of La Montoire had not been completed. Orleans is still before Yvoix, and the French say will continue the siege till he has won the town. Warships from France and Denmark are on the coast of Zealand and Holland. We are ill furnished to repel an attack. Pray get the King to assist us promptly. Brussels, 17 Aug. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

17 Aug. 635. PAUL III. to FRANCIS I.

Baronius,
xxxiii., 14.

Although his mediation between Francis and the Emperor has hitherto been vain, he is prompted by the danger of all Christendom to continue his efforts for peace, and is sending two legates, the one of them James, cardinal of St. Callixtus, to Francis. Rome, 17 Aug. 1542.

Lat.

15-18 Aug. 636. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 20.

Meeting at Chobham, 15 Aug. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter written to the French ambassador for restitution to John Tolouse, alderman of London, of goods taken at sea by Frenchmen.

Meetings at Chobham 16, 17, and 18 July, with the same attendance, but no business recorded.

[*.* Next entry is 20 Aug.]

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18 Aug. 637. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday sent two horsemen to St. Omez to learn what preparations they made and what De Rieux did, and, in passing the camp, to hearken when they should dislodge. They sent word, by 10 a.m., that they found the said camp dislodging. Two footmen who went thither, feigning to buy victuals, reported the same, and that Mons. de Vandosme and the horsemen waited upon the hill beside Tourneham to see the great tower overthrown with powder, which was not so effective as was expected, "ne also the like of divers things that they would have done, as well there as at Mountorey." Some say Vandosme lodged that night at Equerres, beside St. Omez and Turwan. Some think he intends homeward, and to put his men in garrison, others that he will first go into Bappayme. Thinks that, with his number, he will not besiege any strong town. The Surveyor and Palmer, the captain, intending to go to Arde, by Wallop's advice feigned their coming was for safe conduct to the camp, and saw the town in going and coming, being well intrated and supping with Mons. de Torsey. Palmer brought commendations from Mons. de Vandosme and the Count de Bryan, which latter said that, being that day in Bredenerd with 5 ensigns, he chased an ensign of Burgundians, accompanied with a good number of peasants, who took refuge upon the King's ground (apparently beside Bowtes), and folded up their ensign and cast it down; whereupon he pursued no further, because Vandosme had forbidden going upon the King's ground. The Surveyor and Palmer intend to write further what they learnt. If the Burgundians came so to take succour on the King's ground the lord Deputy should know it; but an espial has just reported that yesterday some Frenchmen in Bredenerd attacked some Burgundians, who retired into a marsh beside Oderwike, not being the King's, killing in their retreat some 30 of the Frenchmen, who were afraid to follow them into the marsh, not because it was the King's ground, but because another ensign of Burgundians was approaching. If this be true it shows "how Frenchmen can excuse their own faults and turn the same to their honor."

Yesterday the Bailly was also at the camp seeking knowledge, not knowing of his brother and the Surveyor being there. Caused him to write what he learnt there, and encloses it. Has heard nothing from the Great Master since Awdely's departure. If the Frenchmen retire he will have leisure to study how best to hurt them, "which he shall hardly do without the King's Majesty's assistance; thinking thereby the rather to hear from him." Guisnes, 18 Aug. *Signed*.

P.S.—Required Palmer, the captain, if Vandosme asked news, to say Wallop heard that Damayle and Disdayne were killed at the assault of a town in Luxembourg. He confessed Daumale to have been hurt. Apparently "the Frenchmen have had great loss there."

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

R. O.

2. The Bailiff of Guisnes' report.

At my arrival at the camp of Mons. de Vandomes beside Oske, at 7 o'clock this morning, I found the footmen on the march, about 4,500, who went to lodge this night at Equerres. Mons. de Vandome went to Tornaham with most of the horsemen, some 1,500, and abode there from 8 in the morning until 5 at night. Fire was given to the mines, but took so ill effect that the dungeon and other places remained whole. Mons. de Vandome then departed, leaving order for its overthrow. Mountorey was overthrown the same day. An acquaintance showed me that Longavall should repair with his men, those that were before Ande-

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warpe, to Mons. de Vandomes, but was now appointed to go to Mons. de Orlyanunce, who had lost some men "at sault of Yvoy in Lewsengh-borughe;" also that 6,000 Bretons and 2,000 lanceknights, who were coming, are caused to retire, and Vandome goes homeward by Bapame for this season, for his commission extended no further than for Torna-ham and Mountory. *Signed by Henry Palmere, and headed by him:* Thursday, 17 Aug.

P. 1.

19 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 27.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 120.

638. SIR WM. EURE to the COUNCIL.

On the 15th inst. received a letter from the Council of Scotland, dated Edinburgh, the 13th, which he took to be an excuse to learn affairs here, and therefore wrote to them again by Harry Raye, pursuivant, who returned this 19 Aug., at 3 p.m., with the letter enclosed. On his way to Edinburgh he met, beyond Haddington, on the 16th, lord Seton and the lairds of Lowdean, south of Edinburgh, assembled, as they said, for defence of their realm; but Raye heard that they would invade England, and that the west of Lowdean and Lauderdale was coming to join Teviotdale. Huntley is lieutenant, because Murray is sick. The earl of Argyle, with the North Isles and the Irish, is ready at an hour's warning. One Scrymshen, master of works, comes to Coldingham with 300 men, and one Charles Murray to Dunse and Cockburne. In Edinburgh Raye was commanded to keep his inn, accompanied by a serjeant at arms, and escorted back to the Borders by a pursuivant. The Scots on the 18th inst. burned Carham tower and waste houses in Cornell. John Carr, captain of Wark, had, the morning before, burnt waste houses in Teviotdale, called Ryden and Halden. There are 1,000 workmen in Berwick, and 200 men come with Angus and Sir George Douglas, which is far more than the garrison. Desires, if war arise, that he may, like previous captains, have 300 men of his own to strengthen the garrison. Mr. Clifford had his nephew here with 300 men in the last wars; and the writer's indenture is for 250 to be taken in if he see need, and 250 more, if siege be laid to the town or castle. Here is only one windmill for grinding wheat, and a watermill without St. Mary gate, which may have the water drawn from her, so that provision of barrel flour or more mills is needed. Angus is an honorable man, and Douglas a worshipful one, but they are Scotsmen born, and if the King of Scots died would return to Scotland, and they shall by their remaining here know the privity of Berwick as well as I, the captain. There is such strait punishment in Scotland for intercommuning with Englishmen, that it is hard to get espials for money. Berwick, 19 Aug., 6 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

19 Aug.

639. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

His two servants who were sent, as he wrote yesterday, to St. Omez, report that the French camp lay yesterday at Fuxemberge, 6 English miles thence, intending to disperse into garrisons. The same night their camp brake up, Mons. de Rieulx came to St. Omez with 800 tall men, newly come to him, whom he left in garrison, and yesterday departed with 800 horse. The bruit is that he is gone to meet the prince of Orrenge, who comes towards him with 5,000 or 6,000 horse and 16,000 foot, and that "the Dolphyn should have an evil rencountre by the Spaniards beside Bayon."

By Mr. Wingfeld was yesterday advertised that the Frenchmen have cut, in their marsh beside Ardre adjoining Bredenerd, three or four great trenches which will draw away the water coming to Calais, so that

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639. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

the boats that were wont to come from St. Omez with victual will be this day unable to pass, and the whole country and the brewers at Calais incommoded. Would have written to Mons. de Torsey to know what he meant thereby, but desires first to know the King's pleasure. My lord Deputy will have written further of it. As fast as they draw away the water on that side much faster can we draw it of their plashe on this side "to their great discommodity." Guisnes, 19 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{je}.

20 Aug. 640. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 21.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 20 Aug. Present: Canterbury, Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter sent to Sir John Baldwyn, C. J. of Common Pleas, that his letters enclosing depositions are received, but the matter seems not of such weight that he need trouble further therein. Letter sent to Norfolk for speedy conveyance to Berwick of 500 qr. wheat, 500 qr. rye, and 1,000 qr. barley, signifying that, in consideration of his business, he might be absent from Court. Letter sent, upon advertisements from the North, for Norfolk to repair next day to Court.

20 Aug. 641. [WRIOTHESLEY] to LORD COBHAM.

Harl. 283,
f. 166.
B. M.

Has received his letter by the bearer with that sent to Mr. Waller, for which Cobham will receive another better ordered than the last. But I cannot diminish "his" number except on his own certificate. He must therefore write to the whole Council what he can furnish, "and I shall help that he shall be discharged of the rest." Mr. Vane is now discharged of this journey, "so as those men may be at your commandment. I think he would not have meddled with them if he had considered before your office and authority over them;" but as the thing is now past I would not that it should breed unkindness between you. Hampton Court, 20 Aug., at night. (*Unsigned*.)

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cobham.

20 Aug. 642. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 30.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 121.

Received on 18 Aug. his writings, dated Windsor, 8 Aug., answering the writings and credence sent with James Leirmonth of Darsy, one of James's masters of household, who has also written at length the answer given to him. Accordingly, to dress the difference betwixt them, is sending the ambassadors named in letters of supplication for their safe conduct; and, meanwhile, asks credence for Leirmonth. Halirudhous palace, 20 Aug. 29 James V. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Royal MS.,
18 B. VI., 141.
B. M.

2. Contemporary copy of the preceding in a letter book.

P. 1.

Ib.

3. "Ane mynutt of ane supplication for ane safconduct to ye ambassatours."

We direct towards you Robt. bp. of Orkney, John lord Erskin, James Leirmonth of Darsy, one of our masters of household, Master James Fowllis of Colintoun, clerk of our register, and Master Thomas Bellenden, director of our chancellery; praying you, dearest Uncle, to grant letters of safe conduct for any four, three, or two of them.

Copy in a letter book, p. 1.

1542.

20 Aug. 643. JAMES V. to [JAMES LEIRMONTH].

Royal MS.,
18 B. VI., 141b.
B. M.

He shall receive from bearer James's answer to the writings he lately sent from the King of England, to be delivered to the said King, together with a copy of the same and a credence written by James's Council. Haste the bearer again with the safe conduct for the ambassadors. Marvels at his writing that the King and Council will not take heed that these breaks began by the English. It is notorious that they rode twice into Scotland before the Scots invaded them, as James's Council wrote. Likewise the English officers were the first refusers of justice, as the ambassadors will show. Edinburgh, 20 Aug. 29 James V.

Copy, p. 1. Begins: Weilbelovit, we grete zou hertlie wele.

644. [COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to JAMES LEIRMONTH.]

Royal MS.,
18 B. VI., 141b.
B. M.

Received his writing by bearer, and saw the King of England's writing to their sovereign, brought by him. Their master rests ever of good mind to keep the peace with his uncle, who seems to have undeservedly conceived suspicion of him. Wrote his instructions at his departing, and since then the attemptates done before the departing of Bute pursuivant, who they believe is now there with him. Since then, notwithstanding any charge sent by the King of England for abstinence, the English have ridden, burnt, harried and slain continually in Scotland, especially Quhitsum, Fyschewyke, Pakstoun, Fowlden, Haymouth, Hupsetingtoun, and other towns in the Merse, and there is like to be great trouble unless the Princes find hasty remedy. Their master is content to send ambassadors fully instructed to conclude, and writes the answer to the King of England's letters and a supplication for safe conduct (copies enclosed), "quhilk saufconduct ze sall gar speid and send with yis berare with diligence." Because their sovereign understands that there is great "garnising" coming to the Borders of England, and kens not whether they are to invade his realm, "his Grace hes gert sende ma wageours to his bordoures nor we wrait to zou wes send alore to Kelso, for defence alanerlie. And quhair James Doig, solistit be ye counsale of ewill men, had his fute baunde lay in Kelso to ye byrning of Carame and Cornewell,* by ye command gevin him he is brokin and send for to be punist;" and the earl of Huntlie made lieutenant on the Borders, and sent there this day with command to cause the wardens to write to the wardens of England to stop all invasión, and to appoint days of meeting, and make and take redress. Their sovereign will subtract his footmen and garrison from the Borders if the King of England will do the like and abstract his. He must desire the King of England to send sharp command to his wardens to condescend to the abstinence. Assure him, on their honors, that their master desires peace, and could do no less than supply his Border unless he would have suffered his lieges to be burnt, harried and destroyed. There may still be peace, for the damage done is amongst the Borderers, who have always been evil given towards the peace.

Copy, pp. 3.

20 Aug. 645. JEHAN DE TORSY to WALLOP.

R. O.

Last night (*ars-soir*) the gentleman who brought your letters saw arrive here certain *compagnons* of Boucqhault, who said that 11 or 12 English horsemen came to them and demanded drink. They brought them 14 or 15 pots of beer, and after they had drunk, they were going to pay, when some *compagnons* came up, three of whom wore the St. Andrew's Cross, and they had words, so that an Englishman, who is

* See No. 638.

1542.

645. JEHAN DE TORSY to WALLOP—*cont.*

here, struck one of the *compagnons* with a pike like a halbert, and he seems to be mortally wounded. "Je retins votre homme qui la blesse pource qu'il estoit tart. Je le vous renvoye. Depuis il passa, quelques gendarmes des miens qui venoient de Boullongne vyrent descendre trois compagnons du bois qui venoient aux carrieres dequoy il y en avoient deux qui portoient escharpres la croix Saint Andre et l'autre portoit une robe bigarree a quy il ne vit point de croix." While your man was with me a *compagnon* of this country spoke to him in English, which I do not understand. Your man said he used injurious words, and so I at once sent him to prison, where he shall remain until I hear from you. An Englishman who makes his abode often at Andre with half a dozen Burgundians, is the cause of all these broils. He was within Tournehan, and goes secretly through the villages. Three days ago they carried off, as prisoners, two labourers of the King's country. I think they have not done well either on your [side] or ours. I would like to ask you to take and punish them or licence me to take them. I have ordered in this town that none depart without leave of his captain.

Last night came news that Yvoie is taken by Mons. d'Orleans, in which were 100 men of arms, 2,000 lanceknights, and 1,000 footmen of the country. They sold their capture well, and many gentlemen of Mons. d'Orleans's household and others were slain in the assault. Ardres, Sunday morning, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add.

21 Aug. 646. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 21.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 21 Aug. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to Rutland to accept Hugh Whalter into the King's service on the Borders; to Sir Chr. Morres to ship 1,000 bows, 2,000 sheaf of arrows to Calais, and other artillery, shot and powder for Guisnes and the bulwarks in the Maresses; to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol to stay sale of fish in a French ship stayed there; to the Surveyor of Calais to view certain trenches the French had made nigh Arde.

21 Aug. 647. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR THOS. WHARTON.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 31.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 12.

The King has received his sundry letters (the last dated 17th inst., about the king of Scots setting forth to Pebilles), and thanks him for his vigilance. If the king of Scots or his lieutenant enter the realm with any great force, Wharton shall not hazard his people, but furnish Carlisle, besides a sufficient number to guard the town, with 3,000 good men to issue out and cut off the Scots from their victuals, and keep them waking at nights; keeping the earl of Rutland, lord Warden of the Marches, whose orders he shall follow, informed of his doings. He shall call the gentlemen and other good subjects, who have served him in his charge, and thank them on the King's behalf. His device for certain of the country to remain assembled in places convenient is good, but this is no time to constrain men; he is therefore to win them to it by good means, or else defer it to a more propitious time. Hampton Court, 21 Aug. *Signed by* Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Tunstall, Gardiner, Browne, and Wyngfeld.

Corrected draft, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wharton xxij^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^o.

1542.

21 Aug. 648. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 52.

The man he sent to the Privy Council to inquire for news (as mentioned in his last), reported that they had news of the surrender of Tourneham and La Montoire castles; at which they were much grieved, and had sent orders to the governor of Guisnes to communicate with Du Rœulx. They have sent Chapuys word of some insurrection in Bretagne, whether for taxes or because they wish the duke of Orleans for their lord. Believes that Chancellor Poyet's imprisonment has something to do with it, the Bretons fearing annexation to the Crown of France. The Chancellor has been taken to the tower of Borgez (Bourgen Bresse?) and on the way wrote two letters, copy enclosed.* Even the French ambassador here knows not the cause of his disgrace. He went yesterday to Antompton (Hampton Court?), but did not remain long. Has not yet been able to ascertain what made him go, and will have fewer opportunities of knowing what he is about in future, now his man is gone.

Soldiers are continually recruited and equipped for war, which does not sound well in French ears; the French merchants are fast leaving the country and selling their goods. The Scottish ambassador is still in London, but has been recalled in haste—apparently because the Irish, who are now under the rule of this King, have just made a raid on the Scots, with whom Henry is at present very angry, knowing that what they lately did was at the instigation of the French. The bp. of Westminster arrived at Vervier (Bermeo?) on the 19 July, and George on the 23d. There is no talk yet in Biscay of war. Letters from Lyons of the 10th say that Alba was encamped near Saulces (Salces) and Perpignan with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and that considerable levies were being made in Spain. London, 21 Aug. 1542.

From the Vienna Archives.

21 Aug. 649. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday received their two letters of the 16th, "one mentioning order to be taken with the lord Graye concerning my lord of Oxford's 100 men, with the return of their captain and petty captain unto them again," and the other to advertise whether the Clevoyses have joined Mons. Dorleance, &c. Since those letters were written, has despatched at least four letters to them, and sent Awdely to the King with a letter to them, and one from the Great Master to Wallop, mentioning assaults on Yvoire and death of Mons. de Guise's eldest son and Mons. Disdayne, &c. Yesterday received a letter (enclosed) from Mons. de Torsey, captain of Ardre, in answer to Wallop's about disorder between his footmen and some of the Pale, the day before. He says Orleans has gotten Yvoire by assault, &c. (as in the letter, No. 645), but makes no mention of De Guise's son or Mons. Disdayne. The gentleman that brought the letter said the Clevoyses had not joined Orleans; and indeed Wallop thinks they could not pass through the country without meeting the prince of Orrenge and Count de Bure, hearing that the Regent assembled 25,000 footmen for that purpose, of whom 12,000 were lance-knights, besides horsemen, as he has before written; howbeit a bruit has run here this six or seven days that they had joined, which Wallop could not believe, and therefore did not write. Is not sure where the prince of Orrenge and Mons. de Bure now are, but heard that the Prince should join the Great Master, as he has written. Trusts to know all by to-morrow night.

* See No. 567.

1542.

649. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

The French camp lies between Hesding and St. Pol, the 300 hacbuttiers having returned to Arde, and the footmen of Bullonoiez returning home, so that all will be broken up by the end of this month, "being paid to no longer day." They begin now to fear Mons. de Rieulx, and confess that a great number of men are coming to him.

What with their glory and the hot weather, with much drinking, two Frenchmen challenged two of Wallop's men to "fight in camp;" which was gladly accepted, and one of the French demanded the camp before Wallop, who was content, and sent a gentleman with a letter to Mons. de Torsey. When the "said French" was brought before Mons. de Torsey, he utterly refused his sayings, "like a very Frenchmen and a drunkard;" and while De Torsey communed with him, another Frenchman challenged Wallop's man, saying in English, "you Englishmen be all naughtz; wishing that they two might try it, with many brave words." This being declared to Mons. de Torsey, he was in great choler, and sent his man to prison, writing to Wallop that he "should there remain until he had news from me, although it should a (*sic*) whole year." Has thanked him, and desired that the man may be liberated if he will execute his challenge; and, if not, kept in prison until Wallop sends for his deliverance, which shall not be till next summer, to prove whether De Torsey is a man of his word, who says to every man, "Je suis homme de ma parole."

As to my lord of Oxford's captain and petty captain, reckons this day to speak with lord Gray. Guisnes, 21 Aug. *Signed*,

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

22 Aug. 650. HENRY VIII. to the EARL OF RUTLAND and his COUNCIL.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 33.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 123.

Encloses letters from Sir Thos. Wharton, showing that the king of Scots approaches his forces to the Borders as if he minded some sudden exploit. Thinks it meet therefore to send instructions as follows: 1. To be vigilant. 2. If the Scots enter with a main army, with field ordnance, Rutland must furnish and victual Norham, Wark, Alnwick, and such holds as may be kept, store victuals in Berwick and Carlisle, and repair to Berwick to cut off the Scots from their victuals, and keep them waking with nightly alarms, which will require 3,000 over and above a sufficient number to guard the town. Has written to Wharton to provide in like manner for Carlisle, and be ready to aid him. 3. Some skilful workman of Berwick must go immediately with Robt. Roke to Holy Elande, to make two bulwarks of earth, one to beat the road the other to defend the Elande, Roke to command until a captain is sent. A piece of ordnance to beat the road and some small iron pieces must be sent from Berwick. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are written to to cause the inhabitants of the Island to assist. 4. Wark must be furnished with ordnance and gunners from Berwick. The President and Council at York are written to to have the country under them ready at an hour's warning; whose coming forward, with Rutland's quick stirring behind, will doubtless cause the Scots to retire with loss. Posts are laid to convey news. If the Scots enter some men should be sent into unguarded places in Scotland to burn and destroy all they can.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 12. Endd.: Minute to th'earl of Rutland and the Privy Council there, xxijº Aug. aº xxxiiiº.

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22 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 40.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 124.

651. HENRY VIII. to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL IN THE NORTH.

Letters from Sir Thomas Wharton show that the Scots seem to intend no small enterprises upon the Borders. Commands them to put all subjects in those parts in readiness at an hour's warning, and, if so required by letters from the earl of Rutland, march with them towards the Borders, where they hear the Scots to be most busy, keeping, however, out of danger of them until further instructed.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to the President and Council in the North, xxij^o Aug. a^o xxxiiij^o.

22, 23

Aug.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 22.

652. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 22 Aug. No attendance or business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 23 Aug. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter sent to Sir Chr. Morres to get ready for shipment to Berwick 1,500 bows, 300 hagbuttes, 1,000 sheaff of arrows, 3,000 bills, 23 "basses for the felde," $\frac{1}{2}$ last of corn powder, and 1 last of serpentine powder.

23 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 42.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 125.

653. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

Regrets and marvels to "understand of" the great attemptates (and entry of James's wardens) done daily, contrary to the amity, which his credence sent by Mr. James Leyrmonth professed; but imputes this dissimulation to evil counsellors, as appears by letters from some of them, which have come by chance to his hands, declaring their rejoices at this business. Wherefore if he minds to continue the amity, it were convenient that he caused his subjects and counsellors better to follow his purpose.

Corrected draft, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to the king of Scots, xxiiij^o Aug. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

23 Aug.

Kaulek, 452.
(Almost the
whole text.)

654. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Received by an English courier the despatch of the 10th, and immediately asked audience of the King. At the day assigned, at Hampton Court, the King said nothing worth writing, save that in reading Francis's letters (at the place where he mentions that if the Emperor will make reparation he will accept any means of accord) this King said, smiling, that the Emperor's affairs were not such that he was reduced to seek an appointment; making a long discourse on the difficulties of the enterprise of the county of Roussillon and the great number of men in Perpignan, and adding that, as for Luxembourg, he was freshly informed that Orleans had been twice repulsed from Ivoy, and had there lost 10 or 12 of the chief lords of his company, and was likely to raise the siege, considering the strength of the place and that there was no hope of Longueval's band joining him, which was enclosed at the passage of the Ardaynes and hard pressed. This news Marillac has since learnt to be false, and that Longueval, after damaging all Brabant, without meeting with resistance, had joined Orleans, as certified both by Du Bies and by letters which several Genevoys, who are great Imperialists, have received from Antwerp. It is indeed mentioned that the Queen of Hungary, as a pretext for drawing 300,000 fl. from the town of Antwerp, pretended that she would send new reinforcements of men to fight the Clevoys (whom she kept so closely besieged), and she hoped that that band, which was already in want of food, would be easily broken and defeated; and this information, probably, caused the

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654. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

King to speak as above. In the end, this King complained of bad treatment of his subjects at sea by Normans equipped for war; which is only a pretext for damaging them with his ships. They have begun badly, and Marillac perceives from the language used here, that they mean to treat all the French ships of war which they can capture as pirates. Writes this more amply to the Admiral, as concerning his charge and as requested by the English, who are so indignant against French subjects that, if these scatter and do not keep in troops, the English will enfeeble Francis's sea forces, for they spare no armed ship that they can catch. They keep most of their ships upon the way to Scotland to prevent Francis sending succours thither, and already they have taken the ship which had brought the Cardinal of St. Andrew's on pretext of having attacked one of this King's great ships, which is as likely as if a brigantine should board a galley to take her.

From the language held to Marillac by the Council, and the order given to every man to be ready, there is great appearance that a great effort is intended on the side of Scotland; for besides that the earl of Rotelan is already gone towards Barvich with 5,000 or 6,000 men, Norfolk has soon after followed him with the intention of leading thither a greater force, so that it is said 18,000 men are drawing to that frontier. The lords of the Council did not refrain from saying that they had cause to prepare since the Scots speak much evil of them, for which they are determined to have reparation; adding that, without the counsel and aid of France, the Scots execute nothing, nor are able to resist them, so that they guess that Francis is in accord with the Scots. As they have determined on war against the Scots it must lead to war against Francis, who is not one to desert his ancient allies. As to preparations towards this end, can add nothing to what he has before written, save that all England is in arms. To-day are the musters of the men raised by the lord of Chesné in Caint, and the King's command has been published that until the 13th of next month all those of his Household should hold themselves ready to make musters wherever commanded, and moreover that, within that term, all the inhabitants of the country should furnish, by twos or threes or more, an army of footmen. The governors of countries have already made choice of those whom they will arm in the English fashion, which is to furnish the arms to a certain number while the King [furnishes] the pay. The bruit continues that Chesné passes to Guynes and the Privy Seal or Suffolk to Calais. Already have passed thither 500 or 600 light horse and 1,300 or 1,500 men. Little is said of the journey which the Grand Esquire was to make to the French Court, and Marillac thinks that the English will reserve such a commission until they are quite ready. It remains to write of their great indignation at Vendosme's demolishing of the forts around Ardres and Therouennes, particularly of Montoire, which Marillac hears was fortified at their expense, as they thought to use it to the prejudice of Ardres. Great and little speak of it in such a way that the Burgundians themselves could not show more grief; and French subjects could not be more rigorously treated than they are without having open war. The ambassador of Scotland yesterday promised to dine with Marillac; but he heard that a herald of the King, his master, who was with him had been arrested in the Court, and therefore went thither this morning, not being himself out of the same danger.

French. Headed: [London,] 23 Aug. Marked as sent by Maître Rommain,

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23 Aug. 655. MARILLAC to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Kaulek, 455.
(The whole
text.)

Is requested by this King and his ministers to write to the Admiral certain complaints which they have made in place of remedying the much more just complaints which Marillac made to them. The Admiral has already heard how they will not permit French ships of war to remain in their harbours and roadsteads, meaning to guarantee Flemings when they have freighted them, saying that the disagreement we have with them is no reason why they should not make use of the ships of their friends. They have since added, with as little show of reason, another proposal, viz., that it would be well to withdraw the French armed ships not paid by Francis, as they must live either upon their friends or upon their enemies, with the result that English subjects are vexed; of which they give particulars. To this Marillac partly replied and partly waited further information. They say that an English ship, because partly laden by Spaniards, was taken and carried to Fecan; which is true, but, as most of the merchandise was good prize, the ship was taken [thither] because her captor was not capable of carrying her prize. They say also that two or three other English vessels have been chased; that Frenchmen have robbed some poor English fishermen, and, upon pretext of seeing charter parties, so as to find goods of enemies, the Dieppoise and Normans steal money, &c., as is stated to have been done by a ship of Dieppe supposed to be that which took the Cardinal of St. Andrew's into Scotland; but this is probably a calumny, like other informations which Marillac has proved false by the confession of the complainants themselves. The English pretend that all French ships of war which they can catch are pirates, for they are so indignant that they think to do God service if they can oppress a Frenchman. In fact, their ill treatment of them is notorious, for, besides the ancient "villenyes et injures," they publicly call the French king Turk, and jostle and beat his subjects wherever they find them alone. When Marillac's couriers are at Dover they must listen while the Flemings tell them that they are waiting to take them (the couriers) as soon as they embark, and if this is resented (*si l'on fait semblant de s'en plaindre*) everyone present turns false accuser against them. Only yesterday were brought prisoners five poor mariners, apparently of the aforesaid ship of Dieppe, which was taken on pretext of attacking the King's ships, which is neither true nor likely. As a crowd assembled to see them, and the prisoners asked if there was no Frenchmen who knew where Marillac was, one merchant dared to say only that Marillac was gone to Court, whereupon arose so great a tumult that they began to strike and take prisoners as traitors all the Frenchmen, and put eight of them in prison, who are there still in irons, without knowing why, unless it were that they chanced to be at the place. It would be too long to add other examples as hard to hear as miserable to see. The indignation is so great and increasing daily, that in the end this boil must burst; but as Marillac has been requested to write to the Admiral to forbid excesses he begs the Admiral to certify the English ambassador that he has done his duty in it; and, at the same time, say that it is unreasonable to exclude from their ports, or take for pirates French ships of war because they are not paid by Francis; and if, when taken, they produce a licence to sail from the Admiral's deputies, they should not be treated as pirates, as fifteen prisoners at Dover have been, and others who have been taken since; at all events, if they have permission to sail Marillac should be called to the process against them, so that they may have some one to show their innocence, otherwise the English would

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655. MARILLAC to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE—*cont.*

show themselves as suspect judges as their people are most often false accusers. It is not neutrality to permit the Flemings to be at Dover watching all the passages, and command the French to leave it within 24 hours as soon as they arrive; and, as for their not wishing Frenchmen to sojourn in their roads and ports, he who reads the extract which Marillac sent in his last will know if by right that can be prevented. Considering the gentleness and good justice used towards them in France they should not treat Frenchmen with this extreme rigor. Begs the Admiral to write to those under him to warn ships of war leaving port to keep together, being assured that if found by this King's ships, they will be ill treated if they are the weaker party.

Since writing this, has heard that another ship armed for war has been taken about Anthonne (which was there by stress of weather and not accused of wrong doing), and the crew made prisoners.

French. Headed: [London,] 23 Aug.

23 Aug.

Egerton MS.,
742, f. 4.
B. M.

656. MARILLAC to MONS. DE L'AUBESPINE.

Your last despatch since your return to Court was much better than I had long been expecting, and I am glad our negociation has given satisfaction to the Master. I am sorry I cannot give you equally good news in return, for what there is to report from hence is not much for our good, as I suppose you will learn from others. I pray God preserve us from anything worse—at least that He will keep it for another season. "Aufort, si je ne puy s'asseurer que le papegaue soit pour le tems en sa cage, tant y a que jese (*je scay*) bien que se sera merveille si ses papillons ne prennent le vol aultre part," for it seems by the movement of their wings they are determined to see what their nearest neighbours do. For the rest, if I had thought news could not have been received otherwise than through me of "la benede de Mons. de Longueval," I would have mentioned it in all my despatches. Now my news from the quarter where he is will be superfluous, for I hear he is joined with M. d'Orleans, though it was said his troop was broken, as other disagreeable news is spread now about the siege of Yvoy, where they say Domale is killed or mortally wounded, and that our men have been twice repulsed. But these news have come from the English ambassador. London, 23 Aug.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add,

23 Aug.

657. The BISHOP OF ARRAS to BONNER.

See No. 669 (2 iii.).

23 Aug.

658. BONNER to THIRLBY.

See No. 669 (2 ii.).

24 Aug.

659. WAR AGAINST SCOTLAND.

See GRANTS IN AUGUST, No. 19.

24 Aug.

660. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 22.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 24 Aug. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to the lord Chancellor to send out commissions for musters throughout the realm; also to Sir Ant. Kingston to cease mustering men within the Forest of Deane. Letter directed to Gennyns, vice-admiral of the ships now on the sea, for the ordering of men of war who seem to be robbers on the sea, or to have been busy within the King's streams, or to hover before the coast,

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24 Aug. 661. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 44.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 126.

The King has determined to send the duke of Norfolk with a main force against the Scots, and has appointed him to levy and take with him the whole powers of Yorkshire, the bpric. of Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Kendall, Northumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Notts., Derbyshire, Staff., Norf., Suff., with the tenants of the late earl of Northumberland, and of the late Queen in Norfolk and Suffolk. He shall cause a commission of lieutenancy to be made, out of hand, giving power to levy people in the places aforesaid, and not only defend the realm against the Scots but invade Scotland. The commission must be written by some very honest man, sworn to secrecy, and sent hither with a warrant to be signed for the sealing of it.

Draft, pp. 5. Endd.: Minute to my L. Cha., xxiii^o Aug. a^o xxxiii^o

24 Aug. 662. SIR WM. EURE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 48.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 127.

At their last meeting, Sir Robert Bowis asked him, with Angus and Sir George Lawson,* to aid him in a journey into Scotland, at time and place by his appointment, without enquiring more of his scheme; promising like aid if Angus or Eure would make any journey. Whereupon he wrote two letters, one to Eure and the other to Angus, Douglas and Eure (copies enclosed), and they accomplished his request. As far as yet known, he and Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff put forth their forays into Scotland, burnt certain towns and recoiled homeward; when the Scots pricklers, with "showttinge" and crying, pursued and overthrew them. Bowes and his brother Richard, Sir John Witherington, marshal of this town, John Carr, captain of Wark, John Tempaste, and John Herron of Chipchace, are taken, with others of the garrison and countrymen to a great number, and Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe also. George Bowes, nephew to Sir Robert, and the captain of Norham, who were there, say that Riddisdale with Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe's company were the first to fly, "and my lord of Angus lighted like a noble man, with the said Sir Robert and the other gentlemen that is taken, and gat away with great debate of himself, and the rest of his company did naught." Berwick, 24 Aug., 7 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^o.

24 Aug. 663. GEORGE BOWES and BRIAN LAYTON to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.,
32,647, f. 98.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 146 (1).

Describe the raid into Teviotdale lately devised by Sir Robt. Bowes, Angus, Sir C. Ratcliff, lord Ogle, Sir G. Douglas, John Heron and others, which burnt Maxewell Heugh, Hefone of the Hill, Syndelais and Grymesley. When the foray returned to the bushment, closely followed by 2,000 Scots, the men of John Heron (all of Ryddisdail), Angus and Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff (Alnwick lordship) took the gate and fled; and so caused all men to flee save Sir Robert Bowes and his brother and Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with about 30 household servants, who slew divers Scots. Sir Robt. Bowes, Ric. Bowes, Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, Sir John Wetherington, John Heron, John Tempest, John Car of Wark, and 400 or 500 others are prisoners. The writers escaped by speed of horse. Beg him to advertise the King with diligence, for this country has "found such a guise in fleeing" that they will not defend themselves. Norham castle, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

Found here his letter to Sir Robert Bowes, which they were bold to open but cannot answer. Beg some more aid of men for Norhamshire.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^o.

* So in MS., although, by the context and otherwise, it may be supposed that the name "Lawson" is a slip of the pen for "Douglas."

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24 Aug. 664. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III. 404.

Have received his letters by the earl of Desmond, dated Hampton Court, 5 July last. Will advertise how O'Neil behaves, but meanwhile beg that his pardon may be sent, for which he has long expected. Enclose bills for the creation of Sir Thos. Butteler as baron of Cahir, and for the pardon of James Garnon, which the King has granted at their suit. Thank him for his clemency to the Abp. of Dublin and noble entertainment of Desmond. For the reformation of Laynster and assistance of Desmond they will do their best, but explain that the lack of monthly payment of the soldiers and repair of castles is a great hindrance. Send the clerk of the Ordnance to solicit munitions of war. Of the acts transcribed hither, all that touch the King's honor or profit were passed except (1) the bill for dividing Mith and erecting the Annayly into a shire; which they of Mith opposed but which, they expect, will pass next session. (2) The bill for the continent living of priests, which would be executed only against those under the law who are already of far more honest living than the rest. Next session a reasonable act shall be penned; for this, as penned after the Act of England, is not beneficial. (3) The bill for repealing an act of last session authorising leases that were passed by the Commissioners' warrant. Explain that this bill was not certified hence, as required by Poyninges Act, that the leases were for the King's profit, and that the statement in the bill that sundry persons have more leases than convenient is misleading, as there are not past one or two such persons, and they have done the King long service, as the Vice-treasurer, who has no other living than his stipend and the profit of such farms, and has never sued for reward, "as others have done, and obtained the same."

Wrote that Travers had gone to the aid of McGuyllyn against a proud Irishman named Ocathan. Travers has returned, having taken Ocathan's castle on the Ban, which was an obstacle to the fishing there, and killed more than a hundred Scots of the Out Isles for certain traitorous deeds by them committed. Beg the King to remember Travers's service, who had with him John Brereton, son to Sir Wm. Brereton, captain of 150 foot archers, who "is a grave, active young gentleman and a good conductor of his men," and has done good service here. Dublin, 24 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Browne, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Brabazon, Travers, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth, and Basnet.

P.S. in Alen's hand.—Oneyle repaired to them, saying that if he had money he would go to the King. As this good inclination is beyond all expectation, will do their best to furnish him, although sterling money is scant to be had here. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Browne and Lutrell.

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.

24 Aug. 665. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Have answered the King's letters of 5 July, as, doubtless, their "lordships" will see. Thank them for their noble entertainment of Desmond. If Irishmen's promises are to be trusted, O'Brien, Oneyle, and others will repair shortly to the King. Will endeavour themselves for the reformation of Laynster, but are hindered by lack of money to pay the retinue, who are fain to sparple abroad where they can get credit. If the King would use the half of what he has often exhausted "upon journeys commenced in other foreign countries" in paying the retinue monthly but for one year, "his Highness should then see what service should be done." Explain that it is scarcely possible to bring

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Laynster to obey the laws immediately, but that if there were no lack of money they would leave few inhabitants there that would oppose the King's laws. Remind them of the necessity of repairing castles, the cost of which must come out of the revenue here. Beg them to further the sending of artillery, and to certify what has been sent from time to time since Skeffington was deputy, that they may bring the receivers to account. Have sent the bill for James Garmon's pardon, and beg them to further its signature. Dublin, 24 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Browne, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Brabazon, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth, Castell, and Basnet. *Pp.* 3. *Endd.*: The Deputy and Council of Ireland to the Council.

24 Aug. 666. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

The Queen Regent has ordered him to deliver an English prisoner at Nieuport, who is put into the hands of the Sieur de Vendeville, captain of Gravelinghues, to be delivered on payment of his expenses. As to Wallop's desire to hear about the enemies and the Clevois; the latter were, two days ago, about Mazieres, intending to join Mons. de Vendosme to besiege Bappalmes, which can defend itself. This night arrived near Douay 4,000 good footmen, High Germans. Had he had them 20 days ago, he would have asked no help against Mons. de Vendosme. "C'est grand peine d'estre avecq peuple non aguerry." Before the war ends hopes to take from the enemies four times as much as they have taken. Does not write back to the Imperial ambassador, because he hopes the news will reach him otherwise, and he has no leisure. It is true that Ivois is surrendered to the French, but it was not taken by assault, and could have held out longer. Arras, 24 Aug. '42. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: Captain of Guisnes.

24 Aug. 667. CARDINAL TOURNON to MARILLAC.

Kaulek, 457.
(The whole
text.)

Yesterday received his letter to the King of the 16th, and, being charged to view all letters passing to the King, had it deciphered, and learnt all the news he sent, which is the greatest service he can do at present. Forwarded the letter, and thinks that if Mr. Bron comes the King will not forget to do as Marillac writes. Seeing, by his letter to Mons. de Sassy, that he is doubtful whether all his letters, since L'Aubespine's return, have been received, certifies that they have, and the reason why he has not sooner had answer to the despatch which L'Aubespine brought was that, at L'Aubespine's return, the King, then in Burgundy, wished first to speak with the English ambassador who had come before to this town. Which he did as soon as he arrived here, and by this time Marillac will have received the despatch.

Perpignan is now so enveloped, and Marshal d'Annebault holds it besieged with such a force that I hope soon to send you as good news of it as you have had of Yvoy.

French. Headed: Saint Just sur Lyon, 24 Aug.

24 Aug. 668. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 133.

In his last, of 29 July, from Francfort, wrote that Saxony and Hesse, in the name of the Confederates, had gone to repel Duke Henry of Brunswick's attack on Goslar, also one of the Protestants. At the Diet of Ratisbon the Emperor enjoined peace upon all subjects; and the people of Goslar, mistrusting Duke Henry, and because there was a ban of the [Imperial] Chamber against them, got themselves specially

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668. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

mentioned by name. Nevertheless, Duke Henry robbed and killed their people and they appealed for help to the confederates. It is now a month since the war began, and, contrary to expectation, all Duke Henry's country has fallen into the hands of the Protestants, including Wolfenbutel, which was thought impregnable, and in which Duke Henry had placed his two sons with 50 nobles and 400 soldiers. Duke Henry is at Nurnberg with King Ferdinand, doubtless to ask aid of the other confederate princes and prelates. The Saxon and Hessian have published the reason (described) for this war.

The Diet makes little progress. Except King Ferdinand and Frederic Palatine no prince is at Nurnberg. Brunswick was, but went away to the Bavarians. The Turk, advancing with very great forces, is only delayed by the floods. The Diet has decreed an additional 24,000 foot for Hungary. The German army has done nothing yet. Two days ago came news of the slaughter of some Turkish cohorts. A German baron named Truchses lately came in post from Rome to Nurnberg, who, by command of the Bishop of Rome, solicits in the Diet the indiction of the Council at Trent, "*hoc tranquillo tempore scilicet.*"

The Emperor wrote to the Diet at Nuremberg that business of Spain and Italy, and sickness, prevented his sending aid against the Turk, but he would keep the Turkish fleet occupied, and so distract some of their strength from Hungary. He promises to come to Germany in eighteen months, to settle disputes; and now the place and time for a Diet at his coming is under discussion.

In Luxemburg the duke of Orleans has captured a little town and slain everyone. He has now been a whole month besieging Ibis. Count William a Furstenberg lately went to the Landgrave. The brother of Baron ab Heydec is now with the French king. Spire, 24 Aug. 1542.

Latin, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

24 Aug. 669. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 131.

Since the departure of my lord of Westminster from Saragosa, to which Bonner accompanied him, the Emperor prepares to resist the Frenchmen; who have accelerated their coming, having passed Salsas, seizing cattle and burning certain mills, and are now at Perpignan. The duke of Alva has provided for Perpignan, and is himself at Girona, 7 or 8 leagues off, to furnish other parts and wait for the army of Castilla. Perpignan, besides the strength of its castle and townsmen, holds 6,000 good fighting men and is well trenched to "bide a very great brunt" until the Emperor's army assemble, when, if the Frenchmen tarry, there will be foughten a cruel battle. The declaration of war came to the Emperor very late. Received it from Mons. de Arras, and has sent it to my lord of Westminster, with a letter to be shown to the King. Writes in haste, hoping to convey this to my lord of Westminster before he leaves Bilbao. Barbastro, St. Bartholomew's Day, 4 a.m.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

R. O.

2. Copies of three letters, each with descriptive heading in Bonner's hand, viz.:—

i. BONNER to HENRY VIII., St. Bartholomew's Day. [*See §1.*]

ii. BONNER to THIRLBY.

On Bartholomew's even, at midnight, I received your packet from Victoria, brought by a poor man whom the master of the posts, with his letter dated at Monson, 23 Aug., 7 p.m., sent to me, containing your

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letters dated Tudela, 18 Aug., and Victoria, 21 Aug. I was glad you had so far forth passed, and had so gently received your passport and other things necessary, and shall not fail to execute the device contained in your letters. The same night, Eve of Bartholomew, about 7 p.m., having sent to Monson to Mons. de Arras, to know the Emperor's going to Saragossa, and touching a declaration of war against the Emperor by the French king, which was spoken of, I received very gentle letters from him, with all the declaration of war in French, "noted by Mouns^r. Grandeveles hands." I send the letters and copy of the declaration, of which I was bound in honesty to return the original, but this copy agrees with the original, "if you can read my naughty hand in French." Undoubtedly there will be extreme war; for the French, numbering 20,000, have passed Salsas, and burnt certain mills there, "wherein I do remember Mr. Haynes and I in a morning did break our fast,"* and should be now besieging Perpignan. The duke of Alba has made good provision for Perpignan and Salsas; and there are 6,000 men in Perpignan besides the townsmen, who are numerous and hardy. The Emperor daily assembles great numbers of Castilla and these parts; so that, unless the Frenchmen recoil, there will be "cruel battle," upon which both the French king and the Emperor seem bent. The duke of Alba is in Girona. Since your departure the Frenchmen have made courses in the frontiers of Navarre, Aragon and Cathalon within 10 leagues of this town, and when Alba sent to the governor of Bayone (*corrected in margin to Narbona*) to know what they meant, he answered that they were thieves and if taken should be punished, and "meanwhile marched forth the army" from Narbone towards Salsas and Perpignan. The Emperor will go shortly to Saragosa with the Prince and the Court, which is now small.

I trust the Emperor has so instructed Mons. de Curriere that all shall be well. Many posts have passed towards you since your departure, specially one sent, upon "this declaration and hasty coming of the Frenchmen," to hasten Mons. de Currier, who, I trust, will do more than Grandevele or others would agree to, "either else, declaring but the same which already we have had, the King's Majesty to determine as shall seem best to his great wisdom." Desires to be humbly commended to the King and Council. Barbastro, *vigilia Bartholomei post mediam noctem inter tertiam et quartam*.

P.S.—"Yesterday Don Luys de la Cerda, maiestro sala del Principe, which here hath assembled people, departed hence to visit the ports or straits of the mountains, it is to wit La val Duran, Vela, Castel Leon, Benasco, Gistan, Belsa, Torla, Brot, Jacca, Cafranco; and there are also other for the same appointed and the country to assist and aid them, especially Don Pedro de Luna, conde de Morata." In case I do not write to the King, I beg that this letter may be shown to his Highness. "I am my own secretary at this time."

Headed: The copy of my letters sent to my lord of Westm., *vigilia Bartholomei*.

iii. THE BISHOP OF ARRAS to BONNER.

Has received his letters asking for the proclamation of war by the French king. Has only one copy, which he sends. It shows how proudly the lightest dare to slander the best Prince, but God, who sees all, never deserts those that trust in Him. Let them look that they are not bringing evil to themselves on their own pack horse. "De die profectionis sue Majestatis nichil adhuc certi est constitutum(?) . . . tamen . . . componunt, ut cum volet Cesar nichil sit more."

* In July, 1538, on their return from Spain. See Vol. xiii., Pt. ii., No. 59.

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669. THE BISHOP OF ARRAS to BONNER—*cont.*

Offers services. Montissoni, *vigilia Bartholomei*, 1542. *Signature (copied)*: Perrenottus, episcopus Atrabatensis.

Address copied. Headed: "The copy of the letters of Mons. Granvelle's son.

Pp. 3. Endd.

R. O.

3. Declaration of war by Francis I. against the Emperor (because of the murder of the ambassadors Cesar Fregozo and Anthoine Rincon, going to Venice, and of other the King's servants, and the expulsion of his subjects from the Low Countries). Addressed to the Admiral for publication in the ports of Normandy. Ligny, 10 July 1542, 28 Francis I.

Copy in Bonner's hand. French, pp. 2. Headed: "The copy of the publication, sent to me by Mons. de Arras. *Endd.*

ii. *Memoranda on the back, all crossed out*:—"Benasco, La val Daran y Vela. Castel Leon. Benasco con su castillo. El puerto de Gistan. El puerto de Belsa. Torla. Val de Brot. xxij^o Augusti circa noctem ad Buil. pro colligendo excercitu. Die sequenti ad la Graws, cubit., &c. Don Luys de la Cerda maestro sal. del Principe a soccorrer a Don Petro y Don Petro a el. De Jacca y Cafranco es Don Petro de Luna conde de Morata y Visrey de Aragon. De ambass^{re} Cesaris in Francia qui redit (?). De rebus impressis Luterie. Circa indictionem belli. The Duke of Cameryn departing."

25 Aug.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 23.

670. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 25 Aug. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to the mayor of Norwich to deliver to Diego Estudillo the goods of his factor George Aytonale, dec.; to the mayor of Bristol to do justice in behalf of Sir Thos. Arundel's servant, keeper of Sande Park; to the lord Chancellor to proclaim upon the sea coasts that no man commissioned to levy men should take up mariners; to Ric. Lee, surveyor of Calais, to view trenches lately made by the French near Arde.

25 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 52.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 129.

671. HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK.

Albeit in his commission* to repair to the Borders of Scotland, the powers of certain shires are assigned to attend him, he shall, for his better furniture, take out of Suffolk Sir Wm. Drury, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir Thos. Germyn, John Spring and Henry Doyle with the men they can make, together with his own tenants and others not appointed by the King's former letters.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to my L. of Norff., xxv^o Aug. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

25 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 53.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 130.

672. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.

Encloses letters received this morning from the captain of Norham, showing what chance has happened. Although it appears there is little trust to be put in the subjects of the Borders, and that Sir Robert Bowes and others are prisoners, will hasten to Newcastle and take order for defence. Begs the King to appoint someone to supply the room of Sir Robt. Bowes, who, for his experience and knowledge, was to be one of his Council here. Darneton, Friday morning, 25 Aug. at 9 a.m.

* See No. 714 (19).

1542.

Has caused such as be here of the King's Council to sign this.
Signed: Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

In Uvedale's hand, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij.

25 Aug. 673. ANGUS and SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.,
 32,647,
 f. 50.
 B. M.
 Hamilton
 Papers,
 No. 128.

The captains of the garrisons of the White Coats, Mr. Retlyfe, vice-warden of the Middle March, with the rest of the gentlemen of Northumberland, and John Herroun, with Tendell and Ryddisdaille, made a raid in Scotland this St. Bartholomew's day in the morning, in all 3,000 men. Describe leaders, &c., of two "forrays," which they shoved forth, and which burnt sundry places and met at Hyetoun on the Hill, betwixt Kelsoche and Jeduarte, where they had a great ground to ride to return to the main body. Meanwhile, the Scots of the Mers and Tavydaille and out of Kelso with the earl of Huntly, the King's lieutenant, who has 1,000 men of the incountry of Scotland to wait on him, came betwixt the forray and the bushment. Fearing for the forray, Bowes rode to meet them, and they came fairly riding all together to the bushment, with the Scots hard after them and Huntly and the footmen following. The nowt and sheep taken by the forrays were sent away, and Tyndaille and Ryddysdail, seeing this, galloped out of the host after them, whereupon Mr. Retlyfe's men began to trot, and shortly fell to galloping, and the rest of the host brake rule and fled. Sir Robert Bowes lighted, and a small number with him, the writers being at the other end of the field, a good space from him. Not above 40 men lighted with Mr. Bowes, and all the host fled save twenty, "that stood with us about our pensell." Kept the small number they had together, and defended themselves with difficulty (for, of the twenty, eight are slain or taken) and tried to stop the chase, but could not. Have lost 70 of their company.

Sir Robert Bouys is taken "with" John Davysoun of Dennerlaw and George Davysoun within Tavydaille; Ric. Bowys in the Mers "with" John Dyksoun of Beltschester; John Tempest "with" a servant of the laird of Sefuyrdis (?); John Herroun by a servant of the laird Edmes-tounys; John Car, captain of Wark, by Richard Car, Lans Carr's son; Thos. Foster of Edderstoun by Stein Davysoun, and his brother-in-law, laird of Craisthorne. The marshal of Berwick is taken, but they know not "to what place."

This Friday Huntly has commanded all the Mars and Tavydail to meet him at Jeduart and bring their prisoners. The King of Scots will have 500 men in Coudygaime and 500 in Douns and Langtoun, in the Mers, paid by the bishops and men of the shire. The Scots are very wanton, and this misfortune makes them the prouder, but if the King send a power to give them "ane gryt snap thay wyll be gentyll ineweche efteruart." It was not they that won the field, but we that lost it with our disorder. Sir Cuthbert Retlyfe is taken to Buinjeduart. Berwick, 25 Aug. *Signed:* Ar^d erl of Angus: G.D.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij

25 Aug. 674. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.,
 32,647,
 f. 56.
 B. M.
 St. P. v.,
 207.

Wrote, in answer to Henry's letters, that it was his stable mind to send ambassadors and conform to the writings and credence sent to him (James) from his "maister houshald," ambassador there. To stop all riding within England, sent the earl of Huntly, his lieutenant, to the Borders, in peaceful manner, with but 40 attendants, to charge the wardens to appoint days of meeting, and staunch further inconvenients

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674. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.—cont.

until the ambassadors' coming. At his command, they wrote to the English wardens, who not only gave no answer, but, the morning after his coming to Kelso, Henry's warden of the Middle Marches, starkly accompanied with the captains and chieftains sent to the Borders, and the Douglasses, James's rebels, and a host of 10,000 men, with five splayed banners, came into Scotland and burnt sundry towns, intending to burn Kelso and destroy the abbey. Doubtless Henry knows how "it has chanced." If he minds to keep the peace, desires him to send safe conduct for the ambassadors and strait command to his lieutenant, wardens and officers of the Borders to desist from further invasion of Scotland. Credence for his master of Household, to whom he has written further. Halirudhous palace, 25 Aug. 29 James V. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Royal MS.,
 18 B. vi. 143.
 B. M.

2. Contemporary copy of the preceding, in a letter book, from which it is printed in St. Papers.

Pp. 2.

25 Aug. 675. JAMES V. to JOHN, KING of PORTUGAL.

Royal MS.,
 18 B. vi. 143b.
 B. M.
 Epp. Reg. Sc.,
 II. 150.

His letters by his *alumnus*, Gaspar Apalha, and the writer's by Snawdoun herald, show his friendly mind, but no valid reason against the letters of reprisal of which James wrote. Will not, however, licence them until he hears again. Edinburgh, 25 Aug. 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

25 Aug. 676. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
 Kaulek, 458.
 (Abstract.)

Has received his letter of the 10th inst., describing his assignation at Hoynzors (the Emperor's ambassador having the like), and the duke of Norfolk's declaration. Marillac replied well thereupon, and likewise upon their complaint of the Dieppoiss ship, which took a Flemish *heurque* laden with salt. Has far more cause to complain of their treatment of the poor Dieppoiss. They have put forward two points, which are not only unreasonable and prejudicial to France, but totally contrary to the neutrality which they profess and to the treaties, viz., (1) that French ships of war may not lie upon their coast, although the treaties expressly say that such ships may go and come and remain as long as they think good, provided that they exceed not the number of 100 men of war, and (2) that Flemish ships may be safe when freighted by the English, a thing contrary to every observance of war, and which would enable the Flemings to hurt France with impunity, because every Fleming would say he was freighted by the English. Marillac shall again remonstrate to the King himself, graciously and dexterously, and learn whether he will maintain the treaties, which Francis wishes to observe, who would not have English subjects molested by this war but rather care for them like his own. Understands by what Marillac writes, and by the great preparations there for war, that the English bear him very ill will, and will execute it when they see their opportunity; but does not see that for this year they can make any descent in his realm that may do much hurt, because winter is near, and he has two good armies in those quarters, viz., those of his son of Orleans and his cousin of Vendosme, who will unite if requisite. Marillac shall always report what is done, and especially if Maistre Chesnay has come over, and with what company. It will be well also to find means, if possible, to warn the king of Scots, Francis's son, of the preparations against him. He will know from Du Bies the taking and rasing of Tournehan and

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La Monture, and seven or eight little forts which annoyed Therouenne and Ardres, and also the defeat of the Sieur du Reux. Orleans has likewise taken Yvoy, the strongest town of Luxembourg; and the Dauphin has now surrounded Perpignan, of which Francis hopes soon to send good news. *Marked as countersigned: Bochetel.*

French. Modern transcript, pp. 3. Headed: Pesenas, 25 Aug.

25 Aug. 677. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.

Add. MS.
28,593 f. 132.
B.M.

Has received from the Nuncio the copy of the bull despatched 1 June last, indicting the Council at Trent for 1 Nov. next. Compares himself to the obedient son in the Parable of the Prodigal, and thinks that His Holiness, in reviewing the quarrel between him and the French king, treats the latter too favourably. Omits reference to the origin of past wars, which, when last in Rome, he recounted publicly to His Holiness; but details, in order, Francis's unreasonable dealings with him since the truce of Nice. Francis has confederated with the Turk, fomented the religious disorder in Germany, and opposed the celebration of the Council; and the Pope ought to declare openly against him. Monçon, 25 Aug. 1542.

Lat. Modern copy, pp. 25. See Spanish Calendar VI., Part II, No. 54.

*** A copy (probably the original draft) of the above in French, will be found printed in Granvelle Papiers d'Etat, II. 633, as dated 28 Aug.

26 Aug. 678. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

See GRANTS IN AUGUST, No. 22.

26 Aug. 679. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Desent's
A.P.C., 23.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 26 Aug. Present: Southampton, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters directed to Norfolk to provide 1,000 qr. barley, 500 qr. rye and 500 qr. wheat, to be sent in haste to Berwick. Commission devised for — (blank), the King's coopers, to take up clapboard, wainscot, &c., to make certain "ferrers custrelles barrelles," which they promise to have ready on Monday week, and also hoops and "twygges" to repair the "caske" at Berwick.

26 Aug. 680. WYMOUNDE CAREW to JOHN GATE.

R. O.

His brother, Thomas Carew, has shipped certain tin for Rone (Rouen) and with others stays at Powle for fear of robbers of the sea. His ship sails well, and would be safer alone than if all went together. Desires him to move some of those appointed to the sea to lie, in the defence of this tin, between Powle and Depe, and send word either to John Capelyn at Southampton, or to John Carew at Powle. Begs him to prefer Thos. Gye to be a captain on the sea; there are few better in England, and he has small living now that the writer's park is disparked. Here is a Dutch gentleman called Crosebek, whose wages, with those of other Dutchmen who are absent, are detained by the writer, on the King's warrant. Desires him, if Crosebek fails in his suit to have wages again, to move Mr. Wroysely or others of the Council, that the writer may have a new warrant only for them that be here now. Has received the full amount of his warrant, and some of them are in their own country and may not return. Begs commendations to his brother Deny. Blechynlee, 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

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26 Aug. 681. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 57.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 132.

Yesterday, after writing from Darneton, made such haste that he reached Newcastle at 7 p.m. At Darneton, received letters from the King of the 22nd, to fulfil the contents of which more money must be sent with speed. Meanwhile will be doing with what he has. Encloses letters received from the North this Saturday, which he dared not open, as they were addressed to the Council. Asks instructions about opening letters. Grain is here very dear, and must be sent to Berwick from elsewhere, or the garrisons there and Rutland's company could not continue. A great force sent without provision would consume all the victual at Berwick and Carlisle, and Newcastle is so destitute of grain that it cannot be provided in any short time. Received no copy of Sir Thos. Wharton's letters in the King's of 22 Aug. Last night wrote to Berwick and Carlisle to know the state of the Borders. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 26 Aug., 10 a.m. *Signed:* Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

In Uvedale's hand, pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

26 Aug. 682. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 59.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 133.

This night at 11 p.m. received from Sir Wm. Eure letters and news of the Borders and Scotland (enclosed). Has communed with John Horsley and Robt. Colyngwod, who affirm that they never before saw such scarcity of grain. Does not yet know the truth of the late mischance of Sir Robt. Bowes. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 26 Aug., 12 p.m., midnight. *Signed:* Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

In Uvedale's hand, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

26 Aug. 683. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

In his last, of the 24th, wrote of Mons. de Vandosme's camp, and that, on the return of his man sent to the Great Master, he expected to learn more of Mons. Dorleance, the prince Orrenge, Mons. de Bure, and the Clevoiez. This morning his said servant returned, saying that Orleans had taken Ivoyre, but his further intention was uncertain. The Clevoiez were, within these two days, beside Mesiers, and purpose to join Vandosme, who returns towards Flanders to besiege Bappame. Orrenge and De Bure have broken up their camp in Luxemburg and march towards De Rieulx. The servant saw some of their horsemen already at Doway and Arras; and 4,000 lanceknights are near Doway, and De Rieulx goes thither with all his horsemen to begin his camp. Sends the servant to declare further, and encloses a letter he brought from De Rieulx.

Yesterday mustered the 300 men here in crew, viz., 200 of the lord Deputy's and 100 under the treasurer and the lieutenant of the Castle, all right tall men, well ordered and warlike appointed. Would that all come to Guisnes were so well ordered. Most of them "came without swords, in white coats homely trimmed, saving those that came with Mr. Ponynges, and those sent from Mr. Long, who be tall men and right warlike trimmed, yet lacking swords the more part of them. And those that came from my lord Chancellor and Mr. Chancellor of th'Augmentations, be tall men, and many fair archers. I was so bold to write unto them both to send them swords, as also cloth to make them hose of their colours." The bp. of Ely's men will show better when well trimmed, and the Bishop has authorised their captain to

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bestow upon them what Wallop thinks good. If others do the like he will soon amend them. There are no swords here. Calais, 26 Aug. Signed.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: ap xxxiiijs.

26 Aug. 684. PAUL III. to CHARLES V.

Spanish
Calendar.
VI. II., No. 50.

Again calls the Emperor's attention to the danger of Christendom. Having despatched Card. Sadoletto to the French king, and Card. Contareno to the Emperor to promote peace, the latter has died upon the road. Sends in his place the bp. of Viseu, Card. of Sanctorum Apostolorum, who will convey the Pope's admonitions, or rather prayers, for the welfare of Christendom. Rome, 16* Aug. 1542.

From the Simancas Archives.

Harl. MS..
4.994 f. 223.
B. M.

2. Modern copy of the above letter, with the date 26 Aug. *Latin, pp. 2.*

Granville,
Papiers
d'Etat., II.
631.

3. French translation of the same.

27 Aug. 685. LORD WILLIAM HOWARD.

Pardon. *See GRANTS IN AUGUST, No. 23.*

27 Aug. 686. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C. 24.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Aug. "Removing day" (*no attendance entered*). Business:—Letters devised to sheriffs of Staff., Derby, Lanc., Notts., Suff. and Chesh., for deliverance of letters to certain gentlemen to prepare themselves and their men.

27 Aug. 687. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
53.]

In behalf of the bearer, Jehan de Hons, of whose services he has written several times. London, 27 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

27 Aug. 688. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
409.

On 31 July, Desmond arrived at Waterford, whereupon St. Leger (who was in Ossorie pacifying differences between Ormond and the lord of Upper Ossorie) came to Kilkenny and received the King's letters from him. He declared his noble entertainment. Intend, within ten or twelve days, to advance towards his country to help good order there and in the towns of Cork and Kinsale, and will then "spend a time for the perfection of Leinster." Sends a present of hawks (specified). Does not write of occurants, as the Council is writing. If Irishmen's promises are to be trusted, O'neil, O'Brien, the lord of Upper Ossorie and others shall visit the King ere long. O'neil's eldest and best son is with St. Leger for that purpose, and has sent for his father to repair to Dublin.

Is ashamed so often to write for money, but affairs here are sore hindered for lack of it. Would have been in Odonelles country and Connaught ere this but for lack of money. The old lady of Ormonde is dead. The lord late of Kilmanan is sick and will hardly escape. His death will save the

* This date printed in the Spanish Calendar must be wrong, Contarini died on 24 Aug. according to Baronius (Annales, xxxiii. 12).

1542.

688. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

King 500 mks. st. of pension. Certifies that the late master of Any, for whom, as the King wrote, Desmond sued to be bp. of Emolie (which bpric. lies about Limerick, where he was born), is a very honest man and will do much good in the country. Dublin, 27 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P.S.—Since the above was written, Oneil arrived at Dublin and declared his wish to visit the King, and how some had dissuaded him because of the report of war with France and Scotland, but that nothing would let him to go if he had money to furnish himself honestly. Borrowed 200 mks. for him of the merchants, to be repaid in kine; to levy which his son and divers of the retinue are now sent. Asks whether to suffer more Irishmen to go thither. Is the bolder to do so because the King wrote that such of the nobility as sued for great things should be sent over. Trusts that, ere Michaelmas, Obrien, lord FizWilliam and the baron of Upper Ossorie, before called Magilpatrike, shall be with the King. The latter brings his son, a goodly child, to give to the King, and will repair with Oneil or not long after. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

27 Aug. 689. DEPUTY CHANCELLOR, and VICE-TREASURER of IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., III.
412.

At their arrival at the lord of Upper Ossorie's house, to which they repaired on the 1st inst., the Deputy received a letter from Obrien declaring his wish to go to the King. His going would have a good effect on other Irishmen, as the King's entertainment of Desmond has. Wrote before, advising the establishment of a council of learned men about Limerick and Waterford. Explain, at length, how this can be done without charge to the King, by appointing to it those who have fees out of the liberty of Wexford and by the resumption of the charter of the city of Waterford, for which, as Parliament begins shortly after Michaelmas, they send an act of Parliament, to be returned under the Great Seal with the King's letter addressed to the whole Parliament to pass it. The reason that no others of the Council are privy to this letter is lest they of Waterford should hear of it and make suit to the contrary, "for they give here so large fees that they be greatly favoured."

Give a scheme for the establishment of a resident Council at Dublin, by utilising the Cathedral church of Christchurch, which is unnecessary, as there is the other well endowed Cathedral of St. Patrick's. Have stayed delivering the King's grant to the late prior and canons of Christchurch to be a dean and canons, and have spoken with the Dean,* now appointed, an Englishman born, who would take a pension of 50*l.* until preferred, within two years, to a benefice of that value in England. Ask instructions in this. Dublin, 27 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed: Antony Sentleger: John Alen: Will'm Brabazon.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.

690. GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

R. O.
St. P., III.
431.

The King having exhausted infinite treasure for the reformation of Ireland without success, now that most of the inhabitants are brought to obedience, it is very necessary to set forth the order ensuing, viz. :—
(1) Councils should be established in the West and North, the earls of Ormond and Desmond and the abp. of Casshell being of the former, and Oneill, Odonyll and others of the nobility there of the

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latter. (2) The captains retained here should be stationed at Knockfergus or Wolderflitt, Alloon in Westmeath, Wicklow and Arklow. Arklow should be had, in exchange, from Ormond; and, with a captain there, most of Leinster, "being the gall of this land," would be reformed. (3) The bps. of Dublin and Meath and such as favour the Gospel should instruct the Irish bishops and cause them to renounce Popish doctrine. (4) The pardoning of felonies for fines, and other enormities used here among the Irish, make the King's laws sound strange. It should therefore be ordered that all unlawful customs be abolished, and the "moderation" of the King's laws referred to the Deputy and Council. (5) Religious houses under Oneyll, Odonyll and other Irish lords should be suppressed and suits to Rome prohibited, and search made at Olderflitt or Knockfergus to enforce this. (6) Irish Scots, called "Redshanks," daily come into the north of Ireland and purchase castles and peels on the sea coast. They should be expelled from the country, "the rather because they greatly covet to populate the same, being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen." (7) The captain at Knockfergus or Wolderflytt should have a bark to keep the seas and prevent the coming in of Scots. *Signed*: John Travers.

Pp. 2. Endd.: Certain devices for reformation of Ireland.

27 Aug. 691. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Being at Calais but two days, some disorder has been among the soldiers here, and therefore he has taken order with Mr. Ponyng's to appoint a provost marshal. With the advice of the Treasurer and Surveyor chose Mr. Awdeley, who said he would gladly do any service to which he was appointed, but thought himself unmeet for that room, "being of his own nature too pitiful." Thinks he would accept it if the King were to write to him to do so, and he would here gain experience to execute the room for a greater number, even a camp of 10,000; but his living should be somewhat augmented.

Encloses a letter received this day from Mons. de Torsy (contents recapitulated). The malefactors who lately misused themselves within the King's pale deserved greater punishment. Asks how to use Frenchmen or Burgundians who take each other, or their cattle, within the King's pale. Last week took 10 or 12 Burgundians, who had taken certain Frenchmen and their cattle, which Wallop caused to be restored, but did not punish the men. Their guide was an Englishman, who is detained in prison here, although he has long served in their wars and was a soldier in Tourneham when it was given up, against his opinion. He is "a right tall personage and hardy fellow called John Baker, sometime a soldier in Callais." Asks what to do with him.

Once again reminds them that guns and gunners are needed for the travers wall, now finished, and other bulwarks. Guisnes, 27 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

27 Aug. 692. JEHAN DE TORSY to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letters, and has "tenu en cul de fosse lez mal-faictours au pain et a l'eau, et bannys sur peine de la hart de eulz trouver es pais de pardesa, et partir incontinent." Desires to live in friendship with him; and no more footmen shall go into his country without written licence. Had news last night (*arsoir*) that Mons. de Vendosme has sent home part of his footmen, who were levied on the frontier, retaining some of the men of the ordinary pay and rein-

1542.

692. JEHAN DE TORSY to WALLOP—*cont.*

forcing the garrisons of horsemen. Yvoy is taken by composition honourable for the Burgundians, who were 1,500 lanceknights, 1,000 footmen of the country and 130 men of arms; who left, baggage safe, mounted and armed, upon oath not to serve the Emperor against the King for two years. Longueval's band has arrived here, having by the way attacked and defeated eleven ensigns of the prince of Orange's lanceknights and almost captured the Prince. Ardres, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.

27 Aug.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
135.

693. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

Wrote on the 9th inst. A strange case has since been discovered, of execrable prodition, by two secretaries of the Signory and Augustin Labondy, sometime factor for Cesare Fregosa; who, corrupted by the French king, have been long disclosing all the state secrets to the Frenchmen and Turks, who thus knew the Venetian ambassador's secret commission to give Napoli and Malversia to the Turk,* but with extreme contention. The Turk then was so greedy of peace that those fortresses need not have been given if the Turk had not known from Rincon, the French orator, the Venetians' deliberation; and the delivery of them has cost the Venetians such loss and dishonour that their indignation can be imagined. The French are now incredibly detestable here, being called dogs and proditors of Christendom and monsters. Of the secretaries, who are cousins named Cavaza, one is fled disguised as a friar, the other is taken. Labondi fled to the French ambassador's house, the 19th inst., where the officers of the Signory sent to demand him were resisted and hurt. The Signory besieged the house all that night, and next day, upon their threat to burn it, the French orator delivered them Labondi, who is put to extreme torments to discover his adherents, he knowing all the corrupted men here, and being payer for such practices. The secretary confessed all he knew without torment. Describes how the ambassador's house was beset for three days, and also the honour paid to the accuser. These things came to light by the diligence of Loigi Badoar, who concluded the peace with the Turk, and, being suspected of using fraud in his legacy, was imprisoned shortly after his return from Constantinople. He has now cleared himself. The Strocio who were settled here are commanded to avoid the Dominion, being in public hate, both for the taking of Maran and the French faction which they follow.

Letters from Constantinople, of 26 July, give variable news, the French affirming that the Turk's navy of 120 galleys, 80 of which are to serve the French, shall issue about the 12th or 15th inst.; and the Venetians concluding that it will not issue this year, which is more probable, as the season is too far past for galleys. A bassa with many horses is at Sophia, not far from the Drava, to succour Buda if necessary. The Christian host which goes to Buda is flourishing and confident. Ferdinando is denied the money he demanded at Noremberg, he being esteemed an evil husband in money matters. The duke of Pranswike is fled to Noremberg with three horses, leaving the Landgrave victorious; who will afterwards convert his host of 40,000 men to Buda, or else to Flanders, in the Emperor's favour. The Marquis of Guasto intends to take the field with 10,000 Almaines and as many Spaniards and Italians.

The Bishop of Rome sends Card. Contarin to the Emperor and Sadoletto to the French king; but Contarin was on "in point of death." The Bishop will intimate a General Council, "by all November," in Trent; but men

* In the year 1540. See Vol. XV.

1542.

laugh at such vanities. The Bishop is come to Perusa, in despair because the Imperial orator presses him to publish censures against the French king as enemy of the Christian state.

The Signory salute the King. They are in great heaviness with these processes and examinations, and are sure the Turks "will not navigate against winter." Venice, 27 Aug. 1542.

P.S.—Is just informed that the Signory will send an ambassador shortly
Hol., pp. 4. *Add.* *Endd.*

28 Aug. 694. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 24.

Meeting at Westm., 28 Aug. Present: Abp. of York, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters sent to Norfolk with copies of news from the North.

28 Aug. 695. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 61.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 134.

Encloses letters, received at midnight and since, from Sir Wm. Eure, Sir Geo. Lawson and Robt. Collingwoode, the last showing what the Scots mind to do with the prisoners, and where they bend their power at present, and the others the state of Berwick and provision of grain there. Unless other provision is sent Northumberland is in great danger, for God will not send "provision of the ground" for three weeks yet. As the Borders in Northumberland are weakened by the late misfortune, has written for 400 Yorkshire men to the President at York. Intends to remain at Alnwick.

This day arrived Rosye, a herald of Scotland, with letters to the Scottish ambassador and the Council at York. Opened the latter and encloses it, as he thinks the King should see it. Newcastle, 28 Aug., 3 p.m. *Signed*: Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

P.S.—The Scottish herald comes not in post, but on his own horse. He said one of the causes of his coming was for safe conduct for two ambassadors to be sent out of Scotland, and showed a packet addressed to their ambassador. On receipt of Eure's letters concerning the entry of John Car, of Wark, sent 100 men thither under Thos. Waterton and Nic. Tempest, albeit Thos. Gowre says Wark castle is not tenable. Begs to know the King's pleasure, for they are two honest gentlemen he has sent thither. George Heron says 2,000 men are come to Jedworth and Kelsale, whereof his father, prisoner in Scotland, sent him word that he saw 1,000 horse.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: aº xxxiiijº.

28 Aug. 696. JOHN CAR to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 64.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 135(1).

Was yesterday at his "entry" and found his taker so good to him that he let him home again on his own bond and sureties in Scotland. Oliver Sengular and other the King's servants of Scotland came to Gedworth on Friday, and had away with them on Sunday Sir Robt. Bowys, Sir Cuthbert Ratlefe, Sir Roger Lasseles, Sir John Wederryngton, John Herron and another, probably Wm. Bucton. The first journey Huntley makes in England will be to besiege Wark. Asks, therefore, for aid and that he may have 50 men of his own choosing. John Tempest and his brother Lasseve, who had the rule of 100 men in the castle, are still in Scotland, and of their men 50 come home, with great hurts and without weapon or harness. Wark castle, 28 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1542.

28 Aug. 697. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O.
Kaulek, 459.
(Abstract.)

Has just received his letter in cipher of the 16th. Since L'Aubespine's return has received his letters of the 1st, 5th, and 10th; and delayed replying to him upon L'Aubespine's coming, because desirous of speaking first with the English ambassador, who had gone before to Lyons, as Marillac would see by the reply sent on the 10th, with a letter to the King of England, of which a copy is enclosed in case the despatch has not come to his hands, which was entrusted to the English ambassador. Has since sent another despatch on the 25th (copy enclosed). Has, by his last cipher, seen how part of the army by sea there had left, equipped for war, to convoy the wool fleet which goes every year to Calais. As such an equipage could not be for that alone, Marillac shall learn what has become of it; and also if the rest of the equipage has gone towards Scotland with the men and provisions of war of which he writes. He shall likewise watch where the men of war who are levied march; and, if possible, advertise the King of Scotland of everything. Notes what he writes of the lord Privy Seal and milord de Chesney coming hither. He shall write "ce qui en sera;" and, above all, give continual advice to Vendosme and Du Biez, to take order on the frontier of Picardy. Will not fail to do as Marillac writes.

Marked as countersigned by Bochetel.

French. Modern transcript, pp. 2. Headed: Beziers, 28 Aug.

28 Aug. 698. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
55.]

Besides what Chapuys will see by preceding letters, the king of France has been so shameless as to publish war against him, since the 10th ult., in worse terms than could be used against pagans, and has already invaded Roussillon and laid a siege, which the Emperor hopes will get him as little profit as his past enterprises. Received letters yesterday from his ambassador at Rome, stating that the Pope was despatching Cardinal Contareno to him and Card. Sadolet to France, to persuade peace; and is sending both to Rome and Contareno, to stop his coming, as he will not be received. This proves that the French king on the one side "fait le brave" and on the other seeks to resume the practice of the peace. Chapuys may declare this to the King of England as seems best; and shall forward the Emperor's letters to the Queen of Hungary if the courier comes to him, who is charged to go direct to her, if possible, and send Chapuys his letters. Monsson, 28 Aug. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, p. 1.

28 Aug. 699. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.

See No. 677.

29 Aug. 700. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 24.

Meeting at Westm., 29 Aug. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter sent to the earl of Shrewsbury to provide 240,000 of livery arrow heads.

29 Aug. 701. HENRY VIII. to SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR.

R. O.
St. P., IX.
138.

Has received his letters, the last dated 16 July, and thereby learnt his arrival with the king of Romayne and gentle entertainment. May need his services in the beginning of next year; and therefore, as the effect of that expedition will be seen before this reaches him, directs him to take leave about Halontyde and return home through Almayne. He shall

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enquire of the baron of Heidick "seriously" how many Almaines he could bring to serve the King, and when he could be in England or at Calais, and whence and how he would come, getting his answer in writing. He shall also enquire what captains of Almain dwell commodiously to serve the King if required; and assay any such who may be in the army, or in his way through Germany, to know whether they would serve Henry, what numbers they could furnish, &c. He is to conduct hither in wages 10 taborynes of the Hungarians fashion, one or two of whom to be able both to make and use the taborynes, 10 drums and 10 fifers; all money necessary will be delivered by the King's servant Guidenfincre,* who is written to to pay it.

Draft, pp. 8, with corrections in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.: Minute to Sir Thos. Seymour, xxix^o Aug.

R. O.

2. Note of the chief points of the preceding.
In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

29 Aug. 702. HENRY VIII. to MASTER SHELLEY.

Add. MS.,
32.647,
f. 67.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 136.

Of the 60,000*l.* he is appointed to receive, authorises him to pay presently what may be commanded by letters of the duke of Norfolk or any four of the Council, for the force to be sent to the Borders, and convey the rest to York and deliver it to Sir John Harington, who is appointed treasurer of the garrison and men of war now sent.

Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: The copy of the warrant to Master Shelley, apud Westm., xxix^o Aug. a^o xxxiiij^o.

Ib. f. 71.

2. Copy of the preceding. Undated.
Parchment. Headed: By the King.

29 Aug. 703. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.,
32.647,
f. 63.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 135.

This day, after midnight, received theirs of the 26th. Had already, thinking John Carr, of Wark, was stayed in Scotland, sent 100 men to Wark, as he wrote yesterday to the King. This morning, received a letter from John Carr (enclosed) showing his good courage to keep Wark, and has granted him his 50 men. Had already written to Sir Wm. Eure to furnish him with victuals; and to-day wrote again to Eure and Lawson, for that and for the garrison and workmen at Berwick, as instructed by the fourth article of the Council's said letters. Wrote to-day to the earl of Westmoreland, the chancellor of Duresme and Sir Geo. Conyers for 500 men out of the Bishopric to lie in Northhamshire, to be paid at Newcastle for 14 days, by which time lord Latimer with 1,000 men out of Yorkshire should arrive, and the 500 may be dismissed. Robt. Collingwood reports that the King of Scots' ordnance is arrived at Sowtre, but three miles from Wark. Yesterday, Sir Thos. Wharton came to Newcastle and staid until 10 a.m. to-day. He says the West Borders are in good state and that he is "a great deal beforehand with the Scots." Morepath, 29 Aug., 6 p.m. *Signed: Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

30 Aug. 704. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasen's
A.P.C., 25.

Meeting at Westm., 30 Aug. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Giles Harrison and — Duffelde, brewers, certified how much beer the brewers of London could brew within 8 days, and

* Goldenfingre in § 2.

1542.

704. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

promised 1,000 tun, at 20s., that should continue good for five months. Placards made for my lords of Norfolk and Durham for carriage of stuff to Berwick.

30 Aug. 705. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 72.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 138.

The King's command is that from the date hereof no attemptes be made upon Scotland, whatever provocation is given; but warden redress made for all offences, as in time of peace. The King, with the assent of the ambassador, has ordered that the herald of Scotland shall be present at the delivery of these to you, and that his herald sent with these shall pass with the herald of Scotland and see the ambassador's letters of like tenour delivered to Huntley. Westminster, — (*blank*) Aug.

Corrected draft, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Rutland, xxx^o Aug. a^o xxxiiij^o.

30 Aug. 706. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

This morning is advertised that Mons. de Vandosme, Mons. de Guyse and the marshal de Beez are at St. Quynntynes. Mons. de Guyse brought with him the lanceknights that were with Mons. Dorleance and the Clevoiez that came from Antwerp, conducted by Mons. Longvalle, who is also there. Lanceknights and Clevoiez together number 14,000, and 1,400 horsemen. The adventurers and legioners that were with Vandosme are all discharged. Those of Mons. de Kerkey's band, who should have come to Arde, are appointed to Hesding. The horsemen with Vandosme, besides the said Clevoiez, are but 200 men of arms. Cannot learn their intention, but yesterday sent one to the Clevoiez to know it. Learns, by him that brought these news, that Mons. Dorleance is retired; and the bailly of Guisnes, at his late being at Arde, brought like report (enclosed).

Will, to-morrow, send a gentleman to the Great Master with a present of a gelding, to entertain the amity and learn how his camp is reinforced. Apparently, he "daily reinforceth; for all these frontiers of Picardy and Boullonoiez continually fleeth with their goods and cattle towards Bullen, and to that side the sea." Guysnes, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

R. O.

2. [The bailly of Guisnes' report.]

Being at Arde this Monday, 28 Aug., a friend showed me that Mons. de Focquelsolles was at Terrewyn with 30 men of arms of Mons. de Bies' band; and that Mons. de Vandome re-assembles his camp, to which Captain Longavall and many Clevoys, lanceknights, and Danes are appointed. The Danes are 600 horsemen, who carry haccabuts at the arson of their saddles, swords on the one side and daggers on the other, and, in their hands, weapons like boar spears, such as the French call *espues*. The band of the duke of Orleans is bestowed in garrisons at Yvoye, Tienville in Lewsenbourghe and other frontier fortresses there. There shall shortly come to Arde 30 men of arms of Mons. de Kerkee's band to join the 50 of Mons. de Torsee's now there. A weak place by the lower gate shall be immediately "rampared," casemates of brick called *moyneaux* made to flank the dikes and the dikes cleansed from the Green bulwark upwards. *Signed: Henry Palmere.*

In Palmer's hand, p. 1.

1542.

[30 Aug.] 707. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to the SIEUR DE PHALAIX.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
56.]

Encloses instructions what to represent to the Emperor. Since they were drawn up the French, having got possession of Yvoix, have advanced towards Arlon, which being defenceless surrendered, as did also the town of Luxemburg, to which they next turned. Where they now are is uncertain. He must hasten at once to Spain, leaving the Imperial ambassador in England to prosecute the negotiation for which he was sent.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS., said to be dated in a modern hand: 30 Aug. 1542.

31 Aug. 708. WAR EXPENSES.

R. O.

"A note of remembrances for the treasurer* of the wars."

"My lord of Norfolk beginneth his diets the — (*blank*), and is allowed for his diets *v.l.* My lord of Norfolk receiveth for his men no conduct money, but his horsemen and footmen shall enter wages." Like notes touching the lord Privy Seal, whose diets are 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the Master of the Horse, whose diets are 40*s.* For the coats of their men they are allowed 4*s.* each, "because they bring their men out of these parts," but all others out of other parts of the realm shall be allowed but 3*s.* 4*d.* a coat.

In Gardiner's hand, p. 1. Endd.: "The copy of my lord of Norfolk's letters for the delivery of money for conduct, coats, &c., with their diets of my L.P. Seale and Sir Anthony Brown, according to the proportions herein enclosed."

R. O.

2. An estimate headed, "For my lord Privy Seal," showing details of the amounts of 28 days' diets at 5 mks.; wages of 200 horsemen at 8*d.* a day and 500 footmen at 6*d.*, with 7 captains at 4*s.* and 7 petty captains at 2*s.*, and coats at 4*s.* a man. Total, 831*l.* 12*s.*

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 2.

R. O.

3. Similar estimate headed, "For the Master of the Horses," for 28 days' diets at 40*s.* and wages of 200 horsemen and 100 foot with their captains and petty captains. Total, 399*l.* 16*d.*

In Gardiner's hand, p. 1.

R. O.

4. [A statement and estimate for the duke of Norfolk's despatch.]

Sent already:—1,000 qr. of barley, 250*l.*; 500 qr. of wheat, 250*l.*; 500 qr. of rye, 200*l.* To be sent:—500 qr. of wheat, 250*l.*; 500 qr. of rye, 200*l.*; 2,000 qr. of malt, 500*l.*; 1,000 qr. of "peason" and 1,000 qr. of beans, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

For 1,000 weigh of cheese at 13*s.* 4*d.*

"For my lord's diets after *vl.* a day for xxviiij days," 140*l.* Coats of 2,500 men at 4*s.* Conduct money for them at 8*s.* 4*d.* and wages at 6*d.* for 28 days.

The last item is struck out and a detailed estimate appended in the same hand for the wages of 700 horsemen at 8*d.* a day, with their 7 captains at 4*s.* and 7 petty captains at 2*s.*, and for wages of 1,800 footmen at 6*d.*, with their 18 captains and 18 petty captains at 4*s.* and 2*s.* respectively; and for conduct money (*this struck out*).

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: "Provision, proportion, etc."

R. O.

5. Warrant to deliver to the lord Privy Seal his diets, at 5 mks. a day, for 28 days, to begin 8 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., the wages for the same period of 200 horsemen at 8*d.*, with two captains of them at 4*s.* and two petty captains at 2*s.*, and of 500 footmen at 6*d.*, with their five captains at 4*s.* and five petty captains at 2*s.*, and 4*s.* each for the coats of captains and men; in all 831*l.* 12*s.* Westm., 31 Aug.† 34 Hen. VIII. *Not signed or addressed.*

Draft in Gardiner's hand, p. 1.

*Sir John Harrington. See No. 702.

† The date filled in in another hand.

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708. WAR EXPENSES—*cont.*

Add. MS.
5,754.
f. 11.
B. M.

6. [The Council's] warrant to Edw. Shelley, one of the masters of the Household, to advance 100*l.* to lord William Howarde, who is appointed to attend my lord of Norfolk in this journey northward. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Not signed.*

P. 1.

R. O.

7. "A note of sums delivered by prest."

My lord of Norfolk 6,000*l.*, my lord Privy Seal 831*l.* 12*s.*, the Master of the Horse 399*l.* 16*d.*

*Added in another hand, in the heading, the words, "by Edward Shelley," and below: "Jeffrey for the conduct and coats of th'earl of Worcester, my 1. Ferres, Sir Rice Maunsell and John Salisburys horsemen, — (blank). To Honning for provision of beer, viz., 740 tuns, 740*l.* To the lord Wm. Howard in reward 100*l.*"*

In Gardiner's hand, p. 1.

31 Aug.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 25.

709. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 31 Aug. Present: Norfolk, Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Durham, Winchester, Russell, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Commission to Mawbye and Byrde to take up 1,000 weigh of cheese in Suffolk and carriage for it to Berwick. Letter sent to Wallop how to order Frenchmen and Burgundians attempting exploits upon one another within the Pale. Letter to the deputy of Calais to release — Shepherd, who was banished from Calais, and yet had returned, as he had the King's licence by mouth to do so. Letter to customer, &c., of Hampton, to certify fully why they stayed a certain French vessel at St. Helen's.

31 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 77.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 140.

710. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [NORFOLK].

Since Norfolk's departure the ambassador of Scotland has been at Court, and is content with the repair of the ambassadors to York, there to meet Norfolk, Durham and others of the Council on the 18th Sept., which is the Monday Norfolk appointed, where "I the lord Privy Seal and my brother* will then meet you." He has received the safe conduct for the ambassadors; and the letters for the abstinence sent by the heralds are despatched.

*Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: * * * the last of August aº xxxiiijº.*

31 Aug.

Titus B. i., 55.
B. M.

711. MUSTERS.

Commission of array to Richard Cromwell, Kt., Laur. Taylard, Kt., John Gooderyke, Hen. Gooderyke, Thos. Hall, Rob. Apprice, Thos. Wawton and Thos. Dunold, in co. Hunts. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII.

Parchment.

31 Aug.

Harl. MS.,
442 f. 185.
B. M.

712. PRICE OF ARMOUR.

Mandate to the mayor and sheriffs of London to make proclamation, viz.:—That whereas covetous persons having harness, &c., to sell hold them at unreasonable prices, the King, with advice of his Council, has set the following prices, viz., a bow of the best sort not above 3*s.* 4*d.*, of the second sort 2*s.* 6*d.*, of the third sort 2*s.*, a sheaf of livery arrows 2*s.*, a leather case 6*d.*, a girdle 2*d.*, a sheaf of arrows of 8 in. or 9 in. the feather 2*s.* 4*d.*, a gross of 12 doz. bowstrings 3*s.* 4*d.*, a

1542.

"demylaunch, with curase, vambrase, polren, hed peece with a berer" 45s., a "demilaunce called a collyn cliff ready made and hedded" 2s. 8d., an arming sword for a horseman 2s. 8d., a pair of gauntlets with joints 2s. 8d., an Almain rivett of the best sort 7s. 6d., or of the second sort 6s. 8d., a javelin of the best sort ungilt 14d., or of the second sort 10d., a fighting bill helmed 12d., a Flemish halbert of the best sort 20d., or of the second sort 16d. Persons refusing so to sell them shall be imprisoned and forfeit 10*l.* for every offence; and the mayors or other head ministers of towns shall, upon information of such refusal to show or sell them, attach the offender, search his house, and sell the bows, &c., keeping the money for the use of the owner. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

31 Aug.

Add. MS.,
32,647,
f. 74.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 139.

713. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

Yesterday, in his journey from Morpeth, many gentlemen of Northumberland resorted to him; by whose advice he has bestowed his train, as in a schedule enclosed, with strict orders to attend only to defence of the Borders and not seek revenge, as directed in the 3rd article of the Council's letters of 26 Aug. Charged them to keep this secret. To-day or to-morrow, will consult the wisest of these parts about naming deputy wardens to supply the room of Sir Cuthbert Katclif. Robt. Colingwoode and John Horseley had some hope of getting Sir Robt. Bowes and the rest home again; but as they are taken to Edinburgh, they now say there is no means but by ransom. Encloses letters of John Carr, of Wark, with news of Scotland, and of Sir Geo. Lawson, showing the grain in Berwick. Gunners should be sent for the fortresses on the Borders, as none may be spared out of Berwick. A great number of French crowns and other strange coins, broken and lacking weight, have been sent hither, at which the poor people, not being acquainted with any such strange gold, make much refusal. The soldiers, too, have uttered them to their loss, and there are daily complaints. Begs them to send other money hereafter, and mostly in silver. Alnwick castle, 31 Aug.

P.S.—Sends also letters from John Carr, of Wark, received at the closing of this. *Signed*: Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Ib.

2. Schedule, above referred to, giving the distribution of 450 men, under Gowre (with lord Nevill's men) and Thos. Clifford, Robt. Savell, John Foster, and Thos. Wentworth, at Chillingham, Chatton, Cartington, Harbotell, Biddilstone, Scrannewod and Ayleneham.

714.

GRANTS IN AUGUST 1542.

August.

GRANTS.

1. Ph. Hobbey. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) A messuage in Richeston, Linc., in tenure of Robt. Holland; to Sir Thos. Hennege. Walden, 1 Aug. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 12.

(ii.) The manor of Hudycote Bartram, Glouc., and lands there; to Thos. Hunkes. Walden, 1 Aug. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 12.

2. Alice More, relict of Sir Thomas More, attainted. Lease of a messuage in Chelsey, Midd., formerly in the tenure of ——— (blank) Mewtes, and

late in that of Edw. Berker and Edm. Middleton, and now in that of the rector of Chelsey, which came to the King by the attainder of the said Sir Thomas More; for 21 years; at 20s. rent and 2*d.* increase. *Del.* Berechurch, 4 Aug. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 6, m. 6.

3. George Everat, groom of the Chamber. Licence to export 200 dyckers of tanned leather hides, or as many dozens of calfskins as shall amount to the value of the same. Windsor, 26 July

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GRANTS.34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Berechurche*, 4
Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 3.*

4. Commission of the peace.

Oxon.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Lord Privy Seal (*sic*) Russell, Sir Edm. Marvyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant-at-law, Sir John Daunce, Sir Thos. Pope, Sir John Wyllyams, Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Thos. Elyott, Sir John Brome, Hen. Bradshawe, Wm. Fermour, John Wellesbourn, Thos. Nevell, Thos. Carter, Edm. Horne, Leonard Chamberlayn, Roger Moore, Ric. Blounte, Wm. Raynesford, John Denton, Ant. Cope, Thos. Brydges, John Pollard, John Story, Thos. Wayneman, Edm. Powell, Wm. Fenes, and Ant. Bustard. *Berechurche*, 4 Aug. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 4d.

5. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter of Westminster. Grant of (1) the house and site of the late monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, with the church, &c., and furniture and jewellery of the abbey, except that already granted to Thomas bp. of Westminster, (2) the manors of Belsis, Midd., of Bullyngtons in Uggeley, Bullyngtons in Clavering, Pynche-poles, Newarkes, Bonvyles, and Benflete *alias* Southbayneflete, Essex, of Westbury, Wilts, of Kenesbarne, Whetehamstede, Harpendon and Tydbrest, Herts, of Turvesten, Bucks, of Derehurst, Hardwyke, Heydon, Harsfeld *alias* Harisfelde, Apierley *alias* Appurley, Walton, Corselonde, Turley, Burtun, Morton Hemmershe, Toddenham, and Sutton, Glouc., of Longedon Greyndover in Longedon, Mortoncastell Greyndover in Mortoncastell, Chaddisley *alias* Chatley Greyndover in Chaddisley *alias* Chattisley, Ekyngton, Pennesham *alias* Pensham, Pynfyn, Wyke, Bynholme, Pershore, and Portsmouth, Worc., of Yeveney and Knyghtesbrigg, Midd., of Stokying-churche *alias* Marretts, Lawnton, Iselyppe, Morecote, Fennecote, Narbroke, Noke, and Odyngton, Oxon, of Curge *alias* Priors Court, Lydcombe Regis, and Stevyngton, Berks, of the late priory of Powghley, Berks, of Burton, Halton, Belchesforde Fen *alias* Rocheford Tower and Skreyng, Linc., of Dean, and Sutfury, Ntht., of Osward (*or* Oswald) Besokyng, Notts., of Okeham, Rutl., of Offord Cluny, Hunts., and of Holme and Langeforde, Beds., all which belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster; (3) the manors of Longbenyngton, Myntyng, Halgarthe, Gawdby, and Hynkley, Linc., which belonged to Mountgrace priory; of Mathon, cos. Worc. and Heref., and of Cowley and Langne, Glouc., which belonged to Pershore monastery; of

Achelench, and Churchehonnybourne, Worc., which belonged to Evesham monastery; of Sterthorp, Notts, which belonged to Newsted priory.

With all appurtenances of the preceding (*in* Nos. 1 and 2) in Belsis, Midd., in Hamstede, Norton, Hyhunger, Bullyngtons, Clavering, Uggeley, Pynchepolis, Mannewden, Stanstede, Barden, Gooddester, Bonvyles, Northbenflet, Thundersley, Hadeley, Monks Wycke, Shoreswycke, Benflet, Hopeswyck, and Sunderswyck, Essex, in the places aforementioned in Wilts., Herts., Bucks., Glouc. (Elmeston named also), Worc., Midd. (Stanes, Kensyngton, Westbourne and Paddington in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, added), in Lyddecombergis, Stevyngton, Curge, Cheveley, Powghley, Chaddelworthe, Westbitterton, Bagnor, Westenred, Abenden, Esthenred, Esthenne, Uppleton, Knyghton, Lekkamstede, Ore, Isburye, Leverton, Colmere, Madencoot, Miggeham, Sparsholde, Offyngton, Bryght Walton, Olton, Okesey and Chaddelsworthe *alias* Shaddelworth, Berks., in the places aforementioned in cos. Linc., Ntht., Notts., Rutl. and Hunts., and in Holme, Langeforde, Clyfton, Henloo, Byckelswade, Southewolde, Brome and Stratton, Beds.

(4) Horwell wood in Defford parish, Worc., lands called Hoddesforde and Cowhouse in Henden and Hampstede, Midd., formerly belonging to Ric. lord Scrope of Bolton, lands in Elesname and Haname, Essex, in tenure of John Bucke, and in Esthame, Essex, in tenure of Chr. Chamberleyne, the priory of St. Bartholomew beside Sudbury, Suff., in tenure of Wm. Butt, lands in Pershore, Worc., in tenure of Thos. Nevyle, rents of 17l. 6s. 0½d. in Bright Lampton, Comberton and Elmeley, Worc., lands in Fulham, Midd., in tenure of Guy Gascoyne, lands called St. Mary lands in Westbourne in Paddington parish, Midd., in tenure of John Geme, an annuity of 20s. out of Cowle Peeche manor, Midd., another of 30s. out of Dogget's land in Tottenham, Midd., lands in Stebunheth, Midd., in tenure of John Geme; four tenements in the street called Pettyfrance in Westminster, annuities of 4s. from two tenements in the parish of St. Mary de Stronde, Midd., in tenure of John Kekewyche, of 20s. from the inn called the "Wheyt Hart" there, belonging to Brasenose College at Oxford, of 8s. from a tenement in St. Clement's parish without the bars of London, in tenure of Wm. Lynton, of 10d. from the tenure of Thos. Parnes there, and all lands there in tenure of John Geme, a rent of

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3s. 6d. there from the tenure of Thos. Tyfferne, 2s. there from the tenement formerly of Hen. Eliotte, 12d. there from the tenure of Thos. Sewall, and 6s. 8d. from Lindrapers croft in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields in tenure of Edm. Horne, all which belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster.

(5.) Houses, &c., in Kyngestrete, Langediche, Totehyll stret, Charing-crosse strete, Thevynglane, Seysaley and Almerie strete in St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, the site now or late of the sanctuary of Westminster in St. Margaret's parish, the tenements within the close of the monastery of Wm. Cowper and Cecily his wife, Blanche Vaughan, widow, Wm. Webbe, Thos. Warden, Wm. Cooper, John Bartilmewe, John Harnes, Thos. Burbage, Wm. Webbe, Wm. Middleton, Francis earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. Tey, Wm. Coll, John Johnson, Robt. Even, and Hugh Byll; and the tenements in the parish of St. Leonard's Foster lane in London, of And. Mores, Hugh Payne, Giles Par, Nich. Downe, Wm. Roger, Albert Gonertson, Ph. Violet, Miles Hawte, Wm. Pulleyn, Garratt Wamyng, John Brame, John Whyght, Nich. Downere, Garratt Clarge, John Shether, John Maye, John Wylecockes, Mich. Storey, Mich. Gawser, Nich. Roye, Fras. Woode, John Osborne, John Burye, Harman Cremer, Derick Costard, Pet. Obert, Garratt Marchonson, Isebroud Dyrrowe, Rol. Johnson and Wm. Tylsworth; all which belonged to St. Peter's. (6) The site, &c., of the late college of St. Martin the Great in London. The tenements within a certain court of St. Martin called le Deanes Courte there and the said site, of Hugh Payne, Thos. Payne, Wm. Messenger, John Restall, Hen. Smith, Wm. Selby, Ant. Johnson, Harman Villayne, John Figoote, Wm. Cremer, John Marten, Edw. Ryssell and Pet. Rykes; in St. Anne's parish, London, of John Richardson, Garratt Slowter, Marg. Surgeon, Harman Cremer, Matt. Tewe, Evan Dowlette, Hen. Garatson, Hen. Halle, Hen. Williamson, and Lady Eliz. Rede; in the parish of St. Foster's, Gutter lane, of Edw. Westell, Hen. Cotten, Hen. Tynker, John Hunter, Ric. Poollette, Thos. Foxe, Thos. Wotton, Geo. Paynter, John Whyght, Ph. Ryder, Alice Lorde, widow, and Clement (*sic*); all which belonged to St. Peter's. (7) Also tenements in fifteen other parishes (named) of London in tenure of Dr. Burnell, Edm. Stalpar, Geoff. Tulley, John a Park, Robt. Barker, master of St. Giles in the Fields, Alex. Wek alias Saunder Wake, Thos. Vngle, John Bloundell, John Narborough, John Polle, Ric. Gregorie and John Gilberte, which belonged to St. Peter's; and a

tenement in the parish of St. Ewenna within New Gate of Ralph Walker, which belonged to St. Martin's College.

(8) Annual rents (specified) in various London parishes due to St. Peter's from tenements formerly of Thos. Welbye and Thos. Barnewell in St. Nicholas Cold Abbey, from the master of St. Giles in the Fields, for a tenement in St. Michael's in Quenehithe, and for the Cat and Fiddle in St. Benet's, Sherogge, from tenements formerly of Kath. Page in St. Alban's parish, of Mich. Denis in St. Bridget's, Fleet street, of Benedict Horlewy in St. Christopher's near le Stokks, of John Reve in Silver street in St. Alban's parish, of Marg. Pullet in St. Olaves, of Lady Eliz. Kede in the parish of St. John Zachary (paid by the Goldsmiths' Company), of Joan Bradbury, widow, in St. Olaves Old Jewry (paid by the Mercers' Company), of Sir John Erneley in the same parish, of John Sundefelde in St. Margaret's Lothbury (paid by the Clothiers' Company), from a tenement belonging to a chapel in St. Margaret's (paid by the churchwardens), from the mercers for "le Pey" in St. Martin's, Owtewyche, from the Salters for a tenement in All Saints', Bradstrete, from the Goldsmiths for tenements formerly of Oliver Dancy there, and of John Pattlesley in St. Matthew's, Fridaystrete, from a tenement formerly of John Vicare there (paid by the churchwardens), from a tenement there (paid by the Merchant Tailors), of John Bretton for the "Lyon" and the "Angel" there (paid by the Salters), from the rector of the parish, from a tenement in St. Vedast's (paid by the churchwardens there), from a tenement late of Steph. Jenyns, and now of Ric. Smyth in St. John the Evangelist's, from a tenement in St. Mary's, Stavinglane, in tenure of the Haberdashers, from "the Bull" in St. Leonard's, Eastchepe, in tenure of the churchwardens, from "the Greyhound" there, in tenure of the Mercers, from "the Nobyll" there, in tenure of Wm. Wolmer, tallow chandler, from a tenement formerly of Nich. Jenyns there, from a tenement late of the churchwardens of St. Clement's beside Canwike street, from a tenement there, late of the Haberdashers, from the chaplain in le Perdon churchyard in St. Denis' Backchurch, from the tenement of Edm. Briges in St. Dunstan's in the East, of John Alemer in St. Mary's, Attelyll, of the master of the College of Holy Trinity of Pontefract there, of the churchwardens of St. Magnus there, of the guild of St. Mary of Bethlehem in St. Michael's, Cornhill, from a tenement in Byrchyn lane there of Edm. Knight, from the churchwardens of St. James' at Garlikeheth, from a tenement for-

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merly of John Smyth there, of Wm. Kingston (now in tenure of the wardens of the Altar of Holy Trinity and of St. Peter's, Cornhill) in St. Magnus', from the churchwardens of St. Magnus' there, from "the Sun" and from the tenement "late Symbes" there in tenure of the said wardens, from "le Crown" there in tenure of the Chamberlain of the city, from "le Blakke Bell" in St. Margaret's, Brygestrete, paid by the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, from the Chamberlain of London for his pension in St. Margaret's, Brygestrete, from a tenement there of the churchwardens of St. Leonard's, Estchepe, from a tenement in St. Michael's Crooked lane of the chaplain of St. Mary Magdalen in Kingston upon Thames, from the College of St. Laurence in the parish of St. Laurence in Pulteney for the hall and a tenement in the churchyard, from a tenement formerly of John Gaynford and late of the wardens of St. Michael's, Cornhill, from the tenement late of John Philpote in St. Mary Wolmers, from the Tailors for a tenement in St. Mary, Colchurche, from the churchwardens of St. Mildred for a tenement in St. Mildred's in Basinglane, from Nich. Aplyyarde for a tenement in Holy Trinity the Little, from the tenement late of Wm. Hampton there, from the tenement late of Ric. Carleton in St. Laurence Old Jewry, from the churchwardens for a tenement there, from the Mercers for a tenement in St. John's, Walbroke, from the Tailors for a tenement in St. Martin's in the Vintry, from the Vintners for a tenement there, from the master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in West Smithfield for the tenement late of John Cornewallys in St. Martin's in the Vintry, from the tenement of Robt. Rolles (late of John Baxter) in St. Thomas the Apostle, from the churchwardens of Holy Trinity the Little, from John Gresseham for a tenement in St. Mary Magdalen in Milkstrete, from the tenement formerly of Ric. Patent in that parish, from the tenement of Wm. Elyotte there, from the chaplains celebrating in St. Paul's for the soul of Walt. Sheryngton for tenements in St. Mary Boteshawe, St. Mildred Bredstrete, and Aldermanbery (a place of land beside the church there), from the tenement late of Ralph Dodmere in All Saints' near Dowgate, from a tenement in St. Mildred's in the Poultry belonging to a chantry founded in St. Thomas' Apostle, from a tenement late of Thos. Woode in St. Peter's, Westchepe, from the Vintners for a tenement in St. James' at Garlykthith, from the churchwardens for a tenement there, and from the churchwardens of St.

Andrew's, Holborn, for a tenement there; all which rents belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster.

(9) Lands in Cheveley, Berks., in the several tenures of Ric. Patye, John Holme, Wm. Herbert, John Orcharde and Agnes Streley, widow; in Westbitterton, Berks., of John Collins; in Bagnor, Berks., of John Parsunnes (also two water mills in Bagnor); in Plesshey, Essex, of Ric. Pounde; and in Great Waltham, Essex, of Rob. Bleche; rent of 9*l.* out of Pakelsham manor, Essex, the manor of Plumsted Burscall *alias* Burstall manor, Kent; lands in Plumsted, Kent, in tenure of John Dene; lands called Abbot's Hooke and Combe in Estgrenewiche, Charleton and Lewishame, Kent, in tenure of John Geme; lands called Mantells in Hame beside Feversham, Kent, in tenure of Ralph Symonds; fee farms of 100*l.* out of Perton manor, Staff., 18*l.* out of Deane manor, Ntht., and 7*l.* out of Sudbury manor, Ntht.; all which premises belonged to St. Peter's. Lands in Newark upon Trent, Notts, in tenure of Austin Porter; in Hynckley, Leic., in the several tenures of Hen. Porter, Wm. Seells, Reg. Howse, John Gilbert, Ric. Hill, Austin Porter, and the vicar of the parish; in Longe Watton, Dadyngton, Hiiham and Hincley, Leic., in the several tenures of And. Chetylls, John Jude, John King, Ric. Jacame, and Rob. Briscoo, all which belonged to Mountgrace priory. The site, &c., of the priory of Grymysby, Linc., and certain lands (named) thereto belonging. The site, etc., of the Friars Augustines of Grymysby. And all possessions of St. Peter's in Willesden, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Clement's without the Bars of London, Midd., in Merton Housentre and Pendock, Worc., in the parishes of St. Anne, St. Nicholas Coldeabbey, St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, St. Alphege's within Cripplegate, and St. Nicholas *ad Macellas* in London, in Bagnor, Westhenred, Abendon and Esthenred *alias* Esthanney (*sic*), Uppleton, Knyghton, Lackamsted, Ore, Isburye, Leverton, Colmer, Maydeneote, Myggeham, Sparshold, Offington, Brightwalton, Olton, Okesey and Chaddelworth, Berks, and in Southwokington, Essex; and all possessions of the priory of Grymysby in Grymysby, Randall, Brigley, Asshebye Clea, Stalynborowgh, Heningbye, Lincoln, Skarthrowe, Thoreswaye, Wylyngham, Swallowe, Bradley, Howton, Swynelete and Southkelsay, Linc.

(10) The rectories of Wytteham, Newport Ponde, Cressinge, Goodester, Benflette, Creshall and Maldon, Essex, of Longedon and St. Andrew's Pershore,

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Worc., of St. Martin in the Fields, Midd., of Sabriggeworthe and Chest-hunt, Herts, of Swynshed, Linc., of Swaffeham, Norf., of Basyngborne, Camb., of Okeham and Gunthorpe, Rutl., of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of St. Botolph without Aldersgate and St. Bridget, Fleet street, in London, of Chaddelworthe, Stevyngton and Stamford, Berks, all which belonged to St. Peter's; also of Guncester *alias* Goodmanchester and Alconbury Weston, Hunts, which belonged to Merton monastery, Surr.; and of Longbenyngton and Myntyng, Linc., which belonged to Mountgrace priory; of Mathon, Worc. and Heref., which belonged to Pershore abbey; of Hampton, Offenham, Badsey, Aldyngton, Wykanford, Lyttleton Media, Northlytleton and Southlytleton, Worc., which belonged to Evesham abbey; of Randall and Parva Cotes, Linc., which belonged to Grymesby priory; and of Hole and Hokyngton, Linc., which belonged to Bardeney monastery.

(11) The prebends of Passelowes, Imbers, Grovehall, Fawconers, Bowres, Ketton, and Cowpes, Essex, with appurtenances in those places and in Goodester, Tolleshuntknyghts and Maldon, Essex, and the prebend or free chapel of Tykehill, Yorks, and the free chapel of Uplamborne, Berks, all which belonged to St. Peter's.

(12) Tithes (specified) in Pershore, Wyke, Penneshame (*name omitted in Patent Roll*), Pennefynne, and Birlyngname in tenure of Benedict Picharde, in Hyghester, Goodester, Newarkes, and Newland Fee, Essex, in the several tenures of Thos. Jafferey and Ric. Lokyn, in Langhame in the parish of Okeham, Rutl. (and lands in Okeham in tenure of Simon Swaffelde), in Egleton, Broke, and Barlythorpe in Okeham parish in tenure of John Haryngton and of John Berkeley, all which belonged to St. Peter's; in Hynkeley, Wyke *alias* Wykyng, Dadlyngton and Stoke, Leic., in the tenures of Cecilia Laxton, John Laxton, Rob. Grene, Mich. Pyrefrey, John Jude and John Porter, which belonged to Mountgrace; in Ekkyngton (with the tithe grange there in tenure of Wm. Vampage) which belonged to Pershore and in Comberton Magna or Parva, Worc., in tenure of Laur. Aynesworth; in Stretley, Berks, in tenure of John Carleton, in Whet-hamstede and Harpendon, Herts, in tenure of Wm. Carpenter, and in Pleshey, Essex, in tenure of the master of the college there, all which belonged to St. Peter's; in Birlyngname, Nawton and Pepulton, Worc., in tenure of Conan Richardson, rector of Nawton, and the rector of Pepulton, which belonged to Pershore; in Achelenche,

Worc., in tenure of John James, which belonged to Evesham; in Ryskyngton and Dyrryngton, Linc., in tenure of John Hall and Rol. Hille, which belonged to Haverholme priory.

(13) Pensions or annual rents from churches, viz., from the college of St. Stephen's, Westminster, the rectories of St. Nicholas Coldeabbey, St. Alphege's within Cripplegate, St. Nicholas *ad Macellas*, St. Alban's, St. Matthew's in Fryday street, St. Magnus', St. Margaret's, Brygestrete, and St. Clement's beside Canwyke street, the college of St. Laurence Pountney, in London, the rectory of Lawnton, Oxon, the vicarage of Asshewell, Herts, rectory of Uppynham, Rutl., all which belonged to St. Peter's.

(14) Advowsons of St. Leonard's, Foster lane, St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, and St. Bridget's, Fleet street, in London, of Echellord, Laneham, and St. Mary Magdalen in Totenilstrete, Midd., of Southbentle, Goodester, Maldon, Newport Ponde and St. Leonard's in Newport Ponde, Essex, of Stanford and Chadde *alias* Chaddelsworth, Berks, of Islyppe, Oxon, of Turveston and Thorneborowghe, Bucks, of Dodford, Ntht., of Estmerkenham, Drayeton, Bevercotes, and Houghton, Notts, and of Basingborne, Camb., all which belonged to St. Peter's; also of Guncester *alias* Goodmanchester and Alconbury, Hunts, which belonged to Merton; of Longbenyngton and Myntyng, Linc., and Hynkeley, Leic., which belonged to Mountgrace; of Mathon which belonged to Pershore; of Hampton, Offenham, Badsey, Aldyngton, Wykanford, Lyttleton Media, Northlytleton and Southlytleton, Worc., which belonged to Evesham; of Randall and Parva Cotes which belonged to Grymesby; of Ryskyngton and Derryngton which belonged to Haverholme; and of Hole and Hokyngton which belonged to Bardeney.

With full rights. Except rents of 45s. from John Donyngton, 12s. 5½d. from Hugh Vaughan and 4s. and 1 lb. of pepper from Ant. Cotton for tenelements in Knightsbridge, Midd., and a croft called Heywards in Aldewyche, Westminster, in tenure of Wm. Wylson, all which belonged to St. Peter's.

To hold in farm almoign at a rent of 296l. 19s. 4½d.

Also release of payment of first fruits to Wm. Benson, S.T.P., dean of Westminster, and to Simon Heynes, S.T.P., John Redman, S.T.P., Edw. Leyton, Ant. Belosys, Wm. Bretton, Denis Dalyon, Humph. Perkyns, Thos. Essex, Thos. Elfred, Edm. Weston, Wm. Harvyne, and Gerard Carleton, now prebendaries of Westminster.

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Also grant to the same of the head and original fountain of a canal or aqueduct lying in Hyde Park in a field there called Crosse Leysefelde and all water courses leading from thence to the site of St. Peter's; and the right of entering upon any ground through which they pass, to repair them.

Also those leets and views of frankpledge of Calcroft, Rydgrene and Wytcombeyte, Worc.; and similar liberties in Grafton, Streynesham, Pulpiton, Besford, Pyrton, Upton Snodesbury, Pynfyn, Mertenhosentre, Dormeston, Ekyngton, Wollashull, Bryghtlampton, Comberton Parva, Pesham, Wike, Harley, Malverne Magna, Staunton, Baldenhall, Powycke, Newlande, Mortonbyrt *alias* Birtz Morton, Clevelande and Corselande, Worc., all which belonged to St. Peter's; also similar liberties (the right of sanctuary only excepted) within the site of the college of St. Martin and Dean's Court, Powche Makers' Court, St. Martin's lane, Angell alley, Bell alley, St. John's alley, Cocke alley, Cristofer alley, Fowerdoves alley, and Bland's alley, in the parishes of St. Anne and St. Leonard's, Foster lane; also similar liberties in all other the premises.

To hold, free of all charges except pensions to bailiffs, &c., and 40s. to the vicar of Cressinge, 10s. to the farmer of Kennesbarne manor for vesture, 20s. to the chaplain in the church of St. Bartholomew beside Sutbury, and due from the priory of Sudbury, 10s. to the farmer of Longedon for vesture, 10d. to John Malyard, crier of the court at Bynholme, payable by Wyke manor, 26s. 8d. to the keeper of Tiddesley park in Pershore, 6s. 8d. to the farmer of Yeveney manor for vesture, 3s. 4d. to St. Paul's Cathedral, 6s. 8d. to the Bp. of London and 19s. 2d. to the Archdeacon of London out of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, 16l. to the vicar of St. Bridget's, Fleet street, 9s. 4½d. for procurations and synodals out of the rectory of Stevington, 13s. 4d. to the vicar there, and 10s. to the farmer of the manor there for vesture, 10s. to the farmer of Whetthamsted manor for vesture, 6s. 8d. to the farmer of Sabrigeworthe rectory for vesture, 40s. to the vicar of Goddester, 34s. 2d. to the farmer of Fawconers prebend, 55s. 4d. to the vicar of Bendete and 5s. to the church, 34s. 8d. to the vicar of Creshall, 20s. and 10s. respectively out of the manors or fee farms of Deane and Sudbury, 3l. 6s. 8d. to the bp. of Norwich out of Swaffeham rectory, and 10s. to the archdeacon of Norfolk for procurations and synodals, 20s. to the dean and canons of Windsor out of Basyngborne rectory, 40s. to

the vicar of Wendie, 20s. to the bp. of Ely and 13s. 4d. to the archdeacon of Ely (for procurations, &c.) out of the same, 6s. 8d. to the farmer of Holme and Langeforde for vesture, all charges upon the rectories of Godmanchester and Alconburyweston, 6l. to Augustine Porter for his fee, 20s. to the deacon or clerk of Hynkeley, 12d. for straw, and 1d. for charcoal for the said church, 8l. to the vicar of Mathon, 6s. 8d. to the bishop and 8s. 5½d. to the archdeacon of Worcester out of the same and 4s. every three years to the said bishop for visitations, and 6s. 8d. to the deacon there for stipend, 4l. to John Hyggens, curate of Hampton, for a portion of tithes and 10s. to the vicar there, 4l. 1½s. 4d. to the curate and chaplain of Offenham, 3l. 11s. 4d. to the vicar of Badsey, Aldyngton and Wyckanforde, and 6l. 1s. out of Lytleton (North, South and Middle) for tithes.

Guildford, 22 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 5 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 5.

6. Ant. Rouse, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 432l. 4s. 4d., of the manors of Donyngton, Brundisshe, Tyes in Cretingham, "Clopton Hall *alias* Clopton Ilkitteshall *alias* Ilkitteshall Bardolf," Suff., and the advowsons of the church and chantry of Donyngton; all which the said Anthony, by deed 24 May 34 Hen. VIII., has surrendered to the King, and which he lately acquired from Charles son and heir male of Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, dec., to whom the King formerly granted them in tail male. Rent, 40l. 8s. 4d. Windsor, 2 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 6 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 8.

7. Lewis Fortescue. To be fourth baron of the Exchequer. Guildford, 22 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4.

8. Robt. Dacres, of the King's Council. Grant, in fee, of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following leases:—(a) By Wm. Fauntleroy, formerly master, and the late college of Heigham Ferrers, Ntht., 1 Nov. 22 Hen. VIII., to Thomas Audeley, attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the site of the manor of Westmersey, Essex, except the marsh called Doggholles marsh, for 15 years, at 15l. rent; (b) by the same, 3 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., to Rich. Leke of Westmersey, Essex, of the manor called Petchall in Westmersey, for 16 years, at 10l. rent; (c) by Robt. Goldston, master, and the said late college, 22 May 32 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Fooks, or Over Dene, Beds., of the manor place and demesnes of Over Dene for 32 years, at 8l. rent;

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(d) by the same to Robt. Pullen and Alice his wife, of Westmersey, 1 April 30 Hen. VIII., of the premises leased in "(a)," for 21 years from the expiration of that lease at the same rent; (e) by the same to Hen. Goldson of Pikewell, Leic., 30 Sept. 33 Hen. VIII., of the manor place of Fyngryngghoo (which the late master had leased to John Hunter of Westmersey, 15 Aug. 24 Hen. VIII., for 21 years) for 40 years from the expiration of the previous lease, at 11*l.* rent; (f) by Wm. Fauntleroy, master, and the same college, 20 April 24 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Carter, sen., of Heigham, of a close called Warens in Dene, Beds., for 23 years, at 35*s.* 4*d.* rent; (g) by Robt. Goldson, warden, and the same college, to Hen. Fremant of Irchester, Ntht., 16 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII., of the premises leased in "(f)," and of another close called Warrens in Dene (which was leased 10 April 1533 to Ric. Shote of Heigham and Agnes his wife from the feast of Annunciation 1536, for 21 years, at the same rent) respectively for 40 years on expiration of the respective previous leases, at the same rents; (h) by the same to Robt. Smyth, of Bletso, Beds., 20 May 34 Hen. VIII., of lands in Barforde (which had been leased by Fauntleroy and the college, 16 Jan. 19 Hen. VIII., to John Spryng, of Barforde), from Mich. 1549, for 50 years, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Also grant of the manors of Westmersey, Fyngryngghoo and Pete, and all possessions of the late college in the half hundred of Wynstre, Essex, the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Westmersey and Fyngryngghoo, an annual pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* from the vicar of Fyngryngghoo, the manors of Dene *alias* Overdene, Barforde and Sharnbrooke, Beds., the pastures called Warrens and all appurtenances in Westmersey, Fyngryngghoo, Pete, and Peldon in Wynstre, Essex, and in Dene, Overdene, Netherdene, Barforde and Sharnbrooke, Beds.

To hold as one tenth of a knight's fee, by 13*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* rent, with full rights as enjoyed by Robt. Goldson, last warden, before the dissolution of the said college, or before 18 July 34 Hen. VIII. Windsor, 7 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 12 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 3.

9. Sir George Darcy. Annuity of 56*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* out of the manors of Thorne, Egburge, Wymbleton, Turrington and Slingesbye and lands in Wrikell, Otwen, Eltofts, Myddel Addesley, West Haddeslei, Herscourtney, Cattail and Nunmunketon, with free rents in Herscourtnei and Nabourne, Yorks., which belonged to Sir Thos. Metham, dec., during the minority of Thos. Metham, kinsman and next heir of the

said Sir Thomas, with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Hampton Court, 6 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 12 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

10. John Baptist Casie, LL.D., one of the prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral. Licence of non-residence for life. Windsor, 7 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 12 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4 (dated 13 Aug.).

11. Wm. Cressent, bitmaker, the King's servant. Licence to export 200 tuns of beer. Windsor, 5 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 14 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 2. *In English.*

12. Rob. Davy, of Credyton, Devon, merchant. Grant, in fee, of the reversion and rent reserved upon a lease by John, late prior, and the convent of Marton, 4 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Potter and Chr. his son, of the manor of Tengecanon, Devon, with all appurtenances, including grain and fulling mills, for 40 years at 14*l.* rent; also grant of the manor of Tengecanon *alias* Canontenge and all its appurtenances in Honycke *alias* Honyocke and Crisomstow, *alias* Cristow, Devon. Rent, 28*s.* Sonnynghill, 10 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 15 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 17.

13. Sir Thos. Wentworth, the King's servant. To be keeper or governor of Sandall Castle, Yorks., with the appointment of 20 soldiers on horseback within the same, with 100 mks. a year for himself and 10 mks. for each soldier. Windsor, 8 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 17 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 6.

14. Sir Thos. Wentworth, the King's servant. To be steward of the town and lordship of Wakefield, Yorks., and master of the hunt of the parks of Sandall, *i.e.*, the old and new park of Sandall and the old and new park of Wakefield. Granted upon surrender of a patent of the same office made 10 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., to Thos. earl of Rutland in reversion, after Sir Ric. Tempest, who then held it. Windsor, 8 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 17 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 7.

15. Rob. Tyrwhitt, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 1,044*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, of (1) the chief messuage of the manor of Swayton, Linc., which belonged to Barlinges abbey, Linc., and the wood there called "le Cottess," in tenure of Wm. Myddelton; (2) the manor of Clopton, Ntht., with the advowson of the parish church there, which belonged to Peterborough abbey, all lands in Clapton *alias* Clopton, Ntht., which belonged to Thorney monastery, Camb., lands there in tenure of Wm. Dudley

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which belonged to Dynglake preceptory, Ntht., and a messuage in tenure of Wm. White in Lylforde, Ntht., which belonged to Dynglake; (3) rent and service from Thos. Kirton for lands in Fulbek, Linc., which belonged to Thurgarton monastery, Notts., and lands in the several occupation of Hugh Barker, Thos. Akyrton, Greg. Olyver, John Fisher, Wm. Keye and Thos. Mabott in Ledenham, Linc., which belonged to Temple Brewer preceptory, Linc.; (4) a tenement called "the Bayly of the Egles howse" in Clerkenwell, Midd., between St. John's lane on the east, the garden in tenure of Wm. Apryce on the west, the tenements of Wm. Arrowsmythe, Geo. Benson, Nich. Rishton and John Foxe on the south and a garden in tenure of Olive Overton, widow, on the north, which house belonged to the Eagle preceptory, Linc.; also (5) the manor of Morehall in Herefelde and the rectory of Herefelde, Midd., with the wood called Bayhurst in Herefelde and the advowson of the vicarage of Herefelde, all which belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England; also (6) a cottage, &c., called Threpelands in tenure of Thos. Hooton and Thos. Lowes in Threpelands and Moreland, Westmld., and lands called le Hall Garthe in tenure of Ric. Wasshington in Shappe, Westmld., which belonged to Shappe monastery and are worth 45s. a year; also the site of the late priory of Austin Friars in Penrethe, Cumb., with all possessions of the priory there; (7) a dovecot and lands called Barrowe and Salmans in tenure of Wm. Lawrence in Wrvtell, Essex, which belonged to St. John's monastery in Colchester; (8) the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Waynesflete, Linc., which belonged to Stixwolde, annual value, 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; also (9) a toft and grange called a shepegate in tenure of Thos. Hall in Lynghowe and Askeby, Linc., and Derington wood in Derington, Linc., which belonged to Haverholme priory, Linc., annual value, 79*s.* 6*d.*; (10) a water mill in tenure of Ric. Raskell in Pawnton, Linc., which belonged to Stixwolde, annual value, 33*s.* 4*d.*; also a house, &c., in Muston, Leic., and a close in Stanwythe, Linc., in tenure of Wm. Brighouse, clk., rector of Harleston, which belonged to Newboo monastery, Linc., annual value, 32*s.*; also (11) the lands in tenure of John Foxe in Barforde Mychelles, Oxon. and Ntht., which belonged to Chacombe monastery, Ntht.

To hold as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rents of (1) 12*s.*, (2) 17*s.* 10*d.*, (3) 10*s.* 7½*d.*, (4) 5*s.* 4*d.*, (5) 40*s.*, (6) 5*s.* 5*d.*, (7) 4*s.*, (8) 13*s.* 0½*d.*, (9) 7*s.* 1½*d.*, (10) 6*s.* 6½*d.*, (11) 4*s.*; free

of other charges except 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the collector of Clopton, 20*s.* out of Waynflete rectory to the bp. of Lincoln, 6*s.* 8*d.* to Lincoln Cathedral, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the vicar of Waynflete, and 9*s.* 10*d.* to the archdeacon of Lincoln for procurations and synodals. Windsor, 28 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 18 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 30.

16. Wm. Apphowell, sometime marshal of the King's Hall. Presentation to the room of porter of the newly-erected college of Bristol. Addressed to the Dean and Chapter of the college, Hampton Court, 22 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 2 (dated 21 Aug.). *In English.*

17. Robt. Tyrwhitt. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) Lands in Wittell, Essex (§ 7 in *Grant* 15), to Ph. Llentall of Nave-stok and Parnella his wife. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 7.

(ii.) The rectory of Waynflete, Linc., &c. (§ 8 in *Grant* 15) to Robt. Dighton. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Pat.*, 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 3.

(iii.) Clopton manor, Ntht., &c. (§ 2 in *Grant* 15) to Wm. Dudley. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*, m. 4.

(iv.) Lands in Muston, Leic., and Stanwythe, Linc. (§ 10 in *Grant* 15) to Ant. Elvs and Anne his wife. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*

(v.) Rents in Fulbek, Linc., and the "Bayly of the Egles house" in Clerkenwell, Midd. (§§ 3 and 4 in *Grant* 15) to Wm. Rigges of London and Anne his wife. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*

(vi.) The manor of Morehall and rectory of Herefelde, Midd., &c. (§ 5 in *Grant* 15) to John Newdegate, sen., and John Newdegate, jun., and Mary his wife. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*, m. 5.

(vii.) Lands in Threpelands, Moreland and Shappe, Westmld., and the site of the Austin Friars in Penrith, Cumb. (§ 6 in *Grant* 15) to Ralph and James, sons of Ric. Wasshington, of Grayryg, Westmld. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*

(viii.) Swayton manor, Linc., &c. (§ 1 in *Grant* 15) to Edward lord Clynton and Saye. Berechurch, 21 Aug. *Ibid.*

18. Sir Arthur Darcy. Grant, in fee, for 236*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) by John, late prior, and the late convent of the Charterhouse near London, 7 March 23 Hen. VIII., to Sir John Nevyll, Lord Latimer, of the mansion and tenement at the east end of their churchyard, with the stables

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and gardens lying between the cloisters of the said priory and the house and garden of Ralph Warren, alderman; which mansion had been in tenure of the late abbot of Parshore; for 60 years, by rent of a red rose at St. John Baptist's day, if asked for. (b) By Henry, late abbot of Graces beside the Tower of London, and the convent there, 29 May 23 Hen. VIII., to Ant. de Naples, denizen, of the tenement in which the said Antony then dwelt (dimensions given) lying within the gate of the monastery of Graces at the east side of the church; for 80 years (rent not given). (c) By the same, 2 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII., to John Duffeld, mercer, of a tenement called le Katheryn Whele in East Smithfield, with the wharf there, lying between the beerhouse called the Three Kings on the west, and the Mille Docke of the said convent on the east, the river Thames on the south and the ditch running between the tenements of the said convent then in tenure of Lady Raynkyn on the north; for 80 years, at 46s. 8d. rent. (d) By the same, 30 April 30 Hen. VIII., to John Hyllys, of the tenement called le Stewe, and a leaden furnace called a stewe lede, a leaden cistern and a leaden pipe from the Thames to the said house, with "le bokett sweppe" and a chain belonging to the same, in the parish of St. Michael at Quenehith, being in extent 50 feet from east to west, and 72 feet from the tenement called "le Syng of the Coipp" on the north to the Thames on the south, which tenement called "le Stewe," &c., Vincent Vulpe lately held; for 99 years at 20s. rent. (e) By the same, 20 Sept. 22 Hen. VIII., to Margaret Raynkyn *alias* Lady Marg. Hester, then widow, of a place, &c., in East Smithfield in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, then in her tenure (dimensions given); for 60 years at 10s. rent. (f) By the same, 2 June 22 Hen. VIII., to John Keddermyster, clothier, of the tenement and beerhouse called the Hartishorne, with the wharf adjoining, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate (position given as regards the Thames, the "dokke" of the convent, the way leading to the convent mill, and the tenement and former beerhouse of the said convent in which Edw. Doyce, beer-brewer, formerly, and Wm. Anthony, beer-brewer, then, dwelt); also a parcel of meadow upon which a tenement was lately built by Laur. Giles, beer-brewer, and Elizabeth, his wife (dimensions given with regard to "le dokke," "le Pillorye lane," and the abbey mills called "Crasshmylls"); also a little garden formerly in tenure of Peter Barbor and afterwards of Gerrard Hughes, goldsmith (dimensions given);

also a garden in East Smithfield then in tenure of John Browne, bounded by the gardens of the said Gerard, of

(blank) Fryday and of Thos. Stepgen (formerly of Martin Toker) and the highway and "le dokke;" which garden, then in tenure of John Browne, abutts upon Nightingale lane (dimensions given); for 99 years, at 21s. 4d. rent (items specified). (g) By the same, 15 June 15 Hen. VIII., to Laur. Foxley, of a tenement, with two gardens and half of a well, upon Tower hill, near the said monastery of Graces, which tenement, &c., Alice Rowlesley lately held, and one of the gardens is surrounded by a brick wall, the other by a mud wall; also a tenement called le Stonehall, on Tower hill, between the high way on the north and the said gardens on the south, in which Ambrose Porter then dwelt; for 50 years at 23s. 4d. rent. (h) By the same, 17 April 24 Hen. VIII., to Ant. Vivalde, merchant, of a beerhouse and wharf called the Three Kings, in East Smithfield, between "le lytell wharffe" belonging to the beerhouse called the Lyon, in which Robt. Wade formerly dwelt, and the beerhouse called the Katheryn Whele, in which John Duffeld then dwelt (dimensions given); also a granary called a "garner house"; for 92 years at 17s. 4d. rent. (i) By the Crown, 29 May 33 Hen. VIII., to Sir Anth. Wyngfeld of a pasture for 600 sheep upon the manor of Rougham and grange of Eldawe, Suff., among the flocks of the farmer of Eldawe, which belonged to Bury St. Edmund's monastery; for 21 years, at 3l. rent.

Also grant of (1) the site, &c., of the late monastery of Graces (boundaries given with regard to the Tower of London, le Fermory, a tenement called Coppidhall, Hogglane, and the place in tenure of Eliz. Hawte, widow); (2) the buildings known as le Fermory, within the said site; (3) the garden called "le pyne appletre garden;" and (4) the tenement of Eliz. Hawte, within the said site; (5) the garden in tenure of Anth. Naples; (6) a rent of 53s. 4d. (part of a rent of 4l. 13s. 4d. reserved for the said tenement of Anth. Naples); (7) a close called Bartylmewe Close within the said site and in tenure of Sir Wm. Rothe, alderman; (8) the cemetery of the monastery, and (9) the convent garden with a dovecot therein; all which premises are in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate. Also grant of the foresaid tenements called (10) the Katheryn Whele; (11) that of Alice Rollesley aforesaid; (12) the Stonehall; (13) the Three Kings with its wharf and granary (now in occupation of John Franke by reason of the said lease to Vivalde); (14) the land in occupation of John Franke by reason

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of the said lease to Marg. Raynkyn; (15) the Hartishorne with its wharf, etc., in the aforesaid tenure of John Kiddermyster; (16) a parcel of "le wharffe" in East Smithfield lying towards a house called the Swan's Nest and to the east of the two mills called Crasshmylles, and in tenure of Thos. Lewyn; (17) the Stewe; (18) a parcel of waste land lying between the brick wall at the west end of the monastery and the highway leading from East Smithfield towards Aldgate (dimensions given with regard to the gate of the monastery, the corner house (*domus angularis*) in which Michael Johnson dwells and certain wooden posts); also (19) the said mansion which belonged to the Charterhouse, with the water course and pipe leading from the great conduit of the Charterhouse thither; also (20) the said foldage of 600 sheep in Rowgham, Eldawe, Russbroke, Barton juxta Bury and Bury St. Edmund's, and all other tenements in the said parishes of St. Botolph and St. Michael, Rougham and Bury, of Lord Latymer, John Duffeld, Marg. Raynkyn, John Kyddermyster, Laur. Foxley and Ant. Vyvalde.

To hold, in fee simple, as one hundredth of a knight's fee by rent of 16s. for what belonged to the Charterhouse, and (after the death of Sir Chr. Moryce) for the tenements leased to Ant. Naples, Sir Wm. Roche and Eliz. Hawte. 26s. 1½d., (10) 4s. 8d., (11, 12) 2s. 4d., (13) 21d., (14) 12d., (15) 2s. 1½d., (16) 8d., (17) 2s., (20) 6s. With full rights, free of all charges. *Del.* [Terlyng], * 24 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*much injured*). *Pat.* p. 3, m. 15.

19. Thos. duke of Norfolk. Commission to be the King's lieutenant and captain general towards the North parts and to assemble, array and arm all the men able for war of cos. Yorks, the bpric. of Durham, Cumb., Westmld., Kendall, Nthld., Lanc., Chester, Notts., Derb., Staff., Norf. and Suff., of all tenants of the late Earl of Northumberland in these counties and of the late Queen Consort Katharine in Norfolk and Suffolk; and to lead them to battle against the Scots. To act in the King's place in ennobling such as distinguish themselves, hearing complaints, &c.

Similar letters to be made out for Wm. earl of Southampton, K.G., keeper of the Privy Seal.

Letters for Thos. earl of Rutland, to be warden of all the marches towards Scotland; with clause for mustering the subjects in places adjacent.

Similar letters to Charles duke of Suffolk, who is, besides, to have letters patent to lead the men of cos. Lincoln and Warwick against the Scots.—S.B. (*undated. Probably about 24 Aug. See No. 661.*) *Endd.*: At the suit of the Lord Chancellor.

20. Ralph Hopton, esquire. To be marshal of the King's Household in as full manner as John Carewe, John Turberville, Hen. Shernburne, John Dygby, John Russell or Wm. Pykeryng enjoyed the office, with the usual fees. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 18. (*Cancelled because surrendered by the said Ralph, then Sir Ralph, 11 May 2 Ph. and Mary.*)

21. Ant. Denny, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Licence to retain in his service (besides his household servants to whom he gives meat, drink, livery or wages, and besides such as are of the King's livery or fee) 20 gentlemen or yeomen. Sonnyng-hill, 9 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 2. *In English.*

22. The inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey. Licence, upon their petition to be allowed to provide themselves with victual from the port of Southampton, to carry thence yearly as follows:—For the castle of Mountorgueil in Jersey, beer 150 tuns, beeves 20, bacon 600 flitches, butter 1,200 lbs., cheese 20 wey, stock fish 3,000, tallow 600 lbs., leather 20 dykers, wood and sea coal as much as reasonable. For the isle of Jersey beer 500 tuns, leather 100 dykers, calves skins 25 doz., wood and sea coal as much as reasonable. For the castle of Cornet in Guernsey (just half the allowance for Montorgueil). For the isles of Guernsey and Alderney (the same as Jersey). Sonnynghill, 12 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 15. *In English.*

23. Lord William Howarde, late of Lambeth, Surr., uncle of the late Queen Katharine and late one of the King's Council. Pardon of all treasons committed before 14 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. Westminster, 28 (*sic*) Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 27 (*sic*) Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 6.

24. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's two principal secretaries. Licence to retain, over and above his usual household in livery, 40 persons, gentlemen or yeomen, in his livery.

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Hampton Court, 20 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII.
Del. Westm., 27 Aug.—P.S. Pat. p.
6, m. 1. In English.

Westm., 27 Aug. Pat., 34 Hen.
VIII., p. 6, m. 3. In English.

25. Sir Ralph Sadleyr, one of the King's two principal secretaries. Licence to retain, over and above his usual household and subordinates, 40 persons, gentlemen or yeomen, in his livery.

26. Ric. Cutbert, gunner. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6d. a day from the feast of Annunciation last. Chobham, 16 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 Aug.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 4.*

1 Sept.

715. CON O'NEIL, EARL OF TYRONE.

See GRANTS in SEPTEMBER, No. 1.

716. BARNARD GRET TO WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Petition of Barnard Gret, of the retinue of Guisnes. Six weeks past Wriothesley committed him and his wife to the Fleet, where they remain in close prison without resorting the one to the other, to their great discomfort and growing charges, to defray which they will have to sell all the little goods they have. Begg that they may come to their answer, and meanwhile have the liberties of the prison and permission to write to friends to provide money to discharge their costs here. If the King requires sureties for their truth, begs that (to save expense) they may be taken at Guisnes.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* To, etc., "Sir Thos. Wriothesley, knight, chief secretary to the King's Highness."

1 Sept.

Dasent's
 A.P.C., 26.

717. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 1 Sept. Present: Southampton, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Durham, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Warrant to Sir Martin Bowes to deliver — (*blank*) St. Leger "the sum of thousand sterling" in harp groats for Ireland; * also placard to St. Leger for carriage of the same. [Warrant stamped for diets of 6s. 8d. to Edw. Shelley, one of the masters of Household, and 10 servants at 8d. from 27 Aug. and 8 other able persons at 8d. from 3 Sept.]† Letter "to the Mayor" for provision of casks. Warrant to Edw. Shelley to pay Robt. Raymond, appointed captain of Warke Castle, for conduct money and wages of himself and 12 soldiers 26l.

1 Sept.
 Titus B. r. 97.*
 B. M.

718. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to EDWARD SHELLEY.

He, being appointed to receive 60,000*l.*, pay certain things and convey the rest to Sir John Harryngton at York (as in the King's warrant, with a further charge concerning the victualling of the men of war, appears), he is to make all haste, take wages of 10*s.* a day for himself, two clerks at 1*s.* and sixteen men at 8d. from 27 Aug., pay Geo. Stonehowse, clerk of the Squillerie, and John Fenne, 3*s.* 4d. each, who are to have the oversight of the victualling under him, each with two men at 8d., from 3 Sept., and also pay for carriage and necessities to York. At York these expenses shall be allowed him by the duke of Norfolk. Westm., 1 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Subscribed:* "To our loving friend, Edward Shelley, one of the masters of household with the King's Majesty."

Copy in John Mason's hand, pp. 2.

R. O.

2. "A note of necessary provisions for the expedition, etc.
 "Money.—First provided in money lx*ml.* For disbursing whereof, appointed to be treasurer Sir John Harryngton, knight. The money is

1542.

718. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to EDWARD SHELLEY—cont.

here delivered to Edward Shelley, whereof he here hath delivered certain sums by prest, and order is taken with him for conveyance of the rest to the said Sir John Harryngton. It is to be remembered that some portion of this money be left here wherewith to discharge incident expenses."

Victual.—Amounts (detailed) of wheat received by Sir George Lawson and paid for of the 1,100*l.* first disbursed; of wheat, rye, barley, pease and beans "passed in the provision by my lord of Norfolk," and for which he "received money at his departure," of which some is sent from Harwich to Newcastle in the *Mary Thomas* of London, and *James* of Ipswich (and letters written to my lord of Rutland to make payment at Newcastle), and some ready to be shipped, and the money paid by Mr. Shelley. Malt received by Lawson and written for by Norfolk. Cheese for which money is delivered to Norfolk, and commission to Maulby, etc., of London. Beer, for which indenture is made with the brewers of London, to be ready to be shipped on the 7th inst., and brewed to last five months, at 20*s.* a tun. A bargain is made with the coopers of London for 1,000 costrells to be ready 2 Sept., and a letter despatched to the mayor of London for "caske" for the beer.

Ordinance and munition.—[Space left blank.]

Men.—"Lieutenant my lord of Norfolk, the lord Privy Seal, the Master of the Horse, the Master of th'Ordynauce (opposite his name are the memoranda* "cccl. in prest" and "number of men, about ccc").

Corrected draft, mainly in Gardiner's hand, pp. 6. Endd.

R. O.

3. Fair copy of §2.

Pp. 5.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 119.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 152.

719. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.†

Yesterday, in riding hither, studied how to provide for this journey to which the King has appointed him, and, fearing most the lack of drink, has thought best to cause every lord and gentleman that shall have the rule of 100 men to bring two carts full of empty "foystes" to be filled with beer. These would carry sufficient to bring them to Edinburgh and serve to fortify the camp at night. Thinks 300 or 400 tuns of beer should be sent from London to Berwick in small vessels of 60 tons; and will cause the town of Newcastle to brew as much as they can. A letter should be sent to Sir Geo. Lawson to know what he can brew and to grind all malt and wheat and certify what brewers, bakers and other necessities he wants. When this bearer‡ has delivered the money to Mr. Haryngton, he might deliver out the victuals he receives of Sir George Lawson and receive the money for them. Chesworth, Friday.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: My lord of Norff. to the Counsail.

1 Sept.

720. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Trusts his uncle has received his several writings, sent by sundry his officers, declaring his mind for the continuance of love and peace. Has since received good writings from him by Bute pursuivant. This day, Ros herald brought writings from his master of Household|| mentioning that this displeasure and taking of prisoners in Teviotdale "was by invasion" of the earl of Huntley. Regrets that such untrue report should have been made,

* Not noticed in § 3.

† This letter was placed under Friday, 1 Sept., the day after Norfolk started for the North; and it was not noticed until too late that, being dated at Chesworth (in Horsham. Suss.), it must be a week earlier, viz., 25 Aug., and the record (in No. 670) of Norfolk's presence in Council on that day a mistake.

‡ Apparently Edw. Shelley.

|| James Leirmonth.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 82.
B. M.
St P., v. 209.

1542.

and, to verify the account he before wrote, sends to his master of Household a writing taken upon one of the prisoners, signed by Sir Robt. Bowis, showing the whole purpose to have been for the invasion of Scotland. Har heard his credence by bearer, and assures him that neither spiritual nor temporal state here can change his kindness towards Henry, he standing for his part "semblably," and that he is still of the mind he was at the sending of his master of Household. Edinburgh, 1 Sept. 29 James V. *Signed.*

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Royal MS.,
18 B., VI. 144.
B. M.

2. Contemporary copy of the preceding, in a letter book, from which it is printed in the St. Papers.

Pp. 2.

1 Sept.

R. O.

721. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

Refer Oneyle to the King's own ordering, as he is repairing thither. As no Oneyle before him has repaired to England, "but hitherto usurped to call themselves princes of Ulster as adversaries to your regally and monarchie," and, as he goes in spite of the bruit that there is open war with France and Scotland and that the King of Scots would send an army to invade Ireland, they beg the King "so to entertain this savage person, which nevertheless is reputed amongst Irishmen for the greatest of estimation and power, that both the same may be winning of him for ever and a spectacle to others to know your Highness to be their King and sovereign lord." Also to create him earl of Tyrone, where he and his sept have rule, and grant him, and such one of his sons as he shall name, the lands he possesses in Tyrone. If he desire other lands or the rule of Irishmen now at the King's peace, it should be deferred. The chronicles do not show that King Richard II., being here in person with 20,000 men, constrained more notable Irishmen to submit to him than shall now resort into England to submit themselves. Dublin, 1 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Brown, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Brabazon, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, Basnet, and Patrick Whyte, baron.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1 Sept.

R. O.

St. P., III.
416.

722. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the COUNCIL.

Give the substance of the preceding letter almost in the same words, and beg furtherance of their wishes there expressed. Gentlemen from Ireland are hindered in studying the laws in the Inns of Court in England, and in the Middle Temple forbidden. Beg them to move the King that all gentlemen repairing thither from hence to study law may be admitted to any Inn of Court. Some persons beneficed here resort thither intending to sue for licences of non-residence, to the hindrance of the common weal here. Beg them to move the King to stay such suits. Dublin, 1 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Browne, Aylmer, Brabazon, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, and P. Whyte, baron.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1 Sept.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 104.

723. BRIAN O'ROURKE.

Submission of Bernard O'Rwerch made before the lord Deputy and Council at Maynooth, by indenture, 1 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.

Twelve articles.

Lat. Copy, pp. 3. See Carew Calendar, No. 171.

2 Sept.

R. O.

St. P., III.
418.

724. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

Answers theirs of 12 July as follows:—1. Takes in good part the conformity of Oneyl, Obrien and Donough Obrien. 2. Gives Obrien the plate he had of Thomas FitzGerald. 3. Marvels they did not advise Obrien to stay his petition (which the King will not grant without further

1542.

724. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND—cont.

cause) for Robert Walsh, and rather deliver him up to them. 4. Will grant the general pardon to O'Brien and his country by bill and not by Parliament, and with this condition that they shall henceforth be faithful. 5. Thinks as they do touching the statutes, and requires them to send a book of the whole with their comments in the margin. 6. Is pleased that they intend the reformation of that corner of Leinster where the Byrnes, Otholes and Cavanghes dwell, and for the better achieving of it sends by bearer, Robt. Senteleiger, 2,461*l.* 12*s.* in harp groats.

Sends duplicates of the survey there made, by Baron Welshe and others, to be entered in the Exchequer and these originals preserved in Dublin Castle.

Draft, pp. 4. Headed: By the King. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland i^o Septemb. a^o xxxiii^o."

2 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 27.

725. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 2 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche. Business:—Letter sent from the Great Chamberlain to lord Windsor to deliver to Clarencius, "sergeant" at arms, to convey to Norfolk, four "banerowlls" of the King's arms and four banners of St. George. Letter written to Rutland of Raymond's appointment as captain of Warke, *vice* — Car, prisoner in Scotland. Letter sent to John Gennyns to take the King's navy to Grimsby Road to be revictualled at Hull. Warrant to Edw. Shelley to deliver Sir Arthur Darcy, for conveyance of munitions to Berwick and conduct money of those with him, 400*l.*

2 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 90.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 145.

726. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to RUTLAND.

Received his letters of 29th ult., with those of John Carre, of Wark. The King intends to remove Carre from Wark and plant therein the bearer, Robt. Raymond, a man of good experience and discretion in keeping a fortress. Rutland shall keep this secret; but send for Carre and tell him that, as he is a prisoner and bound to make his entry at the day appointed, the King thinks him no meet man to have charge of a fortress, but, to show that the King is his good lord, he shall have his 50 men, which Rutland granted him, to lie at some other place on the Borders which Rutland shall name. He shall then send Raymond to Wark, with as many inland men as shall seem meet, and cause Carre, without going thither himself, to send for his 50 men from thence. Bearer was despatched in such haste that he has only two servants with him. Ten more follow, who will not arrive before the 10th inst. He is to be furnished with victuals and munition. If the castle is already besieged he must be conveyed into it, if that can be done without extreme peril. Gives further directions in that case to assemble the men of the Bishopric, the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland and Sir Thos. Wharton, and make a demonstration against the Scots, or attack them; but adventure nothing rashly. Remember the King's device for the fords. Bearer is paid for coats and conduct of himself and twelve men, with one month's wages, himself at 4*s.* and his men at 6*d.* a day, from their arrival at Newcastle.

*"After our hearty commendations;" the King's pleasure is that you shall hasten his works at Wark. As bearer, Robt. Raymonde, is to have

* Apparently the commencement of another letter.

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charge of it, whatever he and you think necessary to be done, though it be not mentioned in Roger's articles, shall be set in hand with diligence.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 10. Endd.: Minute to th' earl of Rutland i^o Sept. a^o xxxiii^o.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 18.
B. M.

2. Warrants [by the Council] to Edw. Shelley, one of the masters of household with the King.

1. To pay Robt. Raymond for post of himself and 2 men to Anwick 5*l.*, conduct of 10 other men to Berwick 5*l.*, coats of the 12 men 2*l.*, month's wages for himself, at 4*s.*, 5*l.* 12*s.*, and for his men at 6*d.*, 8*l.* 8*s.*; total 26*l.* Westm., 2 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Begins*: "The King's Majesty's pleasure is," &c.

Ib. f. 22.
B. M.

3. To pay Arthur Skarlet, Edm. Friar, John Toke, and Thos. Browne for their conduct to York at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a mile 7*s.* 6*d.* each, and for 6 yds. of white chamblet for their coats at 2*s.* 8*d.* 16*s.* each, and for a month's wages beforehand 37*s.* 4*d.*, to begin at their arriving at York, at 16*d.* a day apiece. Westm., 2 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Begins*: "The King's Highness' pleasure and commandment is," &c.

2 Sept. 727. The PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

Calig. E. iv.
147.
B. M.

* * *

[in] most thankfull parte, as his Mate supposed you w long to here from hens, and t Highnes wold thereby give y[ou occasion] the rather to contynue yor a[ccustomed] diligence in writing, his Mate [hath thought] good to dispeche thise to you [to th'intent] you shal knowe that, God be tha[n]ked, his Highnes is in good healthe [with my] lord Prince and all his houshold. [The] Scottes have been a litle busie and [have] taken certain of our men prisoners [like] as we have been again doing [with them] but they saye they woll amend, [and if] not it wil be there ounne hurtis, [for] Ambassadors be appointed to met[e at] Yoke for thise matiers the xxth [of] this present, where all thinges may be wel compounded if there dedes sha[l be] correspondent to there wordes." Westm., 2 Sept. *Signed by* Canterbury, Audeley, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyne, Wyngfeld, Wriothesley and Ryche.

In Wriothesley's hand. Mutilated, p. 1. Add.

2 Sept. 728. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
57.]

Must be brief, as the courier is in the saddle, but will write in two or three days of the affair for which Fallaix came.* He and Chapuys went twice to Court. Did not see the King the first time, as he excused himself, being busy about the Scotch war, but said he would send another army for the defence of the Low Countries as soon as an answer came from Spain; for which, he said, he would have to employ all his men and spend much money; but if the news was true that both Orleans and Vendôme had retreated there was no longer need. The second time, they spoke only with the Council, who repeating their master's excuses, asked, in case of his consenting to help, what money and men we wanted, and when, and whether we had power to treat of reciprocity. We answered, as to the last point, no, and that the rest lay at the King's pleasure. They said that they would speak again with the King thereupon and let us know his will; which, Chapuys presumes, if nothing else occurs, will be to give money, and permit some gentlemen, who, he knows, will choose our side to take what part they will, so as to pretend neutrality.

* See No. 634.

1542.

728. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

Is the more persuaded of this because he has resolved to send the lord Privy Seal with Norfolk and other lords towards Scotland, to make a great effort, sparing nothing, not only to repulse the enemies but also to follow them as far and as fiercely as possible. If unable this year, which is also too far advanced, to send an army over (*de par dela*), as a substitute, he would risk condescending to the above. London, 2 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from Vienna Archives, pp. 2.

2 Sept.

Kaulek, 459.
(The whole
text.)

729. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

This great war preparation continuing as heretofore, news came that the two lords of Douglas banished from Scotland, who went North with men to guard the English frontier and revenge hurts done by the Scots, meaning to provoke and nght their enemies, have been surprised by ambuscades and lost 700 or 800 dead and many prisoners, of whom Marillac knew some, who are the most notable captains of the North. The rest were put to flight, and many of them wounded, including the said lords of Douglas, the younger of whom is in danger of his life. Those here are so grieved and indignant that they have immediately despatched Norfolk, who lately returned to Court thinking that these Northern affairs should have turned out better for them; and there is no longer room for doubt that there will be war against the Scots, Norfolk saying publicly that he will sort them and make them talk more softly (*qu'il les rengera et fera bien parler plus doulx*). His son the earl of Sure, lately released from prison, and Milord Guillem, who is out of the Tower, with a great troop of other gentlemen, accompany him; and every day increases the number of men enrolled, who will make a camp of 30,000 men. The ships of war which have left go towards Scotland to carry artillery, munitions and men, and to hinder succour coming to the Scots. The ambassador of the King of Scotland is still here, receiving variable treatment, for, whereas at the beginning he looked hourly to be made prisoner and afterwards "on l'a ung temps caressé a Lengeryse,"* giving him permission to kill bucks in parks, now if they are friendly to him in the morning they show him distrust in the afternoon.

With regard to France things are not so near execution, but there is scarcely less doubt; for, besides the crossing of as many men as Calais, Guynes and their other places can hold, with artillery and munitions in incredible quantity, and harness and arms to furnish a great camp, they make musters everywhere, so that they can put at the gates of Francis's frontier towns a very great number of men in few days, and at all times. The bruit continues that the lord Privy Seal will cross the sea and remain at Calais, and the lord of Chesné at Guynes. The Emperor's ambassador is almost daily with them in Council. Knows that the English have despatched a man to employ 50,000 cr. in Flanders on war material (*en garnison de guerre*), and another to Spain to bring thence 10,000 pikes. The war preparation (*l'estat de la guerre*) is made, and it only remains to execute the design; and if not for this year, as the season is far advanced, it will be for the spring; still, there is no assurance that the English will wait till then, for everything is ready and there are many indications that execution will not be delayed. The English ships do not go to Bourdeaux for wine as they were accustomed. Flemish ships armed for war sojourn in their ports at will; and when the English can catch those of Francis's sub-

* So in Kaulek, with a note that the name has probably been misread by the copyist. And no doubt it is a misreading; but is it a name at all?

1542.

jects they pretend that they are pirates and violators of the franchise, as Marillac has written to the Admiral. Has daily new complaints, and when he remonstrates is paid with dissimulations or old complaints. All who have seen the beginning of wars say that appearances are the same as they have seen here on the eve of a rupture, viz., the seizing ships of war which arrive in their ports so as to diminish the forces of him whom already in their heart they have declared enemy. They say, indeed, that in the course of things they will not be able to do less, as Francis is not [one] to desert the Scots, who, they think, move only at his instigation, nor can last long against them without his aid, but that then it will be the more easy to hurt Francis, who will be already wearied and his finances wasted, whilst they will be fresh and furnished with everything needful to sustain a long war. The rest of the King's ships which have not yet departed from this river, with some others of his subjects' which are equipped and ready, will leave at the first weather, either to go upon the coasts, as has always been said, or to go into Spain; as it is now bruited that it is to bring the Emperor hither, which is a difficult thing to believe, as the Emperor ought to be sufficiently occupied where he is.

French. Headed: London, 2 Sept. Marked as sent by Thonyn.

2 Sept.

730. NORFOLK to SOUTHAMPTON and SIR ANT. BROWNE.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 83.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 143.

Desires them to cause Wm. Gonstone to put the writer's tents in the same ship as theirs, for which purpose he left a servant at Exeter Place. Also to speak to the Council that 100 or 150 good cart horses may be bought to carry the great pieces, and that Sir Chr. Morres may see sufficient "draithtes" sent for that purpose, if Sir Geo. Lawson's letter to the Council shows them to be lacking at Berwick. Some good surgeons should be sent from London. Thos. Waters is come hither, and says he can furnish his proportion of malt and barley; and of beans and peson, which the custom here is to sow together, he can furnish 1,000 mixed, but of wheat and rye he cannot get above 200 qrs., for all the old stuff is gone. Has written to Newcastle to bake the wheat that comes from Orwell in biscuit and collect provisions. Let the rest of the Council see this letter. Newmarket, Saturday, 8 a.m.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my very good lord, my lord Privy Seal, and my cousin Sir Anthony Brown, and, in their absence, to my lords of the King's most honorable Council. Endd.: 2 Sept. aº 34.

2 Sept.

731. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 85.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 144.

This day, in coming hither, spoke with Sir Geo. Somerset, Sir Wm. Drewry, Sir Thos. Jermyn, John Spring, and others of Suffolk, who say there are many able men, but very little harness or bows and arrows; and the gentlemen of Norfolk, whom he had summoned to meet him here, say the same for Norfolk. They complain that where harness is to be sold it is holden at 18s. or 20s. an Almain rivet; wherefore please send me like proclamation as was devised for harness and artillery for London. Never "saw men so universally angry with enemies as they be with Scots." Encloses bill of provision made by Waters and Wodehouse. Wheat is risen from 8s. to 10s. the quarter, and Northern men are offering 11s. Will cause biscuit to be made of rye and barley; and thinks biscuit should be shipped from London to Newcastle, and also 600 or 700 tun of beer. Will not in these parts get 100 good geldings besides his household, but will try and get them elsewhere.

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731. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

"Finally I require you to send me my Commission; and, good my lord Admiral, send eftsoons some express man to the ships of war now being, as I think, about Skathe Rode to lie hulling in the sea, in the 'faire way,' for the Scots returning from Danske; for I think surely they be not yet come home, for the wind hath not served them of a long time, and without doubt there is of them xij sails laden with grain and merchandise." Kenninghall Lodge, Saturday night, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* a° xxxiii^{jo}.

Ib.

2. Two remembrances of the kinds and amounts of grain shipped to Berwick before 8 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII., shipped and ready to sail "according to the tenour" of the duke of Norfolk's late letter, and bought, but not yet shipped, by Thos. Waters and Thos. Wodehous, respectively. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

2 Sept.

732. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 96.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 146.

This morning, at 10 a.m., four hours after despatch of a post to them, received letters (enclosed) from Sir Wm. Eure containing news (as in the letter of Gilbert Swynhoo) touching James Douglas, lately taken prisoner in Scotland, and a declaration of the occasion of the late overthrow of Sir Robt. Bowes. Encloses also a declaration signed by George Bowes and Bryan Laton, showing, at length, much matter concerning that day. Alnewik, 2 Sept., 3 p.m. *Signed:* Thomas Rutland: John Haryngton: John Markham: J.. Uvedale.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii^{jo}.

2 Sept.

733. COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 104.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147 (2).

Have received his writings of Alnwieke, the 1st inst., desiring to know the cause of the detaining of certain gentlemen taken on the Borders, and what is to be done with them. Cannot think he misknows the cause of their taking; for the warden of the Middle Marches of England invaded this realm, raised fire and made "heirship," and so was taken. They are to be detained until the King has answer from his dearest uncle, to whom he has written. Edinburgh, 2 Sept. *Subscribed:* "Chancellor and lordis of our soveranis Counsell of Scotland."

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd. by Uvedale: Received 4 Sept. 34^{to}.

2 Sept.

734. HUNTLY to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 106.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147 (3).

Supposes he knows of the order devised by the two Kings for ceasing and staunching the unkindly trouble begun between their realms until the repair of his sovereign's ambassadors to his dearest uncle. Is sent to the Borders to see that the wardens do their office in this, and thinks Rutland is sent for like purpose; and, understanding what kindly letters are come from the King of England to his dearest nephew, prays him to attend for the part of England, as he will do for Scotland, to prevent invasions of either realm. Kelsoch, 2 Sept. *Signed:* George erll of Huntly.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° 34^o.

2 Sept.

735. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Thanks him for his hackney and news. As to Mons. de Torsey's saying that our people have given an alarm to Ardre and he has repulsed them into your pale, I do not know what people could have given the alarm, for I have only 40 footmen there. As to the defeat of certain ensigns of the prince of Orange, it was not such a great matter as he says; still, there was some little thing. In the game between the French and us there is still time for revenge. I have seen them lose four battles and

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we have not yet lost one, and I trust we shall gain the fifth. They were preparing for a year, saying always that they desired peace, and we were taken by surprise. I send a licence for the four victuallers of Fiennes of whom you wrote. Aire, 2 Sept. '42. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.

2 Sept. **736. CONSULS and SENATORS OF LUBECK to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Thank him for having (upon the petition of Johannes Rudelus, LL.D., their syndic, in the name of the Hanse cities) appointed a day at Antwerp for settlement of the disputes which have arisen. Were prepared to send delegates when these unexpected wars at Antwerp and in Lower Germany rendered the place dangerous as well for them as for Henry's Councillors. Beg therefore to be excused until the war is ended. Datum sub sigillo civitatis nostre, postridie calendas Septembris, Anno 'xlij. *Seal gone.*

2 Sept. **737. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

St. P. ix., 140.

Wrote 27 Aug. Letters from Constantinople of 7 Aug. show that the Turk is resolved not to send out his navy this year, and that round the French ambassador, winters there. In Buda is great pestilence. The Christian host is at Strigonia, numerous and well ordered. Ferdinando went to Boheme for money and would return to Vienna. The Bishop of Rome was coming to Perusa and Ancona, and would make 4,000 men, "but it is unknown for what use." Card. Contarin is dead at Bononye, and the bishop sends the Cardinal of Portugal to the Emperor in his stead. The French have invaded three towns of the Emperor in Piedmont, of which two were well defended. The Frenchmen have taken Chirasco, but the castle holds out, and Guasto is gone to relieve it.

The Venetians are continually inquiring into the late treason.* Labondye, after much torments, named divers gentlemen who are fled. A priest named Mons. Valerio, of good authority and learning, but of the French faction, is in prison. It is esteemed that many chief men of the city are implicated. The French ambassador appears not out of his house, Venice, 2 Sept. 1542.

Hol. p. 1. Add. Endd.

3 Sept. **738. The PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 28.

Meeting at Westm., 3 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche. Business:—Letter sent to Sir Fras. Brian to provide 200 demilances. Commission delivered to John Antony and — Ardoron to take up certain wheat at Feversham. Letter to mayor and aldermen of Bristol to release a French ship laden with Newfownae Ilande fish. Letter to Edw. Shelley to convey the rest of such money as he has received to York, allowing diets (detailed) for himself, Stonehouse, Clerk of the Squillery and Thos. Ferme, and their men.

3 Sept. **739. RUTLAND to HUNTLY.**

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 108.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147 (4).

Received by Snowdon, this bearer, his letters of 2 Sept., and perceives he is commanded to keep good rule and stay the wild and unruly inhabitants on his Borders. Had already given straight command throughout Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland against invading or annoying Scotland, and will not fail to do his part in punishing offenders. Alnwick, 3 Sept.

Copy, pp. 2. Headed: Copy of my lord of Rutland's letters answering th'earl of Huntly's letter.

* See No. 693.

1542.

3 Sept. 740. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote that he had sent out two persons, one to the Great Master and the other to the Clevoiez. The former is returned; to whom the Great Master declared that he had 12,000 Almains and 10,000 others, with 4,000 horsemen, who should be all assembled within 10 days, intending then to seek out the Frenchmen and give them battle. Encloses the Great Master's letter, which shows how gently he has granted Wallop's request for certain victuallers of Fyenes upon whom the bakers and brewers here depend for wood; and who supply hurdles, piles, &c., for the King's fortifications. Wallop's servant was told by gentlemen who were with the Great Master that the French king boasts that he has put such things in the heads of the Kings of Scots and Denmark that the King shall be unable to trouble him. Sends the servant to declare the exact words. The other man, sent to seek the Clevoiez, is not returned. The 300 hacquebuttes appointed to be sent hither to John Uprychardes, "for the learning of the soldiers," are not come, and we have great lack of pikes. Guisnes, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.*

4 Sept. 741. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 28.

Meeting at Westm., 4 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyne, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Warrant directed to lord Windsor from the lord Great Chamberlain to deliver to Clarencieux, herald at arms, to be conveyed to Norfolk, one banner of the King's arms and four banners of St. George. Letter sent to Wm. Gonson and John Oseburn "to sende x or xij marriners to Harwyche to furnissh the navy* Thomas Dowtye and the James" for the conveyance of certain corn for Berwick. Letters sent to Thos. James, owner, and Jas. Wight, master of the crayer of the Isle of Wight, to convey Robt. Raymonde's stuff to Berwick. Question of ownership of a horse between Vincent Randall and Peter Warden.

4 Sept. 742. GARDINER to CHEKE.

Haverkamp,
Sylloge
Alteræ,
447.
Cheke de
Pronuncia-
tione (edit.
1555), 326.

The labour of writing to him is lightened by the prudent counsel of friends. Has not wished to proceed with him with the authority of a magistrate, and has never doubted his deference. I praise "Smethum tuum" in that when he was lately with me he confessed that he could use either pronunciation. It is laudable even to stammer when that mode of speech is useful. Better banish Greek and its sounds altogether than that the youth, under your teaching, imbibe arrogance, rashness and vanity. Do your duty with diligence as a skilful professor and modest scholar. London, 4 Sept.

Lat.

4 Sept. 743. SIR WM. EURE to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 102.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147 (1).

Harry Ray, pursuivant, is come forth of Scotland with a letter (enclosed) to your Lordship from the King's Council there. He delivered Rutland's letter on the 2nd, and the Chancellor then sent him to the house of a serjeant at arms; where he remained until 9 a.m., when the Chancellor sent him the enclosed letter and 3 angel nobles and a messenger to convey him back to the "Bounde rodde." The King has granted James Douglas his life, and sent him over the Firth of Falkland Castle: he shows the secrets of England and what Scotsmen have been well-willers of England. Four ships lie at Burntisland, afraid to set forth because of the English ships. "If Rose, herald of Scotland, had not comen to the King when he come," the King was ready to have laid 20,000 men between

* Perhaps a slip for "Mary."

1542.

Edinburgh and the Borders for defence. A servant of Sir Thos. Wharton's came to the Council of Scotland with a letter and request to speak with Bowis and other prisoners, but was refused.

Eure's espial says that monks, friars and priests are in harness like temporal men. Berwick, 4 Sept., 3 p.m. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijs.

4 Sept. 744. ANGUS to RUTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 110 b.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147 (5).

The King of Scots is in Edinburgh with most of his great men. He purposes to send ambassadors to the King, my master, viz., the bp. of Orkney, the lord Arskyne, Maister James Foulis, clerk of the register, and Mr. Thos. Ballendyne, justice clerk. Three of these go as soon as their passport comes. The King desires peace, because he has no word from France; for if he were "provided of such things as he looks for" he would not be so earnest for peace. He will do as France wishes. Berravyk, 4 Sept. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: My lord Lieutenant of the North. Endd.: 4 Sept. 34º.

5 Sept. 745. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 29.

Meeting at Westm., 5 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters of appearance directed to Wm. Arrester, bailiff of Derby, and — Smith, of the Guard. Placard for Thos. Holcroft to take up carriage for stuff northwards.

5 Sept. 746. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
58.]

This courier has waited in the hope of letters coming from Spain, or else of this King giving a resolute answer to Fallaix's demand of aid—which answer was to be given by to-day. But, as there is no certainty of either, he and Fallaix have thought best to send him back, as the Queen may be awaiting his return before sending Fallaix's despatch for Spain, and writing the news of Flanders, the relation of which would have given opportunity to renew the matter and learn the King's resolution, which Chapuys thinks he is delaying till he hear news from Spain. Indeed, he is much annoyed at the answer from Spain not coming; as he said to Chapuys and Fallaix that it would be great folly for him to send away his money and make enemies of his friends without knowing first on what terms he stood with the Emperor. Yet, after assurances of the Emperor's good will, he did not rest so much on this excuse as on the other two mentioned in Chapuys's letter, especially the retreat of the French, of which he might have been enlightened had letters come from the Queen. Thought when he last wrote that there was some appearance of his helping, but is not sure now. Fallaix, however, will report more fully by word of mouth.

In reply to her letter of the 17th ult., first, there is no means of treating with these people in accordance with the Emperor's answer, of which she sent an extract, for, as he wrote before, they ask other things. 2. Is glad to say the surrender of Tourneham, La Montoire, and Yvoix has not cooled them, but rather incensed them further against the French. 3. Powers have already been sent to the captain of Guisnes as mentioned in his last despatch but one; but that is to no purpose, since Vendôme has retreated, as the King told us, adding that he had already made a letter to be written to the Duke, if he had not retreated, in order that the plan concerted between Mons. du Reulx and the captain might be more honorably executed.

1542.

746. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

As to the bruit of ships, French and Easterlings, of which she wrote, this King says there are none, nor any appearance of their coming, for in Denmark the Duke of Holstein has only seven wretched ships, and the French have no wish to play upon the coasts of Zealand and Holland, for they know what a number of ships he has out, which have already taken many Frenchmen and favour those of Flanders. In truth they have roughly treated the French ships, and give them daily alarms, in so much that the French have restored some English goods which they took, and promise restitution of the rest, and the English have in return released "quelque basteau."

Hears that four or five days ago the King dismissed rudely enough the Scotch ambassador; who, however, having met on the road a herald of the King, his master, has returned to solicit, if possible, a safe conduct for a great embassy he proposes to send to York to treat with Norfolk and others for a peace, of which there seems very small chance, considering the great preparations here by land and sea. Whatever may come of this war lord William will lose nothing by it, for he has been released from the Tower to go with his brother the Duke, who has also with him his son the earl of Surrey.

If Chapuys had not excused that odious title of *bel oncle** in the address of the Queen's letter he would have had a very curt answer. Urges that it be not used in future, as agreed when he was last at Mons. London, 5 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, pp. 4.

5 Sept.

747. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 100.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 147.

To get news of Scotland, sent Berwick, the herald, with a letter to the Council of Scotland; and sends their "lordships" his report, as contained in a letter of Sir Wm. Eure, together with copy of Rutland's letter and the Scotch Council's answer. Before receipt of theirs of 30 Aug., had received a letter from Huntley (letter and copy of answer enclosed). At the receipt of theirs of 30 Aug., received, from Somerset and Albany, herald of Scotland, copy of a letter to Huntley from the Scottish ambassador with the King; which he encloses, because Somerset says the Council did not see it. Sir John Harrington is in Holy Island to set forth, with the master mason and Robt. Rooke, of Berwick, the two bulwarks of earth. There is stone enough of the old abbey there to make the one bulwark all of stone. Encloses a letter from Angus showing what personages Scotland intends sending as ambassadors. Alnwick, 5 Sept., 3 p.m. *Signed*: Thomas Rutland: John Latymer: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

5 Sept.

748. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
141.

The camp being within 3 miles of Stregonne on 21 Aug., intending to abide there for answer from the King of Hungary and princes at Noremberge, and the battery pieces still at Vienna, Seymour left it and came in post to Vienna; and spoke with the lord of Felce, lieutenant of that town and all Ostrege, to whom (and not to Hans Hongganode, whose authority extends no further than the camp) he wrote the letter of which he enclosed

* See No. 363 (p. 218).

1542.

a copy in his of 8 Aug. Felce said Robt. Bramstone had been put in trouble by Mr. Wyett in France, and delivered upon the Emperor's letters to the French king; and he would be loth to put them* in trouble, and then have them delivered by such means, and had written to the King. Answered that, at that time, the French king would have released all his own traitors at the Emperor's request; for he hoped then to get Milan, for which he would give his soul.

The King arrived here 31 Aug., at 1 a.m.; but, as Hungganode and other captains had come to speak with him, the writer deferred going to Court until the morrow, when he declared how he had heard of the traitors, what he had done, and how he thought Henry would take it thankfully if they were delivered to him. The King replied that it was the first he had heard of the matter; he was not bound by treaty, and when he asked aid against the Turk, Henry gave none; but he would enquire of their offences and make answer. Waited four days for the answer, and then went yesterday to the King and told him that, although he knew nothing of his having demanded aid against the Turk, he knew that, for three years past until this summer, it was bruited among the common people that the French king and the King of Scots would make war upon his master, and the Emperor would aid the French king; and therefore if he (Ferdinand) demanded aid during that period it was no wonder it was refused, as it was, with less excuse, by the Kings of France, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, and Poland and the Venetians. He answered that he meant not to stay the Englishmen for that cause, but because his country was free to all men; and, as for the princes Seymour mentioned, they were not to be compared to the King, who was the puissantest prince in Christendom, and the conquests he had made were "not unknown." Replied that his wars were but now begun, and if he delivered these men the King would, doubtless, in return, grant anything reasonable. He said his wars were not new, but 20 years old, during which time he had both written and sent ambassadors to the King, and never got any aid; one of the men was the Emperor's servant, and both came to serve him. Answered that if one was the Emperor's servant the other was a spy, who had confessed to having served the Turk as ambassador. He said that if the man was a spy he should be punished, but his country was free to all men.

It is thought in the Camp that the King has not sped well at Norenberge, because the proceedings are kept secret. The Hungarian army, of 15,000 light horse, is at Stregonne. The bishop of Warden, "who is the monk that kept Boda," has sent his chief man, Bastian Urban, to offer that, if the King will come to Boda in person, the Bishop will accompany him with 8,000 horse, but if not neither he nor the 15,000 at Stregonne will advance; and the Almains will not go without the Hungarians. It is not certain whether he will go, for he mistrusts the Hungarians. Twenty boats trimmed for war tarry his going down, which shall not be this 15 days. Within this se'nnight are here embarked, in great ferry boats, 50 "cortolles, cannonees and dobell cannonees, with powder stonne and whelles for them;" and 20 more battery pieces are at Stregonne and Gommor. They will wait till the year is too far spent for the Turk to rescue Buda; for which, an unlikely report is, the Turk is sending two bassas and 100,000 men. Vienna, 5 Sept.

Hol., pp. 9. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

* Harry Philips and this Bramstone or Brancetour, whom Seymour identifies with James Griffith ap Howell.

1542.

6 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 30.

749. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 6 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Recognition of Wm. Bowier, alderman of London, to attend. Letter to Ric. Caundisshe from my lord Admiral, that the King would permit a ship belonging to the Great Master of Spruce* to winter in the Thames.

6 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 113.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 149.

750. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Has just received certificate how many men he shall have in Norfolk and Suffolk, and finds that he will not have 50 horsemen besides his own household, but may have more than his 2,500 foot, for he never saw men so desirous to be revenged of the Scots. There are 200 or 300 pair of harness at Sheryhoten (*sic*) and Pomfret. If he might receive that, he would take as many men above his number; for much harness was lost with Bowes, and these men are as much to be trusted as any others. Would know the King's pleasure soon, for on Friday he delivers coats and conduct money. If they are as well furnished with victuals as with good will of men, the King's money shall be well bestowed. Sir George Lawson has not yet replied what drink and bread he will have ready on Michaelmas Eve. What is lacking were surest sent from London. His men embark on the 20th. Kenynghale Lodge, 6 Sept., 9 a.m.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: aº xxxiiij.

751. THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 124
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 155.

Letters missive commanding the person addressed to attend the duke of Norfolk, who is sent to the Borders as the King's lieutenant, with as many horsemen and also as many other able men as he can make, of whom a quarter must be archers and the rest billmen.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. *Endd.*: Minute to sundry to attend on my l. of Norfolk.

Ib. f. 127.

Similar letters for Suffolk.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*: Minute to certain in Suffolk to go with my lord of Norfolk.

Ib. f. 128.
B. M.

Letters missive commanding the person addressed to set forth immediately the men he was by former letters commanded to put in readiness to be at — (*blank*) by the — (*blank*) of — (*blank*) at the furthest.

Corrected draft, pp. 2. *Endd.*: Minute to send men levied.

6 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 111.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 148.

752. RUTLAND and his COUNCIL to the COUNCIL.

This morning received theirs of 2 Sept. by Raymond, who shall replace John Carr in Wark; albeit the Scots will apparently make suit for peace. To-day will send the ambassador of Scotland's letter by Berwick herald, who is practised in getting intelligence. Encloses letters from John Carre, with copy of the King of Scots' letter showing that all the English gentlemen lately taken are to enter into Scotland—probably to remain there until peace is concluded. Sends letter sent him last night by Somerset herald. In the letter from the Scotch Council forwarded yesterday, they touch the riding of Sir Cuthbert

* Dasent prints "S[i]pruce" and interprets the word as Cyprus. The duke of Prussia, great master of the Teutonic Order, is meant.

1542.

Ratcliff in Scotland; but wise Borderers say that is of small force, because his riding in the East Marches was but as a common person. According to their letters of 30 Aug., notice is given yesterday or to-day, throughout the Borders for making or taking redress. Thos. Gowre, now come from Berwick, reports that the Scots have made like proclamation. Alnwick, 6 Sept. *Signed*: Thomas Rutland: John Latymer: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

7 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 117.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 151.

753. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Since writing last, has perused the certificate of his men, and finds he may have 700 or 800 in harness more than his number, so that he need not use the King's harness at Sherryfoton or Pomfret. Will scant get ships here to convey his 2,500 men to Newcastle; for part of the ships lately come out of Iceland have not yet unloaded their fish and the rest stink so that no man not used to the same can endure it. Begs therefore (though he wrote otherwise yesterday) not to be charged with more men. Two wise fellows of Southwold, who were taken by a Scottish ship to the Lithe beside Edenborough, are come home upon pledge to pay ransom if it turn to war. They say that on Saturday was sevensnight the Danske ships were not come. Has sent to the King's ships a tall, lusty young man, who knows the Firth well, to go aboard the *Less Gallion*, if she be come forth, and give advice. Perceives that the Scots would be loath to have war and that, upon the report of Norfolk's coming down and the King's sending out of ships, their ships are countermanded to Queensferry. "Sir John Jermy, as good a knight as ever spurred a cow, and so well beloved that he can get few able men to serve the King, hath offered me x *li*. to find men for him, which I have taken; desiring your Lordships to cause as many bottles of leather to be bought as will extend to that sum, and to be sent to me with such ships as shall come next, and I shall pay for them." Fears lack of nothing but beer. "Good my lord Admiral," hasten the ships of war northward, for pity it were the Scottish fleet of Danske should escape. Kennynghall Lodge, 7 Sept.

In his own hand.—If it be true that James Douglas of Park Hedge, is prisoner, as they write, [and] that the King of Scots will pardon him, fears he has promised largely on Angus's behalf, with whom no man was so great. Will be vigilant that the sequel turn not to the King's displeasure. Hears from Harwich that Sir John Greham's wheat and the other merchants' is so hot that it will be no man's meat.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

7 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 115.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 150.

754. NORFOLK to SOUTHAMPTON and SIR ANT. BROWNE.

Doubts not they are in the same predicament as himself to see this journey, to which they are appointed, well furnished. Fears most lack of drink. No doubt 500 tun of beer will be sent after their coming to Edinborow, but enough will not be brewed at Berwick to bring them there. The remedy is to convey it in small crayers from London. Prays them to despatch 500 or 600 tun before they leave, and trusts the good Admiral will not be too scrupulous to let so many foists pass that way. Hopes the King's ships now in the North will meet the Scots coming from Danske, but the ships of war now in the Thames should hasten to join the others. Will meet them on the day appointed at York, where he thinks the Scots will spare no fair offers for peace. Six or eight boats of Rie could do good service, as the lord Privy Seal knows,

1542.

754. NORFOLK to SOUTHAMPTON and SIR ANT. BROWNE—*cont.*

Would rather have them than two good ships. The King of Scots has only the *Saloman* of 240, the *Lion* 200, *Mary Willoughby* 160, and the "other bark" 90; the rest are of no force. There are over 60 small sail in the Firth, which shall come into England or burn there. Kenyng-hale Lodge, 7 Sept., 2 p.m.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my very good lord, my lord Privy Seal and to my cousin Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horses." *Endd.*: a^o xxxiiiij^e.

7 Sept.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 145.

755. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

Within two days after Paget last wrote, on the 12th ult.,* the French king left Lyons with the ladies of his privy band, for Narbona, passing by Avignon, Arles and Aigues Mortes, without tarrying, save one day at Avignon, to taunt the Bishop of Rome's vice-legate for resisting his command to apprehend certain rich Marans† there, who are now apprehended. On the 26th he arrived at Besyers and Paget at this town. Meanwhile the Dolphin lay at Narbona, and Danebault, with the main army, at the foot of the mountain adjoining Saulses. Brysack and Montpesac were gone over the mountain to stop the passage on the other side. Describes how they have made a passage round Saulses, and are now drawing in on Perpignan, and gives numbers of their artillery and men. There are victuals enough for men, but great scarcity for horses between Tholouse, Perpignan and Pont St. Esprit, although they have down the Sone and Rhone all that can be had out of Bourgoyn. *The French king would borrow 100,000 crs. of the duke of Ferrara; but is not like to obtain it, for he owes 100,000 crs., borrowed since his deliverance out of Spain, of this Duke's father, on whose death he retook possession of the towns in Brittany assigned for payment thereof.* Wrote that the merchants' strangers at Lyons were entreated by Cardinal Turnon to pay, for the despatch of Blanchefosse and Delagrise, part of the money they were to lend at the end of the fair. It was paid in broken and bad gold and none refused. Money comes hither daily, but store of old there seems none; and yet this King willed the Venetian ambassador to write that he would have here 40,000 foot, and Orleans should have few less, and could continue the war for ten years. He practises with the Venetians, who seek a breach with the Emperor; and two days ago their ambassador learnt that Paulus Lusast, the best warrior of all Italy, captain of the Emperor's light horse, had plotted to take their town of Verona. This King is not like to have so much outward aid this year as was said, for the Grand Signor neither sends so many by sea, nor comes himself. Saw letters from Venice, of 30 July, mentioning that the Turk's galleys were at Constantinople not ready. Chevalier Daux is returned, and says he left in Lipera 150 sail and has brought a ship full of gold. Blanchefosse has much ado to levy Swiss, and it is feared that he will come again without, and is therefore bruited that the 8,000 lansknights and 8,000 Swiss, who were sent for will go to Mons. Dorleouns, against De Bure, who is advancing with 20,000 foot. Dorleouns' victory in Luxembourg has given those here great courage. Never saw braver gentlemen. They said they had won Perpignan when no ordnance was yet near it; for on the 28th ult. the Admiral sent word that they had brought but eight battery pieces within 100 paces of the ditch, and the next night as many. Had they been

* The last letter entered in his letter book before this is of the 9 August (No. 589), and no later one appears to be extant.

† Apostates. *Cotgrave's Diet.*

1542.

as friendly as they promised at Lyons, he might have had leave to paint a plat of the town (Perpignan) and camp himself; but he has got a half hearted permission to send Hammes, and has, besides, some in the camp who will inform him of all. Describes the town (which is about the size of Northampton) by hearsay, and the strength and boldness of the garrison. The passage called the Pertuse through the Pyrenees into Spain is kept by Frenchmen.

The Emperor lies between the Pyrenees and Barcelona, without men or money. He is stronger by sea than we, but the Count of Anguillara is lately revolted from him and come to Marseilles to serve. He is a subject of the Bishop of Rome, and father-in-law to Signor John Paulo. *In his place you shall hear shortly that Conte Petilyan is revolted to the Emperor.* Mons. de Grunean has levied 2,000 foot in Provence, to defend Burgo Bressa, or, as some think, rather to come hither if we cannot get so many Swiss as we looked for. The Emperor will rescue Perpignan if need be; for, besides the Italians and Almaines who (Paget wrote) were coming, he has sent for all his Spaniards who were in Ciell, Naples and Sardinia to defend the Turk, who were bruted to be 7,000, but are 5,000, and were embarking at Genes on the 25th ult. Lanrey has by stealth taken Cherasa near Turin.

The prior of Capes has returned from the sea, and is at Court, having taken two Spanish ships; like as the Normans took eight or nine Flemings in English seas, but the English rescued them and imprisoned the Frenchmen, whereof both the French ambassador and Vicomte of Dieppe have written. Paget's clerk saw the Vicomte's letter, which mentioned two ships, and that the officers of Dover said they would not see the Flemings take wrong at the Frenchmen's hands. *This has augmented their opinion of war at Henry's hands, which, by Secretary Bayard's report, the King no longer doubts; and has therefore ordered Vendosme to disperse his bands into garrison again, and looks daily (as the Admiral has sent word) for Henry's Grand Escuyer and another of his Council to move the French king to peace with the Emperor and require the pension; and this suspicion is increased by a letter from Rome which states (Italian words given) that an agreement between the king of England and the Pope is expected, together with a marriage between that King and the Emperor.* Paget denies all knowledge of this, and says Henry will make no war with anyone without occasion given. Here they say the Scots will "occupy" Henry, and have already burnt villages and towns on the Borders, and therefore Anguishe is sent thither. *They say the coming or not coming of Henry's fleet to Bordeaux this year will show his intention. Begs him not to trust them, for they trust him never a whit.*

The Bp. of Rome sends Card. Sadolete to this King, and Card. Contarini to the Emperor to perusade them to peace. If this King obtain his purpose at Perpignan, he will go no further this year, but pass by Bordeaux to Brittany to set things in order, having "already permitted the old use of their salt." Secretary Villandre is dead, and Laubespyny has his office.

Had written thus far when news came that, on Sunday last, after three days' shooting at the castle (of Perpignan) had failed to make a breach, they were consulting whether to batter the bulwark of St. Lazare, and Signor John Paulo and his Italians were delivering over the ordnance to Brysac and 2,000 Frenchmen, when those within the town made a sortie, and would have drawn all the ordnance into the castle ditches but for Brysac's bravery. Brysac was wounded in two places, 400 of his men slain, 5 great pieces "clowed" and three dismounted. before

1542.

755. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Montpesac came to the rescue, when the Spaniards retired, with the loss of 15* men. This King was so displeased at the news that he would have gone to the camp if the queen of Navarre and cardinal of Lorraine had not appeased his courage. He still says he will go, as he said at Lyons, but it is thought that will depend on the coming of the Swiss. The same Sunday, three galleys of Barcelona sent men ashore who carried off four wain loads of munition going to the Dolphin. Pesenas, in Languedoc, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—On Tuesday morning, sent his man for a passport, but he only returned this night, and spake not with the Admiral until yesterday. The Admiral said he should have the passport, but added, "Nous gens sont mal traictées en Engleterre;" and when he said Paget knew not of it, the Admiral said, "Par Dieu, j'en suis bien adverty, il fault faire del mesme sorte;" and sat down to dinner. After dinner Paget's man applied to Buchetel, who said the Admiral had given no order; so he spoke afterwards with the Admiral, who said (French words given) that the English took their ships and imprisoned their men and broke the treaties; if they meant war let them make it. The man answered that he was misinformed, and asked if he would any "service" to Paget; to which the Admiral said only, "Tell him this." Thus the Admiral raged, in a Pilate's voice, before all the world. A crown was charged for the passport, a thing never used in the Princes' affairs. The King this day departed from Besiers to a castle by Narbona, and thence the dames will go to Carcassona and he himself to the camp. Yesterday morning 800 Spaniards entered the town maugre the camp, and, it is muttered, the Spaniards have recovered the Pertuse. Count Glick arrived this morning from Denmark. Is appointed to lie here, 70 miles from the camp, and is in perplexity how to do his duty at such a distance. Pesenas, 7 Sept., 10 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 16, several passages in cipher. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij,

Caus College
MS. 597, p.
162.

2. Letter book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk, with the cipher passages deciphered.

Pp. 10.

R. O.

3. Decipher in Wriothsley's hand of the cipher passages of §1.
Pp. 3.

7, 8 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 30.

756. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 7 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothsley, Sadler. No business recorded.

At Westm., 8 Sept. Present: As above. Business:—Commission to — Duffelde and Giles Harrison to take up cask. Placards to take up carriage northwards to Sir Wm. Penison and John Parker, and to Thos. Hangate and Wm. Brackenbury; also to Mr. James Lymowth, master of household and ambassador here of the King of Scots, for taking up carriage for his stuff to York, and "his good entertainment by the way."

8 Sept.

R. O.

757. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

Thanks for news of the course which the French intend to make, of which he also had news. Such courses may well be made in such an open country, and are made daily upon the French. Of the Clevois knows only that they are at Luxembourg with the duke of Orleans.

* "Fifty" in § 2.

1542.

Does not yet know if they have besieged Theonville; but hopes so, for it is strong and well furnished. If it had suited the King, the time would have been propitious for the enterprise they talked of; to the great loss of the French, for once inside the place* four of their towns would be in extreme necessity. As to Wallop's news of the defeat of the French about Perpignan, would that it were so, as it may very well be, for there are men of war in Spain; but he has no news of it, for the news of it from Flanders is not sure.

As to the horse, Wallop's man says he has not yet bought it, and without knowing the colour and height it is impossible to give a passport. If he takes it to the captain of Gravelinghes, De Roelux will write to him to let it pass; but horses are scarce, and much needed because of the war, so that it would be better if the King asked of the Queen passage for some number of horses. Bethune, 8 Sept. '42.
Signed.

French, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: The Great Master of Flanders to Mr. Wallop.

9 Sept. 758. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 31.

Meeting at Westm., 9 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Dacres. Business:—Passport signed "for Roussby, an harauld off Skotland" to repair to Scotland.

9 Sept. 759. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
59.]

Has received from the Queen Regent an extract from his letters to her of 15 July, containing his intention upon two points of the treaty of closer friendship. The Queen thought that upon that foundation Chapuys could pass to the conclusion of the treaty, or at least give this King sure hope that his ambassadors would have such answer as he desired, and so induce him to aid the Low Countries; and she wrote letters of credence for Toison d'Or, this bearer, and Chapuys to that effect. They have used infinite persuasions twice to the King and thrice to the Council. On the first occasion the King made three excuses, (1) that he was constrained to war against the Scots, who had made several raids, killing many men and burning the country, and lately had taken two of his principal captains prisoners, and killed many gentlemen and others, and if the Emperor approved the proposal of Du Roelux, he would need all his men, and a great sum of money, which he would have to draw from his own coffers, for so far there was no question of his subjects contributing, as the Emperor's did, who bore the whole cost of the war; (2) he heard that Vendosme had retired and disbanded his men, and that Orleans intended doing the same, so that there would be no need of his aid; (3) he did not know how he stood with the Emperor, and could only presume that the Emperor had no great desire to respond to his goodwill, since he had no news from his ambassadors, and it would be folly to throw away his money and make enemies of his friends without knowing why. However, he had decided, while Vandôme was about Arthois and Low Flanders, to risk some declaration and enterprise against the French, and had made Chapuys write to the Queen to empower Du Roelux to treat with his captain of Guisnes on matters of importance to the Emperor's countries and his own, but that power had either not been given or had come too late.

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759. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Upon our reply, the King resolved to consult his Council before deciding. Two days after, the Council asked Toison d'Or and me what money and what number of men we asked for, and whether we had powers to treat of the recompense. We replied that we had no such powers, and that the remainder rested with the King. On this the Council said that they would report to the King and let us know his intention, but no message has come from them. Toison d'Or coming the other day to take his leave to go to your Majesty, as the Queen commanded him, the King spoke to the same effect as before, adding that if we had power to treat of the recompense or pressed for aid under the treaty of Cambray, he would make a suitable answer. He then blamed the Emperor for neglecting the defence of the Low Countries, and said if he had listened to the bp. of Winchester the subsequent inconveniences might have been remedied; but the Emperor would scarcely hear him, and had delayed the affair ten months without showing any sign of desiring his amity. Chapuys was constrained to point out that Winchester had no power to treat, and himself proposed the said term, and you had, within the time, sent ample power, and if he would have observed an honorable and friendly equality, Chapuys would have concluded the affair without crossing into Flanders, from whence he brought answer to all that was asked, but afterwards the King's deputies asked exorbitant things, which might have been omitted by one desirous of concluding the said amity, so necessary for both sides. As to the imputation that the Emperor had not provided for the defence of the Low Countries it was because he could not believe that a King of France, while the enterprise against the Turk was being treated, might so far forget his honor as to move war and contravene his oath to the truce, especially when he always affirmed, even until two days before he commenced the war, that he would observe the truce. The Emperor was not put to sleep, as he hinted, upon hope of treating with the French, and even if his Holiness did meddle therein, as he said, and Mons. de Marvol had returned into France, as the French ambassador told him, he had no cause to complain as he seemed to do; for the Emperor always preferred his amity to all others, provided he would be satisfied with reasonable conditions. It is not said that the Emperor and he might not listen to practices, as he did when the French practised the marriage of the Princess; only treaties to each other's prejudice were forbidden. And since the term of the said prohibition was expired, or nearly so, Chapuys willingly wrote, as he commanded, for the prorogation of it, while he himself wrote to his ambassadors with the Emperor.

On leaving the King, we were told by the Council that although their master had work for all his forces, he was a prince of such honor that he would nowise be reproached with having failed to observe any treaty or promise, and therefore desired us to declare whether we required aid according to the treaty of Cambray. Being answered in the negative, they asked for this in writing, but we avoided giving it, and persuaded them to promise that they would renew the subject with the King, and send the answer next day, which was yesterday, but we have no news of it.

Need not give further details, as bearer can report them, and also the King's great preparations both to resist the Scots and to invade their country, though perhaps all may be stopped, as the Scotch ambassador, who was on his way back, has returned to solicit an interview at York on the 15th between the Duke of Norfolk and certain other of the King's servants, and other "grans maystrez" of Scotland. Believes, for anything he has heard of this King, that he will willingly condescend

1542.

to some treaty, although he sees that he will perhaps never have a better opportunity against the King of Scots, for Chapuys supposes that the Cardinal and other Churchmen have moved James to make war on him, fearing lest, if they became friends, or the people were not occupied in something, the Churchmen might be treated there as they have been here; and, therefore, this King hopes, by treating with James, to draw them to his opinion and destroy the credit of those who now trouble him (*qui la mectent en ces troubles*); moreover as he dislikes spending money he will accept any honorable conditions.

To show that the King, in hope of the treaty, was declaring himself somewhat against the French, this Council showed Chapuys a letter from the French ambassador, complaining of the taking of three or four French ships by Englishmen, and that while no French ship equipped for war was allowed to remain more than four and twenty hours in any English port, the Emperor's ships could stay as long as they pleased; moreover that the Emperor's subjects were allowed to land and go from lodging to lodging in Dover and Rye to see if any Frenchmen would cross, in order to take them on the sea, yea, sometimes, to assault them in their own lodgings, as had lately been done at Dover, contrary to the neutrality which this King wished to profess, as the said French ambassador affirmed. Believes that the English will use more moderation now that the French have made some reparation for damage done to Englishmen, "et soy offrent de per satisfaire." London, 9 Sept. 1542.

Original endd.: As received in Barcelona, 1 Nov.

French. Modern transcript, from Vienna, pp. 8.

760. CHAPUYS and the PRIVY COUNCIL.

R. O.

"The Emperor's ambassador, being oftentimes demanded whether he made the request of aid according and by virtue of the league of Cambray," answered that (although sure that if he made such request, the King, whom he knows to be a prince of honor, would accomplish it) his request is only that, "upon their great necessity," the King, for the Emperor's sake and to preserve the Low Countries, would lend some money to the lady Regent. Asked whether he had any commission to capitulate for repayment, he answered nay. Being told that if he sent for one the King would give him further hearing, he said time would not admit such delay; but if the King would send a sum of money to Calais or Guisnes, and declare to him the conditions of loan, he would signify them to the Regent, that she might either take it or at least thank him for sending it thither at their request.

ii. *On the back.*—Notes of the questions to which the foregoing is an answer, viz., "To demand whether by the league or otherwise. For money, how repayment and what reciproque? What commission? The charges."

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Conference with th'Emperor's ambassador.

9 Sept.

R. O.
St. P., III.,
420.

761. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

Wrote that Obrien would repair to the King before Michaelmas; but he now begs them to make his excuses, and he will come in the beginning of the year. He is aged and sickly, and fears the winter passage. Odonell, in whom they suspected some lightness, has sent his eldest son, who has right honestly declared his father, and leaves another son here as his pledge until the beginning of the year, when he promises to go to the King and present him. Thinking it better to have divers of them to go together, they have stayed the lord of Upper Ossorie, who is here with his son, a proper child, whose mother is

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761. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Ormond's sister, ready to go over. On Tuesday the Deputy, with 400 of the army, advances towards Desmond's country for the good order of Cork, Kingsale and Youghall, long hindered by the McChartes, two great captains there. It will be near All Hallowtide before they return to attend to the reformation of Leinster, without which all that is done is nothing. Maynooth, 9 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Lutrell, Cusake, Sir John Whyt, knight, and Brabazon.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

9 Sept.

R. O.

762. VENICE.

Copies of ordinances made in Venice by the Council of Ten, dated 12 July 1450, and 9 Sept. 1542, against speaking with foreigners about matters of state; the latter forbidding any noble to visit the house of any lord or ambassador without express licence from all three chiefs of the Council.

Italian. Later copy, pp. 2.

10 Sept.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 31.

763. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 10 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Dacres, Baker. Business:—Commission to the bp. and mayor of Chichester, Mr. Knight and Mr. Whight, of Southwyke, to try out the author of a seditious bill found in the open field beside Chichester. Letters written to Suffolk touching levying of men and preparing himself northward. The King's coopers surrendered their commission for taking up clapboard.

10 Sept.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 89.
B. M.

764. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [NORFOLK].

The King has devised the repair of Suffolk to reside at Newcastle or Alnwick or thereabouts, as warden of the Marches during Norfolk's entry into Scotland, there to give order to 6,000 men who are to remain in garrison to be employed in burning and devastating after Norfolk's entry, or to resist the Scots if they should make a counter entry. My lord of Cumberland shall remain with him to execute his orders; for he himself shall not stir unless the Scots enter England. Whereas Norfolk appointed his entry for the 29th inst., the King has delayed it to 6 Oct. to give Norfolk more leisure to commune with the Scotch ambassadors at York, and to assemble his men. No doubt Norfolk will take order for the levying of the men of York and the Bishopric against 6 Oct. for the King's profit. He is to advertise Suffolk from time to time of the state of affairs. Westminster, 10 Sept. at night. *Signed, T. Audeley Chancellor: E. Hertford: J. Russell: Ste. Winton: Thom's Wriothesley: Rafe Sadleyr: John Bakere.*

Pp. 2. Headed in a modern hand, "cxlii. The Council to ye Duke 1542."

10 Sept.

Royal MS.
18 B., vi. 145.
B. M.
St. P., v. 210.

765. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Our Master of Household, being with you, has written that you have appointed our ambassadors to come no further than York, and there meet certain of your Council. Although we think they should have treated better near yourself, we send them to keep the 16 Sept. appointed in York; and have directed John lord Erskin, one of them, to repair to you, during or after the meeting, to declare our constant mind to increase the amity. Edinburgh, 10 Sept. 29 James V.

Copy, p. 1.

1542.

10 Sept.

R. O.
St. P., IX.,
155.

766. CHRISTOPHER MONT to HENRY VIII.

Wrote in his last letters, of 24 Aug. from Spires, how the Saxon and the Landgrave had subdued the duke of Brunswick's country and taken Wolfenbotel. The Duke's children taken there were honorably provided for; and ambassadors were forthwith sent to the princes at Nürnberg to justify the war. King Ferdinand and the Emperor's commissioners replied that they were ready to admit the excuse, but the matter must be referred to the Emperor; and that all the states required that the army should be dismissed; which has been done, to the great praise of the Protestants and congratulation of the bishops.

In the Diet of Nürnberg nothing worth while was done. Frederic Palatine was the only prince there, and he left before the Diet ended. There was great contention about sending more forces to Hungary and about payment. King Ferdinand obtained nothing unanimously; and, except the minor bishops, all openly opposed him, because he has not kept his bargain with the Empire; and these disputes are deferred to a future Diet, to be about the middle of November. Nürnberg gave King Ferdinand 20,000 crs. The Bishop of Rome has indicted a General Council to begin on the Calends of November next, at Trent. Encloses the bull of indiction. In the Diet at Spires in February last, the Bishop's legate moved the holding of a Council. Trent and Cambray were then proposed; and the Protestants agreed to Trent, but under protest. The Bishop sends Otto Truces, provost of Trent, to the king of Poland, to intimate the Council. "Ego hanc bullatam indictionem ut bullam evanituram puto."

About the beginning of October, the king of Poland's only son marries King Ferdinand's daughter. The Frenchman attracts many German soldiers with high pay. Francford, 10 Sept. 1542.

Hol. Latin, pp. 2. Add. Endd.

10 Sept.

R. O.
St. P., IX.,
154.

767. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

Bearer is Alexander of Bononye, Henry's servant, who has been very cruelly entreated of Pole. He says Pole has spies in England who send notice of everything. The Turk "hath recused to imprest" the money he promised the French king; because his priests say it is against their religion to lend money to Christian men. The Turk said Polin's coming was so tardiffe that it was useless sending out any navy this year. The Signory is occupied about the criminal matters, and daily one or other is put in prison. Mafio Leon, a gentleman of authority, is fled, and his goods are confiscated, his sons degraded and banished, and a reward offered for him alive or dead. It seems that he took a "yearly provision" of the French king. Guasto has taken Villanova. The Bishop was coming to Perusa and Ancona and will give the Marca of Ancona, with many other places, to his nephew Octaviano. In Hungary the Christian host ingrosses daily, and will give battle to Buda. The Turks will abandon Pest. The Lancegrave has overrun all Pranswike, and it is doubtful whether he will attack the bp. of Magunsa or go against Buda. He is reputed the chief capain of Almain. Venice, 10 Sept. 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

11 Sept.

768. GLOUCESTER.

See GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER, No. 20.

11 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 31.

769. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 11 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Dacres, Baker. No business recorded.

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11 Sept. 770. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek, 461.
(The whole
text.)

Since his last, of the 2nd., things here remain in the same state as regards the marvellous preparation for war, but as regards execution, there seems some change, or else the designs are more plain; for, whereas it was presumed that the English were on the point of making a descent into France, under the lords of whom Marillac wrote,* that is so cooled as to be doubtful for this year, but in respect of Scotland things are so heated, upon further knowledge of the skirmish on St. Bartholomew's Day, when 4,000 English were routed, of whom 700 or 800 were killed, more than 2,000 taken prisoners, and the rest pursued for a long time, at which the English are so indignant that, without any longer dissembling their malice, they are resolved to invade Scotland by sea and land. By sea with the King's ships heretofore equipped, and other private ships, which they have retained, which they lade and despatch with artillery, arms and munitions in incredible quantity, thinking thereby to harass the enemy and take away his hope of succour from allies. By land with two camps, which they estimate will be 100,000 men, the English holding this maxim that to hurt Francis in the future they must either overthrow or greatly enfeeble the Scots, in order that, while occupied elsewhere, the Scots should not be able to harass them; and they think this season very propitious when their enemy has had no notice nor leisure to prepare, and Francis is far away and occupied otherwise. Norfolk has departed, accompanied, besides his kinsmen, by the earls of Derby, Rotellain, and Combelan, and all the great lords of the North. The lord Privy Seal, who was said to be preparing to go to Calais, and the Grand Esquire, Mr. Bron, who was thought to be going to Francis, with the most notable men of this Court, yesterday quietly took the road for the North, to be of counsel with Norfolk. There remain with this King only his Chancellor, Admiral, the bps. of his Council, Hoincester and Canterbury, and Mr. Chaisne, who daily prepares to go to Guynes, and lead thither, if need be, the troop which he mustered in Caint; which, with others enrolled about here who are reserved for the aid of their lands beyond the sea, may amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men without those already there, who may be 7,000 or 8,000, including the pioneers who are at the work of Guynes and fortifications of Calais.

It is true that on the 18th inst. there is to be a meeting at York of some lords of Scotland and of this country, to see if differences can be composed by mutual reparation for excesses on the Borders; and upon this pretext those who have gone from this Court gave out that they go thither only to be at the meeting, to see if things can be reduced to a good appointment; but, by the preparations they have made secretly, it is plain enough that they go more with the intention of displaying their ensigns in war than of telling their opinions in a friendly council. The ambassador of Scotland left yesterday to be with those who shall come thither on his master's part, who are the bp. of Orquenay and the lord of Isnay (?); † and the ambassador, by the way he spoke to Marillac at his departure, is astonished enough, for, besides having no hope that this meeting could accord matters, the great preparation he has seen, and especially of artillery and munitions, has quite frightened him. Marillac comforted him by saying, among other things, that Orleans was coming, with the great troop which he had at Lucqmbourt, towards these frontiers, so that the English would have cause to retain here part of the forces which they proposed to send to-

* The lord Privy Seal and lord Warden.

† Probably Erskine is the name intended. See Nos. 765, 772.

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wards the North, and that Francis would not abandon the King, his son, but rather let him know that his affairs were as much to him (Francis) as his own, and such other words, to persuade him that the English were half afraid, as Marillac presumed by the going of this lord of the Privy Seal, whom he thought to be a personage who sought only to live at peace, in conformity with the intention of the King his master, who was not so sure of his subjects as to so boldly hazard all his forces upon a single day; which might indeed be a consideration were it not that this people naturally hate the Scots to the death, and that Norfolk, who is chief in these affairs, holds for war and can only by it maintain his authority, for in time of peace the others encroach upon him and seek only to undo him.

Keeps Vendosme informed of events.

French. Headed: London, 11 Sept. *Marked as sent by Bleze, courier of Monseigneur de Vendosme.*

11 Sept. 771. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 121.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 153.

Wrote of late to them to send 1,000 tun of beer to Berwick, and also wrote to Sir Geo. Lawson to know what he could furnish. His answer (enclosed) shows that he can do nothing towards furnishing so great an army for 8 days going towards Edinburgh. It were pity the enterprise should fail for lack of that one thing. These parts cannot help for lack of foystes. Leaves this in two or three hours, and so cannot help them here, but at York will do his best. Hull and York should be written to to brew as much as they can (1,500 tuns above that from London would not be too much), and send it from Hull to Berwick. Prays God the King's captains in the North Seas do their devoir, for of likelihood the Scots from Danske came forth of Elsonore this day, the wind being favourable. Keninghall, 11 Sept.* *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed, Endd.

11 Sept. 772. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Royal MS.,
18 B. VI.,
145b.
B. M.

Following our other letters "past laitlie of before," we send our cousin John lord Erskin, instructed with our mind, to be declared to you, for the entertaining of love betwixt us and peace betwixt our realms and lieges "according to oure leige." Edinburgh, 11 Sept. 29 James V.

Copy, p. 1.

Sept. 11. 773. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

By your letters of the 2nd and 5th inst., and that of Phalaix, we understand your proceedings with the King and Council upon Phalaix's charge; and, seeing that the King defers his answer so long, we do not for this year expect great help from that side. To give it in men the season is now too far advanced; and we have men enough, and have sent 24,000 foot and 3,000 horse, with artillery and munitions towards Luxemburg, hoping soon to recover all that the French have occupied there, besides which we have sent 12,000 foot into Haynault to join the 1,000 horse lying there, and resist any enterprises against Haynault and Artois, for the Sieur de Vendosme is at St. Quentin, assembling men to be joined by certain Clevois, who return from Luxemburg. You shall, therefore, still see whether you cannot, without too much importunity, obtain some assistance of money, if you do not feel that profit may be made thereby. The Duke of Orleans is retired from Luxemburg towards Verdun, an Imperial city, leaving garrisons in the towns Yvoix and Luxemburg. The town of Arlon has been as easily retaken by our men as it was

* At 8 a.m., as noted under the address.

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773. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

taken by the French. The Clevois, who went to the French service, have mutinied, part of them withdrawing towards Cleves, part remaining with Orleans, and part coming to Vendosme as aforesaid. Sends a discourse showing all the French enterprises against these countries this year; also an extract from a letter from Venice declaring the French practices there.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2. Original headed: 11 Sept. 1542.

12 Sept. 774. CANTERBURY.

See GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER, No. 23.

12 Sept. 775. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 31.

Meeting at Westm., 12 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Hertford, Wingfield, Sadler. Business:—Wm. Bowyer, alderman, who, for his contention with ——— (*blank*) Marcotti, was bound to daily attendance on the Council, was required to settle with Marcotti before Monday next, or else resume his attendance, and licensed to be absent meanwhile.

12 Sept. 776. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 90.
B. M.

The bearer, Mr. Darcy, can declare at length what is done here touching the ordnance. Have received his of the 10th and 11th, and will do what they can in the matter of victuals, but fear they shall not get one ton more than they have already provided. "The instructions be determined, the very point whereof is that unless the Scots will put in pledges you shall go forward on your journey." Will despatch them to him with diligence with further answer to his letters, being now ready to wait upon the King towards Havering. Westm., 12 Sept. *Signed by Audeley, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyne, Wriothesley, Sadler, John Bakere and Robert Dacres.*

P. 1. Endd. in modern hand, "exliij. the Council to the Duke."

12 Sept. 777. NORFOLK to his Servants, JOHN COVERT and HARRY HUSSEY.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 123.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 154.

Has just received the King's command to defer setting forward his soldiers for eight days. Instead of Sunday before Michaelmas, as appointed, they shall meet him at Newcastle on Sunday, 1 Oct., delivering no wages nor conduct money till then. Cressingham, Sir Chr. Jennyes house, 12 Sept. . . . a.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Slightly mutilated. Add.: at Horsham, in Sussex. Endd.

13 Sept. 778. INSTRUCTIONS for the COMMISSIONERS sent to YORK.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 130.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 158.

The King, at the suit of the king of Scots, offering to send ambassadors to conclude the controversy between them, has appointed the ambassadors to be at York on the 18th inst., and the "said duke, earl and others before mentioned" commissioners to meet them there. They shall not consume more than 11 days, from the said 18th day, in communications, unless they see a probability that a day or two more would bring them to a conclusion; but either conclude the peace or proceed upon their journey. If the ambassadors are not come to York, they shall tarry there four days, and then go forward and meet them at Newcastle or elsewhere.

They shall remind the ambassadors how kind the King has been to their master from his tender years, who, in return, has maintained his rebels and encroached upon his lands; and, when the King would have condescended to a meeting with him, there have ensued raids, slaughters, burnings, which the King could not have so long endured but for his

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nephew's years and inexperience, and which must now have speedy reformation. They shall then earnestly advise the ambassadors, seeing that in spite of all this the King hearkens to their suit for peace, to conform to the reasonable conditions they will demand, viz. :—

1. To deliver all Englishmen now prisoners in Scotland, freely, with horse and gear as taken, or (if they will not frankly condescend thereto) upon ransom. If they can induce them to grant the first, they shall advise them to send home out of hand to have it done, as the best means to mollify the King. If the Scots refuse to deliver them, for ransom or otherwise, unless they may conclude in the rest, the Commissioners shall dilate upon the extremity of that demand, and, if they can induce them to no conformity, break off as though they would commune no further; noting well the words and fashion of the Scots, "that they may the rather smell which way they walk and what is to be hoped of them." Afterwards they shall enter again with them to see what may be done in the rest, and, if the Scots will agree to ransom, agree to anything reasonable to accelerate their deliverance. 2. Where they have put a difference between kirkmen and others, in interpreting the last treaty of peace, they must now bind themselves to take the treaty as it stands, and deliver rebels, now or hereafter in Scotland, whether kirkmen or others. 3. To suffer the English to enjoy certain ground which the Scots have encroached upon and claim, unless they can declare a better title than was shown at the last meeting of commissioners upon the Borders. 4. To conclude that neither of them shall aid the other's enemies; and that, in case of invasion, they shall give mutual aid *ad expensas requirentis*. This amity to be preferred before any other to the contrary. 5. To give pledges for a year or 18 months, for the sure performance of what is agreed upon.

The commissioners shall "assay the Scots in most gentle sort" upon the first article, and if they will not agree to reason but would pass it over or join conditions with it, persuade them to the second article and then the third. And in this matter of the lands, if the Scots produce evidence they shall consider it, taking occasion to remember, as of themselves, what overtures have passed for an interview between the King and the King of Scots, and hinting that an interview, so it were shortly, would sooner finish all these matters than many assemblies of ambassadors. If the Scots hearken to this, and would agree to time and place at the King's appointment, and therewith grant the delivery of the prisoners with horse and gear, the commissioners shall leave the piquant matter of rebels, &c., and commune how to bring it to pass, putting great doubt that hostages would be necessary, for three reasons, viz., 1. That France and other realms have done the like. 2. That sundry promises of meetings, passed when lord Wm. Howard was ambassador in Scotland, and when Master Ballenden was last here, took no effect. 3. That the King could not dissolve the great preparations he has made unless he received pledges that all things should be established. If the Scots agree to pledges and that some of the ambassadors shall demore here till the pledges are delivered, the King's preparations shall be stayed and diminished. If the Scots will neither agree to the meeting, nor to the articles of the rebels and the lands, nor to put in pledges for performance of covenants, the commissioners shall break off communication and proceed in their enterprise. If, from the beginning of the conference, they perceive no likelihood of agreement, they shall still gently entertain the ambassadors and secretly augment the garrisons on the Borders, lest the Scots, perceiving what were toward, would enter to give the first buffet.

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778. INSTRUCTIONS for the COMMISSIONERS sent to York—*cont.*

In the matter of the meeting, if the Scots would have it desired by the King, it may be answered that it is not convenient for one prince to desire another into his realm, lest if any chance should happen the world should judge worse of it than necessary, and also that it were vain to desire him to come, since he answered by his ambassadors, the bishops who were lately here, that he could not do so without another man's consent; and yet the King will not deny that he is as desirous to have him come as his nephew is to come. If the ambassadors desire to refer home upon some things, and their messenger do not return before the 11 days expire, the commissioners shall gently require them to draw to Newcastle or some other place on the Borders, and there, if the messenger return in time and they come roundly to the conditions, make a quiet and friendly end with them, or else say that they have shown how desirous the King was to have things friendly determined, but since they can grow to no reasonable point with them, they will "essay whether they can by force constrain them to justice." And so dismiss them in good fashion and, in God's name, haste forward the enterprise.

At least 6,000 men must remain on the Borders to relieve the army if any chance happen to it in Scotland, and to devastate the country behind it; and with this object the duke of Suffolk is appointed to repair to Newcastle or Alnwick as lord Warden, with whom Norfolk and his colleagues shall consult for laying of garrisons, &c., and preventing any man stealing back from the army with booty. Norfolk shall give credence to Southampton and Sir Ant. Browne in such things as they shall declare. As Rutland is appointed to have the honour of leading the rearward of the army, he cannot keep his office of wardenry, and therefore Suffolk is appointed. Norfolk shall inform Rutland of this.

If the Scots begin to talk of Border matters, of attemptates and redress, the commissioners shall answer that those are matters of small moment and will follow well enough when things of more weight are determined. If they allege that this break rose on the English side, they must be reminded of their breach of league in keeping the King's lands and traitors, their raid upon the Fenwykes and the burning of Beaucastle when the King was at York, raid into Cokedal of 4 July, as Sir Thos. Wharton has certified, "which was the first rode and beginning of evil rule on the Borders after the departure of the Commissioners," taking two prisoners on the 7th July at Tordeworthe on the Heske buying salmon, "behaviour of lord Maxwell when the commission[ers] were detained," &c.

Draft with additions in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 44. Headed: "Instructions, &c." Endd.: " * * Norff., earl of Southampton, the bishop of Duresme, and Sir Anthony Browne, despatched at Havering xiiij^o September a^o r. H. VIII.ⁿ xxxiiij^o.*

2. Summary of the chief points of the preceding.

Pp. 5, mostly in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.: Notes of things to be put in the instructions.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 154.
B. M.

13 Sept. 779. The PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 91.
B. M.

This bearer will deliver Norfolk his commission and instructions for treating with the ambassadors of Scotland. He shall also deliver certain advertisements sent from George Douglas and the lord Dumlanyrk, which the King wishes Norfolk and his colleagues to consider as showing what preparation of ships is made in Scotland, and how the King of Scots has put things in a readiness against invasion. As it

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appears the King of Scots puts "a shote ancre" in his navy if his men should have the worst, the King asks whether Norfolk thinks his army by sea sufficient, a note of which is enclosed. Where my lord of Rutland has written that Lord Latimer is arrived at the Borders with 200 men, and that the 1,000 men levied by the President in Yorkshire are also come; Norfolk shall take order that the President be repaid the money disbursed for their setting forward, and cause 2,000*l.* to be immediately sent to John Uvedal for the pay of the garrison on the Borders; for it appears there is some lack of money, which, considering the scarcity of victuals, is not expedient.

Have just received his letters written from Mr. Jenney's house, approving the sending of Suffolk to the Borders and the delay of the time of his entry eight days. But where he has countermanded his company for the said eight days and instructed his ministers at Horsham for the like purpose, the King thinks that though those of Yorkshire should be stayed to save expense, those whose passage depends upon the wind should rather be a fortnight too soon than a day too late. Norfolk shall therefore send back commands to those at Horsham to start as soon as the wind serves. My lord Privy Seal and Mr. Browne do the like for their bands.

As to the beer to be brewed at Alborowe, are ignorant what store of cask is there and require Norfolk to "alleviate" them of that burden by sending some prest of money to his servant Stone and others, with order to prepare and send so much beer to Berwick by such a day. Will here do their best to get the proportion appointed hastened forward.

Send a letter from the Earl of Huntley to the ambassador of Scotland here resident. Ask him to deliver it. Havering (where the King and my lord Prince be merry), 13 Sept. *Signed by Audeley, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyne, Wynfeld, Wriothesley and Ryche.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. Headed in modern hand: cxliv.

13 Sept.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii. No.
61.]

780. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Fallaix, the esquire, received her letter on the 5th inst., with the despatch for Spain. Next day he and Chapuys were in Court, both to take his leave and to hear this King's resolution on Fallaix's charge. Did not solicit an answer sooner for reasons contained in his last, and also because they daily expected to have it from the Council, according to promise—a promise apparently made to gain time while they waited for news from Spain. The King's answer was that he had already declared why he could not accede to the aid in the form asked, and that, as he had intimated to us by his Council, if we had power to treat for the recompense of that which we demanded, or if we requested it by virtue of the treaty of Cambray, it would be another thing, and he would make a suitable answer. Reminded him that heretofore he had excused himself from sending succour against the Turk, because it was too far and the necessity not great since Germany was assisting, but chiefly because he thought this year to make war against people who were almost Turks; and since he said the season was too far advanced for that, he might very easily give the said assistance required, and, thereby, besides serving God and obliging your Majesties, he would profit his subjects, who, because the traffic of Antwerp was spoilt by this war, were here saying that it was made as much against them as against Flanders. Chapuys also said that he thought if the Queen was helped with a good sum of money, she could gain over the Landgrave of Hesse, which would be the greatest blow to Francis. Added that one of the things which had most discouraged the Flemings was the disappointment of the hopes raised by Chapuys's going over that the alliance with the Emperor was

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780. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

concluded. The King said it would be a very good thing to gain the Landgrave, and as to his own subjects, although they could not trade in Antwerp, they would have other outlets for their wares; that, as to the first point touched by Chapuys, the enterprise against France, and the second, the aid defensive, he had done his duty, and if the Emperor had listened to the bp. of Winchester, or if, afterwards, you would have condescended to reasonable conditions when I went into Flanders, affairs might have passed otherwise. And he enlarged so much on this that I had to justify your Majesties, and hint that you had accorded all his demands, although some of the conditions were a little unequal, and that afterwards his commissioners made exorbitant demands, which you could not accord.

After some further talk the King charged Fallaix to convey his affectionate commendations to the Emperor, and to say he wondered at having no answer from him; that the times required other diligence, and if he wished to order his affairs he must himself pass into Flanders.

After we had left the King, and he had spoken with Secretary Wriothsley, the Council declared to us that although the King had present need of his forces, he would not fail to observe anything he had treated, and if we required aid under the treaty of Cambray, he was ready to furnish it. When we answered that our request was not on that ground, they prayed us to attest that in writing for their satisfaction (*pour les hoster de tous scrupules*), which we avoided doing, as not necessary, and renewed our representations upon Fallaix's charge. They promised to speak with the King and send his answer next day; but there is none yet, although I have sent to solicit it, and yesterday I met the King going to see the Prince, but he never mentioned it, and talked only of news from Flanders and Germany. Is sure that till they receive news from Spain he will have no answer. The King fears that the news will not be such as he desires, and is not without doubt that his Holiness may achieve some peace or truce between the Emperor and France, and is sorry he took so short a term for not treating to each other's prejudice, and has prayed Chapuys to write for its prorogation. His offer to fulfil the treaty of Cambray is to give the Emperor no occasion to be dissatisfied and treat with others.

Fallaix left yesterday for Bristol to pass the more surely with the fleet that goes from thence. The day before arrived here a lord of Ireland, called the Great Onel, reputed the most powerful lord there, but very slenderly accompanied, to render homage. The King lately dismissed a gentleman of his chamber for being too familiar with the French ambassador and taking him to banquet in a park which the gentleman held of the King. For like familiarity, and for some words, the equerry (*ligueres*)* Granade was dismissed, but afterwards the King, at the intercession of some, gave him another post.

The great preparation made against the Scots and the number of men marching thitherwards is beyond belief; but the Scotch ambassador is said to be sure of the appointment being concluded at this assembly of York, since the English wish for peace and the King, his master, desires nothing more. London, 13 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 5.

* The word "*ligueres*" quoted by Gayangos from the original, and interpreted by him as "*legères*" agreeing with "*parolles*," probably should be "*l'escuyer*," applying to Granade.

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13 Sept. 781. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
60.]

Has been instantly requested on the part of the King and of several lords having the command of men in this enterprise against the Scots to obtain her permission to Godfrey van Halisson to bring from thence 3,000 spear heads (*hastez de trois mille picquez*) such as are used in Scotland, and 300 or 400 harness for footmen. London, 13 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript, from the Vienna Archives, p. 1.

13 Sept. 782. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Received on the 12th theirs dated Westm., the 10th inst., and perceives the King's desire to know what is become of the Clevoiez. Has sent both into France and Flanders, but can get no certain knowledge. Some say they lie on the French borders adjoining Luxemburg, sparkled in villages, and living upon the country, "yet they have their wages paid, being right well suffered." Yesterday learnt that 6,000 of them should come to lie about Amyaz, the Frenchmen doubting that, if the King have peace with the king of Scots, the army that now repairs Scotland wards should all come hither, which army is made the stronger the rather to constrain the said King, who "had already sent an ambassador unto [the King's Highness for the] practising thereof, they fearing here very much that it will take effect." Yesterday Mons. de Beez mustered 500 footmen to reinforce Boulogne; and at Monstrell shall be as many, and likewise at Turwan. To Arde come shortly 300 footmen, and the band of Mons. de Crequey, whereof part came yesternight; so that there shall be there nigh 100 men of arms and 900 footmen.

Of the Grand Master of Flanders, hears nothing but that "he goeth forth to do an enterprise." Wrote to him a week past but has no answer yet.

Reminds them that of late he wrote of one Ant. Hutcheinson, whom he keeps prisoner for "insitting" words. Desires to know, by their next letters, what to do with him. Prays the Blessed Trinity to send my lord of Norfolk and all the noblemen with him "prosperously to proceed in this his notable journey and to return victoriously." Guisnes, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has just received (and encloses) the Great Master's answer to his letter enquiring what was become of the Clevoiez and Mons. Dorleance, and whether the Dolphin had any such overthrow before Perpignan as was bruited.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: ap xxxiiiij.

13 Sept. 783. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

R. O.

Sent answer to his letters from Tudela, 18 Aug., and Victoria, 23 Aug., by a messenger to Bilbao, together with the copy of the deunciation of war between the Emperor and the French king, and other news. Sends again copies of all these and of their proceedings when he, Westminster, was here. Thought best not to send them through France, things standing as they do. Where he requires information touching the nuncio gone of late towards Portugal, had already made enquiries and found, with difficulty, that, as the* Emperor here in Spain gives benefices and has his gifts confirmed by the Bishop of Rome, the King of Portugal, to do the like, gave a good promotion there vacant and sent to his ambassador at Rome to get it confirmed; but the Bishop, who had already given it to another, refused. Also the Bishop received a bishop who fled out of Portugal, Michael de Silva, who was sometime chancellor

*This portion, to the end of the paragraph, is printed in St. P., IX., 158.

1542.

783. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER—cont.

bishop and in great favour there, and made him a cardinal. The King of Portugal being annoyed, revoked his ambassador, and the bishop of Rome has sent this nuncio to pacify the King; and albeit in great fear to go thither, and having small comfort of the Emperor, who is himself dissatisfied with the Bishop, the nuncio is gone and is by this time in Valladolid. There has been no nuncio in Portugal for three years, and the King is grieved at the enormities and exactions there used by the Bishop's authority. "I trust that pretended and usurped power shall as well decay there as it is utterly extinguished in England." This nuncio's name is Lippunano, a Venetian and bp. of Bergamo.

Begs to be recommended to the King and Council and all his friends, especially of the Privy Chamber, and namely Mr. Henage, Mr. Chambre, Mr. Buttes and Mr. Denye. Scribbled in haste at Barbastro, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—The rumored taking of two galleys wherein were the marquis of Terranova and the prince of Salerne with Adam Centurion was false; for they safely arrived at Genua and the galleys are returned to Barcelona.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxx[iii]o.

13 Sept.
R. O.

784. DR. WAUCHOP to CARD. SANTA CROCE.

Account of the state of religion under Fred. Count Palatine and in Bavaria. The dissolute life of the monks is largely due to the negligence of the bishops. Exhorts the elected bishops to proceed to consecration. The bp. of Pataviensis was consecrated on Sunday in Quasimodo and the bp. of Trent at Whitsuntide, which Wauchop obtained with much exhortation; and the bp. of Eichstadt (*Astatensis*) shall be next Sunday. 13 Sept.* 1542.

Describes what money he has received and how his pension is four months in arrears.

Lat. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 3.

14 Sept.
Dasent's
A.P.C., 32.

785. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Havering, 13 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche. No business recorded.

At Havering, 14 Sept. Present: All the above except Riche. Business:—Letters written to Laur. Folbory, to discharge him from the captainship of a certain ship, and to Michael Stanhop to admit Wm. Wodhows in his place.

[* * * Next entry is 16 Sept.]

14 Sept.
Add. MS.
32,647 f. 158.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 161.

786. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Finds to-day that the men of Nottinghamshire are but 600; and my lord of Suffolk's letter shows that he should have all now in wages on the Borders besides my lord of Cumberland's 1,800 or 2,000, so that, if these be taken from Norfolk's company, together with Holderness, Hullshire and Beverley, he will lack a great part of his number. Perceives that the tarrying at home of the men about Hull is by Stanhope's means. Hull has nothing to fear from Scotland, the King's navy being in the North Seas, nor is any enterprise out of France likely this year, and as for Denmark, the season is too late; so that he may as well have the men of Hull with him. Perceived yesterday that Shropshire is left out of his commission, which always before went with Staffordshire,

* At the head of the transcript (from an original endorsement?) is written "1542. Ratispona, Il dottor Vanchop di Xus (*sic*) d'ottobre."

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Derby, and Nottingham. It is too late to send for them now; but Shrewsbury much desires Sir John Talbot with him, if the Council will write to him to be at Newcastle 1 Oct. Has received their writings by Adam the messenger. The letters of George Douglas and Donlanerick report truly touching the ships. Where the King would know his advice whether the number of ships appointed is sufficient; if all named in the bill were in the Frithe, they might lie there as long as they would ere the ships of Scotland would meddle with them, and although four of them are sent Westward the rest, keeping together, shall be strong enough; for all Scotland has but one ship of 13 or 14 score, one of 10 and one of 8, the rest being small men of 5, 4, and under. Prays God that with lying too long in Humber, the first five have not missed the Danske fleet. The wind is fair both for them to waylay the Scots and for the victual ships at Lynn and the men of war last come out of the Thames, to come to Skathe Rode and Berwick. Lincoln, 14 Sept.

Having shown the above to my lord of Suffolk, he asked what light field ordnance Norfolk could forbear him. Answered none; for he had not enough to serve him and leave Berwick scarcely furnished. A dozen light pieces with bows, arrows, and bills should be sent to Lynn; for without it Suffolk's enterprise would be dangerous. I perceive by my instructions that he should have 6,000 men, but surely he cannot have any out of the countries in my commission, save of my lord of Cumberland. Leicestershire, Warwick, Rutland and Northampton should be appointed to furnish him with a good number. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

14 Sept. 787. NORFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 160.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 162.

The packet received from them this day contained a letter to Sir Geo. Lawson and another to Mr. Shelley, which latter is, by negligence of a servant, conveyed into Norfolk to a servant of the earl of Surrey's of that name. If the letter was important it were well to write Mr. Shelley another; for when the first will reach him is uncertain. According to their letters, has ordered his men to come Northward with the first wind.

"The French ambassador's kinsman* brought the Scottish ambassador to Ware hitherwards; remitting the conjecture thereof to your wisdoms." Scrobie, 14 Sept. at night. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

14 Sept. 788. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 157.

Sends copy of letters which, *festo Bartholomei*, on receipt of letters from the bp. of Westminster from Victoria, he wrote to the Bishop, with the copy of the denunciation of war. Lippunano, the nuncio sent from Rome to the King of Portugal, goes to reconcile the Bishop and the King, who is offended at the Bishop's giving certain benefices, "granting bulls for money to the new converses," and favouring Michael de Silva, of late made cardinal. It is said the Emperor is ill content with the Bishop, and thinks he leans to the French part; and the Bishop's sending for the duke of Camervne from hence is taken for an argument that he does not favour the Emperor, although he says it is to make him General Captain and Governor of the lands of the Church, his

* Jean de Formes.

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788. BONNER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

father being dangerously diseased. The Emperor knows how expedient it is (with Sicily, Naples, Milan and other things in Italy) to keep the Bishop from joining the French king; but if he once break with the Bishop he will be *acerrimus hostis*. The Nuncio of late had letters from Rome that the Bishop, to pacify this war, would send Card. Contarenus to the Emperor and Card. Sadoletto to the French king. The Emperor, thereupon, wrote to the Bishop not to trouble with sending any cardinal, for he was determined, as the French king has begun, to proceed against him extremely. This may be policy, but appears to be serious; for besides his vexation, he has made costly provision, and is able to withstand the fury of the French king in Navarre, Cathalonía and Aragon, and with his army, which daily assembles, put to flight the French army, albeit it is reckoned at 25,000 men.

Daily, the 4,000 Almains, who long ago embarked at Savona, are looked for at Barcelona. The Emperor will receive the nobles of Castilla at Saragosa. The French were said to have passed Perpignan, and taken Pertusa and Elna; but they were only raiding parties of light horse, who have captured Signor Luys de Cardona and Messer. Bernardo Alberto of Barcelona and his wife. The Emperor's subjects are very loving, although not in best subjection. The Conde de Anguillar, a Roman born, who had charge of four galleys, has gone over to the French king. It has been said that the Infant of Portugal will succour the Emperor with 10,000 footmen and many horse, but that will not be unless the Turk come. Considering the good provision the duke of Alva has made for Perpignan, the great army will not go thither before the end of this month, when the Frenchmen shall be weary of their lodging there. Alva came, 31 Aug., in post to Monzon, tarried two days with the Emperor and returned to Barcelona and Girona.

Here has been much speaking of the duke of Cleves and his great army in the Lower Parts, and the danger the prince of Orange was in. Describes the garrison of Perpignan, in which Don Juan Daccugna and Seignior Juan de Ceninglion are captains, and the French army there. What is most feared here is scarcity of victuals and the coming of the Turk or Barbarousse, which is unlikely now, but as the Emperor passed to Algere when no man believed it, so Barbarousse or some other corsair might adventure against him. Spain and all the Emperor's dominions would have been in great danger if the Turk's power had come this year. Sanagal, Barbarousse's deputy in Algere, has made some business about Busia, and the Emperor has sent some galleys thither. Such things must be foreseen, for in Valencia and all that coast and in the realm of Granat are an infinite number of Moors, who, although divers of them be "new converses," savour of the smoke, and are justly in suspicion. More than a fortnight ago, the Emperor appointed Don Luys de la Cerda, the Viceroy of Aragon and others to provide against robberv by the Gascons at all the passages into France; also 15 galleys of Spain and 13 of Genua brought munitions, &c., from Carthagená and Malaga to Barcelona and Palamos, for the defence of Perpignan.

Advice was given from Italy that three French galleys had passed to Constantinople, carrying three great personages as hostages, to bring the 60 Turkish galleys to Marseilles. By letters from the Venetians' bailiff of Constantinople, of 8 and 10 July, received here on the 2nd inst., the French ambassador at once obtained an order from the Turk for 60 or 80 galleys to be ready within a month to depart under Barbarossa, who reckoned then to have with the foists and galleys of Barbary, 150 sail,

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The Turk also despatched succour to Buda, and an order to the Begliarbey of Grecia to look to the frontiers. Rather suspects the truth of these advices.

Valiant defence of Perpignan by the Spaniards. Barbastro, 9 Sept.

P.S.—Before closing this, received letters from my lord of Westminster and from the Council in cipher, and immediately rode to Monzon and spoke both with Grandevele and the Emperor. Wrote their answer and his proceedings to my lord of Westminster, being at Bilbao, desiring him to send the letters on to the King. Monzon, 14 Sept. 7 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, with marginal notes in pencil in Henry VIII.'s own hand. Add. Endd.: æ xxxiiij.

14 Sept. 789. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

R. O.
St. P. IX., 163.

This 13 Sept., before dinner, received his letters dated Portugalet, 9 Sept., 6 p.m., with the letters in cipher from the Council, which he had great pain to decipher, both because "the cipher was now put in experience touching letters received," and because divers "charectes" were not in Bonner's cipher. Sent word to Grandevele, at Monzon, that he had letters to declare to the Emperor, and would follow his messenger. Did so, and saw Grandvele, to whom he declared the cause of Westminster's writing and the effect of the cipher in Latin. He wondered Westminster was not gone, and was evidently grieved at the other letters. After taking the names of the towns and noting the contents, he said they had advice out of Flanders, 31 July, that all was well and good provision made. Replied that it might be so, but these letters were dated 11 Aug. Grandvele then described how Orleans, following the falsehood of his father, had treacherously won Danvilas in Luxembourg and attempted Yvois, but he trusted that the Lady Regent, whom the false Frenchmen took unawares, was by this time provided for them. And here he described Alva's successes against the French at Perpignan, how the inhabitants of Elna had killed and hurt many Frenchmen, among whom was Mons. de Claremont, kinsman to Brisac, and how 33 galleys were gone to fetch 4,000 Almains and 2,000 Spaniards out of Italy, because neither the Turk nor Barbarossa were coming, as the Frenchmen believed; and when these came they would make another reckoning with the Frenchmen, who had really done little hurt about Perpignan. He heard that the French king was coming from Montpellier to Narbone; and he hoped so, for it would increase the scarcity of victuals with the Frenchmen, whereas, holding the strait passage of Pertusa and the sea coast, their men had victuals enough. Bonner said all this provision would have been saved if, at Grandveles coming from Italy, they had allied themselves with the King; for then the Frenchmen would not have dared to bring in the Turk or come so far as they had; but in the delay they had only been abused by the Bishop of Rome. Grandvele answered that as to the Bishop, they had no cause to love or trust him, and would show ere long what they would do openly against him; they had made as great speed as they could, and he wished that Westminster and De Currier, upon their despatch, might have been incontinently in England, and since Westminster tarried the return of Bonner's messenger, he begged that there might be no delay. Grandvele added that Mons. de Currier should go through with everything,* and offered to get Bonner audience of the Emperor if he wished it. Replied that he might perceive that the letters from the

* Pencil note by Henry VIII., "The saying of M. Gr."

1542.

789. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER—cont.

King's Council were to be signified to the Emperor, but Bonner had told him all, knowing his affection for the King. Went to his lodging, and had scant put off his riding gear when the Emperor sent for him by Bonetus, Grandvele's secretary.

Describes the interview, in which he declared the letters from the Council and the lord Admiral. The Emperor asked if that were not Mons. Fitzwilliams. Replied no; but another lord that succeeded him; and "declared divers qualities of my said lord Admiral," whom the Emperor seemed to recollect, saying they "were both men of singular good qualities." The Emperor's sayings agreed with Grandvele's, and he wished De Currier was already in England; but he was sure the King would be satisfied, knowing "that the sea, with naughty persons in the same, is the impediment." Begged that the small points he stuck upon might be utterly abolished, and the Emperor replied, smiling, that they were not small, but he trusted that De Currier should satisfy the King.

Grandvele said that the Emperor intended to answer and disprove, in print, the French king's justification of his indiction of war, and promised Bonner a copy this night, together with the Emperor's answer, which should touch on the General Council and, although in their position they might not openly speak evil of the Pope, they would so prick him as to show that he was to blame for all. Hopes that although the Emperor will not openly break with the bishop of Rome, he will gradually come nearer to the King's desires, because of the Bishop's unkind and crafty proceedings; for his main object is to be revenged of the French king. Provoked him to utter his stomach against the Bishop, by saying that the French king would not have gone to war if the Bishop had seriously forbidden him, and mentioning his "casting bones between princes, that himself might reign," and "usurping of princes," as lately in Portugal; but the Emperor "is very close and rather content to do things than to utter them." Thinks however that he will do more than "they of Italy that use many gay promises."

Two days past arrived Mons. Marvo,* that was the Emperor's ambassador in France, exclaiming upon the falsehood and unkindness of the Frenchmen, who made him go out of the direct way and ride but one post in the day, to prevent his bringing the news. Dr. Nicolao de Ponte is coming ambassador from Venice. Has obtained and now sends the licence for the colts and mules. The fair at Barbastro, "which stood by mules of the mountains in France," was not good for mules by reason of the war. Perhaps Thomas Holland "may provide there;" if not Bonner will. Begs him to make speed and let Mons. de Currier do the same. Marvels that Westminster's letters make no mention of him, for he is to be cherished. Sends a packet of letters, to be delivered to the King by Mr. Secretary Wriothesley, containing in cipher all their proceedings here, which he thought to have sent through France. Begs him to let the King see this letter; also to provide there, among the English merchants, 200*l.*, in double ducats or ryalles, for Bonner, and in England be solicitor for his diets, and that his woods about London be not so cut down as they have been. The Courtes here are prolonged, because of these matters of Perpignan, which make it convenient for the Emperor to abide where he is, albeit the pretence is that the Courtes are prolonged in order to swear and habilitate the Prince, at which there has been some sticking. Afterwards the Emperor will go to Saragosa to meet the great

* This name Marvo is read Marno in St. P.

1542.

men of Castilla, and take order for the war, wearying the Frenchmen meanwhile. He also carries the coming of the Almain and Spaniards to Barcelon. Grandvele says the assault at Andwarpe was by the setting on of certain traitors who have suffered. Monzon, 14 Sept. 7 a.m.

In his own hand.—I beseech you speak for my diets and post money. *Signed.*

P.S.—This ready to be closed, I went to Grandvele to know if he had aught else with this courier. He said that the Courtes should end in three or four days, the Prince be sworn and the Emperor go to Saragosa and Barcelona. "That they have written *acerrimas literas ad Episcopum Romanum*. That within these iiij. or v. days there shall be letters published for the defence of th'Emperor touching this war, and yet tempered *ne videantur irritare crabrones*, and sorry he is that none of the copies do remain here, but one sent to the Regent, another to the king of Romans, and the third unto the Prince. That, of late, communing with the Nuncio in Covos' house, they told him that if the Pope would not better do his office they would conjoin and combine themselves with his adversaries in Almayne, yea, *cum Lutheranis*, and have a Council." He will give the King a mule, desires you to make speed and seems well content with our doings. I beg that my letters to friends may be delivered and salutations made, especially to Mr. Hennage, Mr. Denny, Mr. Buttes and Mr. Dr. Chamber.†

P.p. 6. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij.

14 Sept. 790. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 170.

This 14 Sept., at 7 a.m., despatched a post from Monzon with letters to Henry and to the bp. of Westminster, at Bilbao, about his proceedings with Grandevell and the Emperor upon the letters in cipher from the Council. Returning to Barbastro, obtained a quire of the indiction of the General Council at Trent. The Nuncio has kept it very close. *The Emperor is ill content with this indiction, because he cannot be there at that time, and the writer thinks that what Granvelle said to-day and yesterday, of printing the Emperor's justification for this war, was prompted by it. Trusts the Emperor and the Pope† "shall so wrestle together that in conclusion they shall go to earnest game."*

Granvelle this morning said he would send a mule to Barbastro for your Highness. If she come to-night or to-morrow morning, I shall send her to Bilbao. Barbastro, 14 Sept., 4 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiij.

14 Sept. 791. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

R. O.

At 7 o'clock this morning I despatched a post from Monzon with letters to the King and you, declaring my proceedings with Grandvele and the Emperor "touching the letters in cipher." Trusts the messenger delivered them, together with the licence for the colts and the mules. Returning to Barbastro, a secret friend brought him a quire containing the indiction of the General Council at Trent, *ad kal. Novemb.*; which he sends by bearer, together with letters to the King, and also to Thomas Hollande and the English merchants at Bilbao (to forward them if Westminster is already departed). My steward at Barbastro says that among his letters from Mr. Johnson were two for you, which were delivered to

† Misread Chandler in St. P.

* The passage between the asterisks has been noted in pencil by Henry VIII.

‡ Misprinted "people" in St. P.

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791. BONNER to the BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER—*cont.*

your post that tarries at Monzon, without my knowledge. Barbastro, 14 Sept., *occidente sole. Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—As most of my letters to the King shall go by Bilbao, help to provide that Thomas Hollande may be paid his costs in conveying them. Also if bearer make good diligence give him two crowns, besides what I have paid him "as of ordinary."

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiijs.

14 Sept. 792. [IDIAQUEZ] to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
62.]

By the letters herewith he will learn occurrents. The bp. of London came here last night from Valbestre (Barbastro) to show the Emperor letters written by his master's Council to him and his colleague wondering that they had still no news from this side. Satisfaction was given him, to the effect that it was due to the weather and difficulty of the passage, and that, besides, the Emperor has nothing to add to the papers Mons. de Courrières carries. The letters were of the 11th ult., and contained the news of Flanders, and expressed the King's displeasure at the French invasions of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Artois. The Emperor thanked the bp., and said he hoped the Germans would soon arrive in Flanders, and that the Queen will have provided for everything, and he was certain that, before 11 Aug., the Germans were on the march. True we have not heard from the Queen since the 17th, nor from anyone of the side of Flanders since 31 July; which causes anxiety, but that we are sure the enemies will be repused on the arrival of the Germans. The armies of Francis on the side of Pamplona and Narbonne are about to join. They had need to do so, as you will see by what "le secretaire nostre —*" writes to you.

The bp. has several times said to the Emperor that the Pope was not doing his duty towards him; which the Emperor avoided discussing, by saying that his respect to the Holy Father was on account of his office, and that perhaps he would do better than was thought. Has since spoken to the bp. on that point, and [assured him] of the Emperor's consistency (*perseverance de l'intention*), and thinks he is satisfied, for he takes innumerable oaths that he desires the Emperor's prosperity like that of his own master, and glories in being the enemy of the French. Chapuys will ascertain whether he is sincere. Mousson (Monçon), 14 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

15 Sept. 793. BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD.

Foundation. See GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER, Nos. 3, 25, 26.

15 Sept. 794. FRANCIS EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN SCUDAMORE.

Add. 11,042
f. 93.
B. M.

Was commanded this day by the Duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant Northwards, to levy as many able men as he could of his dependents against the Scots, to be at Newcastle 1 Oct. next. Desires him to prepare all the able men within his lordships in which Scudamore is his officer, to be at Sheffield on Sunday sen'night. Sheffield lodge, 15 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

* In the margin of the transcript is the word "Jois" as the facsimile of the word here. Perhaps "nostre Jois" should be read "Maitre Jois."

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15 Sept. 795. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc., II.,
385.

Holden at Edinburgh 15 Sept. 1542, by David, Cardinal, abp. of St. Andrew's, Gawen abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, and ten other commissioners (named). Case of the widow and children of Robt. Lesly deferred. Prorogued to 3 Feb. next.

15 Sept. 796. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Yesterday wrote, to Bilbao, to my lord of Westminster, to whom he had despatched a post from Monçon in the morning, with letters to the King and the indiction of the General Council. This night coming out of the fields, a loving and secret friend brought him a copy of the Emperor's answer to the denunciation of war, of which he sent a copy to my lord of Westminster, at Bilbao. Copied the answer and sent it to Bilbao, trusting that it should arrive before Westminster's departure. Begg that his diets, which are behind, may be paid, and also his post money, above 100 mks. This is not a country to want money in, and is chargeable, as all who have been here will tell. Burbastro, 15 Sept., at midnight.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

15 Sept. 797. BONNER to the BISHOP of WESTMINSTER.

R. O.

Sent him letters yesternight at sunset (trusting to their reaching him "soon upon" the post despatched in the morning from Monçon) about the indiction of the Council General. To-night, through "loving and secret friends," has obtained copy of the Emperor's answer to the denunciation, and sends it, with letters to the King. I "neither spare money nor yet favour my gross body" to learn as much "as a poor man can in this Court." Hears nothing of Grandevele's mule or the Emperor's answer to the indiction of the Council. Prays him to speak for his post money since coming to Spain, which is above 100 mks., and for his diets, which are behind; and to provide that he may want no money here, or he will lose credit. Begg to be humbly commended to the King and lords of the Council. Scribbled in great haste at Burbastro, 15 Sept., at midnight.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

16 Sept. 798. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 32.

Meeting at Havering, 16 Sept. Present: Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters written to Sergeant Hinde and the mayor of Cambridge to keep in custody certain "fellonous" persons taken at Sturbridge Fair. Letter written to the bp. of Ely for speedy redubbing of certain marsh walls broken by rage of water. Letters sent to the Great Master appointing his day to be at the Borders, and enclosing sundry letters for him to direct to such gentlemen as he wishes to attend him.

16 Sept. 799. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 162.
R. O.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 163.

Yesterday, received a letter from the King of Scots by his herald Snowden (copy enclosed). As the chief point, the repair of lord Erskyn to the King, seems intended only to win time, instructs them as follows:—

1. At their first meeting, after opening their instructions to the Scots, they shall declare to them, especially to lord Erskyn, that the King has received the said letter, and has appointed them his commissioners with

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799. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK—*cont.*

full power to conclude all matters, within a time limited, but not to admit any delay, and therefore they require the said lord Erskyn to tell what he has to say to the King. If he tell it, they shall secretly signify it to the King; or, if not, declare that the King will answer anything which the ambassadors can propound, but, if he will by that mean seek delay, he is not to repair to the King. 2. If the Scots seem over quick in granting the conditions (which it is here thought they will not do but for the time and the advantage which the King has, the like whereof will be hard to have hereafter) directs them to insist that the pledges be six, or at least four, of great estimation, three earls and a bp. or three earls and three others, and that the ambassadors remain here till they are delivered. 3. If they proceed in their journey they must consider whether any fortresses near the Borders may be taken and fortified, without notable charge, for the enlargement of the frontier; so that, if God give them the victory, some such tokens may remain "as the Scots should by the same both know England the better and feel their force and courage somewhat abated." 4. Has heard, since their departure, that the isles of Shetland and Orkney are great "nurishes" to Scotland for bestial and corn. They must ensearch the truth of this and what may be done in it; so as, God sending victory, they may send the Scotch ships found in Leith and the victuallers now with the King's navy, with men and munition, to prey and destroy the corn and cattle there; for, seeing the cost of this enterprise, the King would have the Scots so handled as to be sure on that side next year, when, perchance, he may be occupied, as they know, in other parts. Desires their advice in this and promises that they shall lack nothing. 5. Encloses copy of a letter to Rutland from Sir Thos. Wharton showing that the earl of Cumberland, lord Dacres and others have warned their tenants on the West Marches to wait upon them when commanded. Borderers are bound to attend the wardens at their own charge in all sudden raids, and therefore are in all Parliaments exempt from subsidies, &c. Norfolk shall order the said lords and other land owners there not to meddle with those men but by his command; for half the 600 men appointed to Suffolk should be Borderers serving at their own charge. Suffolk shall also have all workmen engaged upon fortifications, and, considering the pageants lately played by those Borderers and their natural desire of stealing, Norfolk shall do well to take as few with him as he may, especially of Tindal and Riddisdale.

Memoranda at end: Lord Erskyn, pledges, fortresses and towns, the Isles.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 24. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., my l. P.S., my l. of Duresme and Sir Anthony Browne xvj^o Septembr. a^o xxxiii^o.

17 Sept. 800. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK.

Add. MS.
32.647 f. 175.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 164.

Received and reported to the King his letters of the 14th. Suffolk shall bring 3,000 of his men out of Lincolnshire and Warwickshire, and have the other 3,000 of the Borderers, who shall not lie in garrison or have wages, but be ready to attend him as they now do Rutland. Norfolk may take with him all inland men in the garrisons, and such Borderers as he likes, provided he leaves 2,000 at least for defence, besides workmen, counting such of the earl of Cumberland's tenants as be Borderers. Sir John Talbot is written to as he desires; and also Mr. Stanop, to let him have all horsemen of Hullshire, Holderness, Cottingham and Beverley

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and as many foot as he requires. 2. The King likes his opinion touching the navy, and has joined the four ships that should have gone Westward to it, so that there may be 12 warships besides victuallers, the last of which leaves on Tuesday next. 3. List of ordnance and artillery to be shipped to Berwick on Tuesday for Suffolk's furniture. 4. Of the money with Mr. Harington, 5,000*l.* shall be delivered to Mr. Wodall to pay Suffolk's 3,000 men and his own diets, after the rate in a schedule enclosed. If by this division of Suffolk's band, Cumberland has no men in wages to attend him, Norfolk shall assign him a convenient number considering that he goes not out of the realm.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff. xvijo Septembr. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 93.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the foregoing is the draft. Dated Haver-
ing, 17 Sept. *Signed by* Sussex, Hertford, Winchester, and Wriothesley.
Pp. 3. Add.: Lieutenant-general in the North Parts. Endd.: Ebor., 19 Sept.

17 Sept. 801. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Has verified what he wrote of Mons. de Bees having mustered 500 footmen to reinforce his garrison of Bullen, and that to Muttrell and Turwan should go as many, and 300 footmen come to Arde, making there 900, and, with the bands of Mons. de Crequey and Mons. Torsey, 100 men of arms. The same night came 300 footmen to Fyennes, bruiting that all castles and peels thereabouts should be furnished. Hearing that the Great Master had left these frontiers for Luxemburghe, conceived that they meant to overthrow the vaults of the travers wall and gatehouse now making here, and therefore took precautions (described) against surprise. Thinks now that that is not their enterprise, for he hears that the 500 men gathered at Fyennes shall repair to Mons. d'Orleance and the 2,000 *enfants de Paris* (who were with Vandosme and returned to Paris) are re-assembled and repairing to Mons. d'Orleance, doubting the coming of the Regent's power against him under the Great Master, the prince of Orrenge and Mons. de Bure, to the number of 30,000 foot, 6,000 horse and a great number of lanceknights from the Electors of Allemayne.

Mons. de Crequey and the footmen of Arde issued out next morning after his coming, and took Froylande castle, beside Tournehem, wherein were 60 peasants. This assembly seems to be to take such peels of little strength thereabouts. Mons. de Beez has not stirred from Bullen. Mons. de Foxall was there, the castle being within three miles of his house. Hears to-day that De Beez feared a descent of Englishmen, having counted at least 40 ships passing towards Calais, whereupon divers of Base Bullen fled up into the town with their coffers. Stand in doubt; but the Frenchmen are in most fear, for they both fear the Emperor's power and doubt us. Orleans is retired to the Court, and his camp broken up. Of his Clevoiez 6,000 shall winter about Amyaz. He made the more haste to break up his camp at the approach of the Regent's power.

Reminds them of the need here of pikes and demi-hawks. Guisnes, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—This afternoon Mons. de Crequey went from Arde to Bullen and most of his horsemen lie beside Rentye.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}. Beneath the address is written, "The felowe at Calays."

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18 Sept. 802. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 33.

The entry for 17 Sept., at Havering, records no attendance or business.

Meeting at Havering, 18 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley. Business:—Whereas the lord President of the Welsh Council imprisoned two inhabitants of Ludlow for lewd words about him, and referred their further order to the Privy Council; letters were sent to him that, as the matter was not great, he should content himself with the imprisonment, and with a good lesson release them.

18 Sept. 803. GARDINER to THOMAS SMITH.

Cott. Appx.
xxvii. 113.
B. M.

It was a pleasure in the midst of most weighty affairs to read his little book* and so learn more of him than could be seen in a brief colloquy, for *Qualis est homo, talis oratio*. Smith thinks him sarcastic (*dicax*), and he will not argue the matter; for it is not of himself but by virtue of his office that he issues edicts more severe, perhaps, than the thing requires if the state of the times did not demand it. Out of friendship for Cheke, Smith seizes every occasion to find fault with the writer's words. Explains that he has not acted on the advice of others but on his own judgment. Does not deny that the present pronunciation of Greek differs from the ancient. Does not say it should be used because it is right, but that because it is used it is right to use it. Throws doubts upon the validity of the arguments used by Cheke and him, and shows the unreasonableness of their request. Erasmus, when Philip Melancthon, a young man prone to innovations, wrote to him about expelling Scotus and all scholastic theology, answered like a prudent man that he would deliberate about changing scholastic theology when there was a better to substitute for it. Enjoys his letters and the eloquence of his style, but is not influenced by words, for in study it almost follows that where there is most show there is least judgment. The profession he has taken up, the law, demands the whole man, and Gardiner sees in him a talent which promises great things if it is not hindered by trifles of this kind.

"Itaque vale, et sonorum causam, quam primus (ut ais) turbasti maturiore judicio cures ita quiescere ut ego prudenter edixisse, alii utiliter paruisse videantur. Ex Aula, xvij^o Septemb. Steph. Winton., Cancellarius."

Lat. Copy, pp. 9. Begins: Inter gravissimas occupationes, Smethe, libellum tuum libuit perlegere.

18 Sept. 804. SIR GEO. LAWSON to [NORFOLK].

Add. MS.
32.647 f. 194.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 170(1).

In pursuance of Norfolk's letter to Mr. Captain, informs him that there are no tents of the King's in these parts. A crayer came to Berwick last week from Mr. Woodehouse with 50 qr. wheat, 50 qr. rye and 60 qr. barley, and two small crayers are come to Aylemouth with corn, but no other ships, nor is the wheat come to Newcastle. Has, as he wrote by Thos. Gower, 100 qr. wheat meal and 200 qr. malt ready to bake and brew, and only 300 barrels and 300 pair of costrelles to tun it in, so that there will be great lack of foists. There is no millage in Berwick for wheat, which has to be sent to the mills in the country. It is impossible to prepare so much bread against Norfolk's day appointed, but he will do his best and desires to have a man sent to view what is

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done. Has set workmen to prepare 100 spears, and sent to Newcastle for spear heads. Trusts to provide 20 or 40 bullocks and 100 wethers against Norfolk's coming. Berwick, 18 Sept.

Pp. 2. Begins: "Please it your Grace."

19 Sept. 805. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 33.

Meeting at Havering, 19 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley. Business:—Whereas Sir Thos. Butlar, being arrested for a debt to Robt. Low, was rescued by sundry persons, notably Benedict Killegrew; it was thought a good punishment to send Killegrew, at his own cost, to York to recover the debt from Butlar, now there; and letters were devised to the lord Privy Seal, declaring this order, and a placard for Killegrew to take up post horses.

19 Sept. 806. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.

Kaulek,
463.
(The whole
text.)

HIS last of the 13th (*sic*) will show how all the war preparation was, for the season, turned against the king of Scotland. This is to confirm that news, which is daily more evident. As to the number of men sent Northwards, has seen an extract showing that they will be 120,000, of whom the half should be assembled at Newcastle, 60 miles from Scotland, on the 25th inst., from whence part of them under Norfolk will draw to Berwick, and the rest under the lord Privy Seal go towards Carlin, to invade the enemy on two sides at once. The rest under the duke of Suffoc and lord of Chesne (who as yet does not stir from the places where he made the musters) is reserved to take the place of the first armies if they fortune to be broken, or to join them on the 10th of next month if the enemies prove too strong or too strongly posted. As to the army by sea, all this King's ships, about 20, have sailed except six, which will remain in this river, and with those of some lords and merchants which are taken for service, it is reckoned that they will have 25 of 200 tons and over, and 40 of 100 tons and under (*en ban*), the one to fight and the other to carry victuals and munitions, of which marvellous quantities are laden. Moreover the English think to harass their enemy from the side of Ireland by means of a great number of savages, which are near those of Scotland, for it is only 7 or 8 leagues across from one isle to the others, of which Irish savages, the greatest and finest lord and captain, who all his life had made war on the English, called the Great O'Neil, three or four days ago came to surrender to this King, making homage and oath of service, and promising a great force against his enemies. But the ambassador of Scotland, who had heard how the said lord of O'Neil was coming, told Marillac he had no fear for that respect, for the Irish could do nothing except against their (the Scots') savages, whom they think to be amply sufficient to resist them, and, besides that, nothing could be gained there but blows. However, without being aided by the Irish, it has not been seen within the memory of man or in the chronicles of England since the Conquest that such a force has been put in the field; and evidently they do not wish to go there twice, but rather at this once intend to make the king of Scotland so little a lord that he will never have power to do them harm; of which they hold themselves as sure as if they had come to an agreement with God to have the victory in their own way. The king of Scotland is already warned of all; and has prepared to resist with all his might those who are counting upon entirely destroying him. It is true that now is the time of the parley at York, but it is thought

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806. MARILLAC to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

that the English have no great will to propose a reasonable agreement, nor the Scots to accept their amity at the conditions for which they would sell it. Hopes within a few days to report the resolution, either peace or war.

French. Headed: [London,] 19 Sept. Marked as sent by Jehan de Bologne.

19 Sept.

Add. MS.
32.647 f. 182,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 167.

807. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to HENRY VIII.

On the 18th, met the Scottish ambassadors, viz., the bp. of Orkeneye, the lord Erskyn and Mr. James Larmonthe, late ambassador with the King, who arrived on the 17th. Showed their commission and the ambassadors showed theirs, which only gave power for injuries to be reformed and the former amity continued. Refused that and another like it, as more meet for the wardens of the Borders than for such a meeting; whereupon the ambassadors produced a third conferring ample powers. Reminded them of the King's love ever shown for his nephew; which had not been requited, but the promised interview broken, the King's houses burned at Bewcastle, the Fenwicks slain, &c., and asked what they demanded. They answered, a perpetual peace. Said their master should in friendly manner restore all prisoners lately taken, with horse and gear, as the best way to mollify the King. Found them appliable, saying there should be no sticking at that if other things were agreed. Replied that if it came not of a frank heart, but by agreement, it were much less thankworthy, and that we would (if we were his counsellors) advise their master to deliver the prisoners, who were not persons the King much regarded; for, if not, the King had made such preparation that cruel war might ensue. After consulting long together, they answered that, of late, Rosse herald had shown the King that their master would deliver them upon his word or writing desiring it: they had no special instructions but dare agree that, other matters passing, there should be no sticking at that. Replied that, as for word or writing, it was enough that they, the commissioners, showed that the King would have them restored; and desired their final answer. They asked what further points should be communed of, for on this point there would be no disagreement, they should be restored without ransom. On that said their commission to enter *ligam defensivam et offensivam* showed the frankness of the King's affection, but there could be no true amity if one could damage the other, and therefore, if they would join in a perfect amity, neither might make war upon the other at the request of another prince. They began to say they had old leagues with France which they might not break. Replied, so had we, but if the Emperor or French king broke with us it were not reason that they should do the same at another prince's request. Touched at length upon their detaining traitors and sticking at the last meeting of commissioners for the bounds of the realms, whereto they made long discourse like that reported at the time by the King's commissioners, and said that matter was too small to stick at. Touched also how, after the departing of those commissioners, they immediately began to make excurses, burnings and slaughters; and here we stuck that they began, on the 4th, and they that we began, on the 7th July. And so departed for that night.

This morning the ambassadors said that to make an amity otherwise than the first, they must refer to their master, and showed his signed instructions that if they made a new amity it must be conformable to the old, where mention is made that they should not leave the amity of France, but they knew their master would for no prince living break

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with the King, whom he esteemed above all; and as for attemptates, breaches or prisoners, they were but trifles, for surely their master was "chiefly given" to join with the King. Asked why then would he not come to the King upon his promise last year (which had silenced such matters for ever) and yet might do if a meeting were shortly held? They answered that they would send to their master with all haste, and were sure they should have commission and instructions to conclude both amity and meeting. Said they could not protract the time unless the ambassadors took short day to make resolute answer; also, provided the meeting were concluded, unless hostages were given, they could not defer the King's preparations, naming the greatest of Scotland, as Argyle, Huntley and Arran, to come hither in post. At this they were marvellously perplexed, saying their nobles are so suspicious and fearful; they would themselves lie here as hostages, and what their master promised under his great seal he would not for all his realm break, but it was easier to induce him to come himself in post than to induce some of his noblemen, who were never out of his realm, to come to England. And here they began "to swear blood, wounds, nails, body and passion of Christ, both the Bishop and other, that they dissembled not," but would venture their lives, which were as dear to them as life is to any earl in their country. They thought that before Christmas was time convenient, and would write for commission to conclude the amity and meeting, and lie themselves as hostages. Here the commissioners stuck that the King would have earls for hostages, which they promised to write for but were desperate to obtain, "more for the untowardness of their people, being wild, than of their master." "Dilated" to them how the French king put in hostages to the King for like purpose. They promised answer in six days, and seem anxious to have it brought to pass and to proceed unfeignedly. York, 19 Sept. *Signed*: T. Norfolk: W. Southampton: Cuth. Duresme: Antone Browne.

Pp. 11. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij.

19 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 189.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 168.

808. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Need not write of their conferences with the Scottish ambassadors; The King did wisely to defer their going to Newcastle for eight days; for there is yet no word of the arrival of the ships with victual at Newcastle or Berwick. Have deferred such as come from Lancashire, Cheshire, Notts, Derby, Staffordshire and this shire, to be at Newcastle 7 Oct. Sooner they could not get victual to pass beyond Newcastle. There are not foists to put beer in to suffice the army four days. The enclosed bill from Sir G. Lawson shows there are but three brewhouses in Berwick, and one of these is not ready, nor the best cannot brew above 10 or 11 quarters at a time. Of Norfolk's men 2,200 will come to Holy Island with the first wind. Their lordships may consider what these will consume and what shall remain to furnish the army for eight days.

Yesternight arrived Sir John Harrington with word from Rutland that Northumberland was never so out of order with spoils and robberies. Rutland can get no service, except from Robt. Colingwode, John Horsley, Gilbert Swynowe and, sometime, John Cár, and says the country is marvellously changed since he last was warden there.* The provision Norfolk first sent is all spent, beer cannot be got here or in Hull or Newcastle, nor cask to carry it, there is no word of the ships laden with grain and cheese in Norfolk and Suffolk, nor of the two ships with wheat bought of Sir John Gresham, nor of the ships of war out of Thames. The five ships of war wherein are Jennyns and others were,

* He was warden of the East and Middle marches in the year 1522.

1542.

808. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

within these three days, riding at Ravons Sporne, as Stanhope says, awaiting the rest out of Thames, and so have missed taking the Scottish Daneske fleet. Have advertised Suffolk of the delay that may likewise protract time. Would be glad to hear any news from beyond sea. York, 19 Sept., 6 p.m. *Signed*: T. Norfolk: W. Southampton: Cuth. Duresme: Antone Browne.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

19 Sept.

Add. MS.
22.647 f. 180,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 166.

809. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Needs not write what they have written to the King and Council. Learns by Norfolk and the advertisements of Mr. Lawson and report of Mr. Harington, who arrived yesternight from my lord of Rutland, that Norfolk's first provision is almost spent, because the country has not grain enough to make bread and drink for the garrisons there already. Prays God to put it in the King's head to appoint them a further day to arrive at Newcastle. Speaks of the lack of casks, mills and brew-houses at Berwick, Newcastle, York and Hull (the ships victualled at Hull have taken all casks that could be gotten), and foresees great lack, unless provisions come from London in time. York, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

19 Sept.

R. O.

810. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

Wrote in his last of levies made to be put in garrisons, how Mons. de Crequey had taken Froylande, and the opinion that the gathering was to take peels and castles, and so clear the valley betwixt Arde and St. Omez, and so to Muttrell; no longer mistrusting the travers wall and vaults here. Most of the levies are retired home. An espial reports that Mons. de Crequey is retired past Boullen and Muttrell and Rew, and that their coming was to overrun the King's pale and spoil the country, as they did about Tourneham and Mountorev; which should have been done if letters had not come from the French king to Mons. de Beez. Heard yesterday, by another way, that their plan was to have entered the pale in three places, De Beez by the sea side, De Crequey on the other side, and the governor of Fyennes in the midst. Thinks that, upon sight of the ships which De Beez saw, if any men had landed he would have taken the advantage they "have been wont to do." If the King means to do anything hitherward this year begs for early notice of it that the poor subjects may save their cattle; and proposes a scheme for the garrison of Calais to "prevent" the French, by a raid in their country of which they could safely spoil a great part. Could make 2,000 footmen, to meet whom all Boullonoiez could not make a sufficient number in two days, whereas the enterprise could be done in six or seven hours. The thing to be doubted is their men of arms, of whom they have more than we can make; but they are not always together. If anything is to be done this year, and Wallop gets no notice in time, the country will be spoiled. Yesterday his espial met two friars coming from Bullen, who said De Beez was in their house at mass on Thursday last, and there was good news that there should be peace between their King and the King of England; for such letters came of late to Mons. de Beez, but before they were much afraid. Knows that De Beez said fearfully, eight days ago, that the peace was not so good as he thought. Prays God to continue that fear in all Frenchmen, "for it is much given them by nature." Guisnes, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

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20 Sept. 811. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 34.

Meeting at Havering, 20 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Sussex, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:— Recognisance of Wm. Allester, of Derby, to appear *quindena Michaelis*, and bring with him — Smith. Certain wheat purchased of Sir John Gresham for provision of Berwick being wrecked about Yarmouth, commission was sent to the bailiffs of Yarmouth and Caister to endeavour to recover as much as possible of the ship and wheat.

[20 Sept.] 812. J. CHAWORTH to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

Rutland
Papers.
(Hist. MS.
Com.)
i. 30.

His Grace of Norfolk at Lincoln, appointed all Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire should attend upon my lord of Shrewsbury and my lord of Rutland, saying that they should both be in battle and go together. Thought that all Notts. gentlemen should have gone with my lord of Rutland without further request, but has since heard that most of them went with Shrewsbury. As Rutland is not in these parts, advises her write to the captains of Notts, desiring them, on coming into the North, to repair to Rutland's retinue. They set forward to-morrow or Friday, I setting forward his men. To-morrow she shall know the conclusion of the Council at York. The Notts. captains who go under the King are Sir John Wylloughby's brother, Sir John Byron, Sir Brian Stapylton's son and heir, John Mering of Mering, John Hery of Grove, John Babington of Rampton, and Ant. Nowell of Mattersey. All these were at home on Monday last. Wednesday.

20 Sept. 813. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 193.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 170.

Enclose letters just received. Sir Geo. Lawson's shows how little of the victual prepared in Norfolk, Suffolk and London is arrived, and that there is no knowledge of the ships of war, although the wind on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last was as fair as could blow, and now with the rain yesterday, is so contrary that no man can come northward. My lord Privy Seal does not sign this, because he has been ill all night, which we think is for melancholy because the victual ships are not arrived, and that we are like to lack bread and drink at Berwick, for lack of foists and mills to grind wheat. It is impossible to invade Scotland or even pass Newcastle without victual, although "never men would more gladly accomplish the intended journey than we would." York, 20 Sept., 9 a.m. *Signed by Norfolk, Durham, and Browne.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.: as xxxiiijp.*

20 Sept. 814. NORFOLK to SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsb.
MS. A. f. 79.
Coll. of Arms.
Lodge, I. 42.

As the King's ships laden for Berwick and Newcastle, with victual for the army in Scotland, are not arrived yet (and when they do arrive six days will be required to put things in order) he shall defer his setting forth for six days, and be with his men at Newcastle, 7 Oct. next. Enclosed proclamations to be addressed by him for that delay. Understands that he desires conduct money and coat money. Sir John Harrington, who is treasurer of the wars, arrived this morning, but has not yet received the money. York, 20 Sept.

Send not for the money till Friday week, but keep your men that come from far with you, and their charges shall be allowed from the day of their setting forth.

Add.

1542.

20 Sept.

Add. MS.
32.647 f. 191.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 169.

815. RUTLAND and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

On Monday last, according to the King's commandment, kept a day of truce at Hexpeth Gate, where the officers of the Middle Marches of both realms met, but little was done because the Scottishmen complained of had not been warned, and so another meeting is appointed for Tuesday next. Lord Sesford, warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, Mark Carre, and other Scots were present. Mark Carre's words to Robt. Collingwood, and certain communications with John Bedenall, appear in schedules sent herewith. Alnwick, 20 Sept.

P.S.—Received yesterday Norfolk's letters of 17 Sept. *Signed:* Thomas Rutland: John Latymere: John Markham: Jo. Uvedale.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

21 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 35.

816. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Havering, 21 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Sussex, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley, Riche. No business recorded.

[*.* Next entry is 23 Sept.]

21 Sept.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 171.

817. The PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

The King has received his of the 7th, and seen the platt sent therewith. As it appears that the Admiral was "something moved" when he declared to Paget's man the taking of certain of their ships, whereof their ambassador and the vicomte of Depe had sent word, Paget shall take occasion to tell him that he has since written to the King to know the certainty, and is, in reply, commanded to declare that the King marvels that it should be thought he did anything against the amity, and that they set so little by that amity as to give credit to every flying tale against it. The vicomte of Depe is a party to the fault; and the ambassador has, "of a good season," seemed rather disposed to sow division than to increase amity, by giving credit to flying tales of merchants and other light persons. The truth is that only four French ships are stayed here, viz., (1) the ship that carried home the Cardinal of Scotland, which, in her return, played the ravening thief and pirate, and was captured with the nets, boats, and clothing in her of sundry poor English fishers, whom she had spoiled; (2) another was taken in the West country, manned by banished men of France, who seized upon a small isle in those parts, and were captured by the men of the country near it; (3) a third took a ship of London even in the mouth of the Thames, at the East Swale, of which the mayor and aldermen showed the papers to the ambassador; and (4) a fourth was taken by Wight, charged with robbing an Englishman of 400*l.*, and indeed she lay in the mouth of the haven so that none "could enter but she would be doing with her." If the Admiral weigh these cases, he will marvel that they are not already used according to their demerits, and, if he minds the entertainment of the amity, ought rather to be offended with such as minister such occasion of unkindness than grieved at their punishment. Paget may add that English merchants have suffered no small loss by Frenchmen since this war began, whereof the King makes not so great exclamations, and that Flemings (who, they say, are favoured in English ports) are no more favoured than Frenchmen, but the King will suffer no depredations to be made in his ports by any nation.

The King has granted to Paget and his wife, in survivorship, the rent of the lands he farms of his Majesty, being about 24*l.*; for which he "may render humble thanks" in his next letters.

Draft, with corrections and the last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 11. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget xxjº Septemb. aº xxxiiijº.

1542.

21 Sept. 818. The PRIVY COUNCIL to [the COMMISSIONERS at YORK].

Harl. MS.
6.989 f. 95.
B. M.

Are sorry to understand by their Lordships' letters the many incommunities of victual, &c., and glad to see that the same shall be, by their wisdoms, relieved.

Have done all that can be compassed here by man's foresight or money, and enclose an account of provision made here. If the execution of their purpose take not effect the let thereof shall be in the weather and not in their slackness. Trust that all the victual has departed from London this day.

Two days past the King had letters from Mr. Paget that the Dolphyn lays siege to Perpignan with only 24,000 men—so few that he does not enclose half the town and cannot prevent it being succoured by sea. All within the town are men of war, 8,000 or 9,000, who pasture their bestial outside the gates during the day. The French have made battery four days in vain. Eight hundred men of the town issued out upon the ordnance and slew 500 Frenchmen with the loss of only 16 men. The French king on the 12th inst. lay 20 or 30 miles from the camp, and as the progress of the siege was not to his mind, said he would repair thither. Mr. Paget has sent a careful "plat" of Perpignan, showing the camp and where the French host made a way through the mountains on the one side of Sawces at great cost.

The Emperor is said to be preparing an army to levy the siege. M. Dorleance has ridden in post to the French Court. Paget's servant met him on the way. M. de Vandosme furnishes diligently the garrisons on this side. Of what M. de Rieus or those in Flanders do we hear no certainty.

From Venice the King is advertised of a long secret treason by two of the principal secretaries, who disclosed to the Turk and French king the mind of the Signory, whereby the Venetians lost Neapoli in Romania, and the other castle* there. Upon the disclosing of this matter some that were faulty took refuge with the French ambassador, who would have defended them, and there ensued a siege of the ambassador's house, and the traitors were taken, and the ambassador was in great obloquy and some danger. Thus writes the King's ambassador, adding how much the name of Frenchmen is abhorred there. No certainty of the Turk. Havering (where my lord† is in very good health), 21 Sept. *Signed by* Sussex, Hertford, Winchester, and Wriothesley.

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 4. Headed in a modern hand: "cxlvij. The Council to the commissioners at York."

21 Sept. 819. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 197.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 172.

Enclose letters just received from Berwick, showing that the ships with victual and munitions are not arrived. Understand that one of the ships laden with malt is perished at Hartlepool. These letters from Berwick are not worth sending, but that the posts are laid and have daily wages. York, 21 Sept., 10 a.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: *ap xxxiiiij^o*.

21 Sept. 820. NORFOLK to the BISHOP of WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 196.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 171.

Has made his will and given it to my lord of Durham, to deliver to them if the case requires. Their common letter declares how ill the news are. If blamed for the not coming of the victual (because he appointed the purveyors for Norfolk), trusts they will defend him; for the

* Napoli di Malvasia. † Prince Edward.

1542.

820. NORFOLK to the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY—cont.

ships were laden at Lynne and elsewhere before he left home, but such crayers could not come if the King's ships of war could not. Is in great agony of mind. Did his best, for, besides the King's provision, he sent proclamations from Sir Robt. Hussey's house for every leader of 100 men to bring 2 carts laden with drink and 10 pack horses with victual, not to be touched until we passed Newcastle. York, 21 Sept.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

21 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 199.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 173.

821. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Found everything so out of frame that very anger almost put him in a fever, to think that so many men should be called together and no victuals ready for them, insomuch that for these two days he could digest nothing, nor sleep in bed until this night. Begs him to show the King that here was neither cask provided, nor order taken for baking bread or grinding corn, nor any provision to furnish the army to pass Newcastle. Have all travailed to get cask, and have ordered every captain of 100 men to bring carts and victual with him. All the provision first made for the Borders is spent, and had that not been foreseen the soldiers should have died of hunger ere this. Of the second provision but 3 or 4 vessels are arrived, and Sir John Harrington, who now came thence, says that two of them, landed at Eymouth, are laden with rye so full of tares and light corn that it will make no manner of bread. Another boat is lost by the way. These things would make any man's wits dull, and but for them the journey shall be easy. York, 21 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—"Howe, Mayster Saycratore, what a trobull it is to atrew hart to se is mayster's goudes thus spent!"

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

21 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 203.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 174 (1).

822. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to RUTLAND.

To-day at 2 p.m., a trusty espial reported that the lairds of Nedsedaylle and Galloway have come to Dumfries and set up their tents, and that the men he wrote of on the 17th will be at Dumfries on Sunday next. Their purpose, on the 19th, was to invade the West Marches if no other letters came from their ambassadors. All the power of Scotland beyond Edinburgh shall be in the country thereabout on the 26th, and the king of Scots shows countenance to be in the field. Will have all the beacons in the West Marches watched before Sunday night. Carlisle castle, St. Matthew's Day, 2 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: rec^d. xxij^o Sept. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

22 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 205.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 175.

823. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Has received their letters of the 19th, declaring conferences with the ambassadors of Scotland, who have finally desired six days in which to write to their master for a commission to conclude the amity and his coming hither, and to bind themselves to remain as hostages, promising to write for the immediate delivery of all prisoners without ransom. Perceives that the ambassadors doubt to obtain earls to be pledges. Thanks them for insisting upon that and other points of their instructions. As the Scots seem sincere and earnest; if they so continue at the return of their messenger, and thereupon without tract perform their offer, the Commissioners shall conclude (1) "a perpetual peace during our lives and, if the[y] offer it, the same also extend to our posterities." (2) The exception of France to be left out of the treaty, which is if possible to be effectual against all potentates, "spiritual or temporal." (3) The king of Scots shall repair hither before Christmas. (4) All

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prisoners in Scotland to be at once freely delivered with horse and gear. (5) The hostages to lie here until the King's coming and the conclusion of the treaty.* (6) That upon conclusion of this matter the king of Scots shall dissolve his frontier garrisons, as the Commissioners shall do on this side.

If they cannot obtain earls for pledges, they must try to get one great personage besides the ambassadors, but, rather than break off for that, the three ambassadors will suffice, the cause why they remain being expressed in a bye writing signed by them. The Commissioners must make plain that the article of the rebels extends to Kirkmen, but, as the words comprehend that already, rather than break off they shall leave it and the matter of the lands until the meeting.

If agreement is made, the Commissioners shall immediately stay the shires named in their letters† to the Council, gather up the coats that have been delivered, restore unused conduct money to the treasurer, discharge all the army (except their own escort) and the garrison on the Borders at their repair thither, and as many of the King's ships as convenient; and send speedy notice to Suffolk to take like order for his company. Then, after sending the ambassadors to London, the four Commissioners, or at least two of them, shall repair to the Borders, view the state of Berwick and Wark, and take order for the fortification of the Borders and sale of the victuals sent thither, also for reducing Northumberland to good stay, and punishing persons of misbehaviour, or who have led the people out of order, or who first fled from the field when Sir Robt. Bowes and others were taken. That done, they shall discharge the garrisons, foreseeing that the Scots discharge theirs first. As the East and Middle Marches are the weakest frontier, and have of late sustained great damage, they should devise with the most discreet Borderers how to strengthen them.

To show the ambassadors how the French have in their treaty provided for themselves without regard to the Scots, and so persuade them to leave out the exception of France inserted in the former treaty, sends a copy of the "article that neither prince shall give aid nor assistance, &c.;" and my lord of Durham knows how the French qualified their comprehension‡. If the Scots vary from the conditions or bring in any other matter, showing that they mean only to delay, the Commissioners shall proceed in their journey.

As Warke is far out of order and Scots born suffered to remain in the house, Carre is to be removed from it and Raymonde established there. The dungeon is to be amended, and the well that was therein searched out and cleansed. Considering how earnestly Mr. James Leyrmonth has travailed to bring this amity to pass, some of them shall privately tell him that the King has as good an opinion of him as he ever conceived of any man that came forth of Scotland, and that the compassing of this amity and meeting shall be greatly to his advancement, whereas if the Kirkmen succeed in hindering it his service done therein may hereafter turn him to displeasure.

Draft with corrections and the last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 25. Endd.: [Minute to] my l. of Norff., my l. P.S., the b. of Duresme and Sir Ant. Browne, xxij^o Sept. a^o xxxiii^o.

* Altered from "the space, if ye may attain it, of xvij months, or xij months at the least."
† No. 808.

‡ Here it is to be remembered that:—(1) The last treaty with Scotland, of 11 May, 1534, contained a proviso that the ancient leagues of Scotland and England with France should not be affected by it. (2) One article of the treaty with France of 18 Sept., 1527 (which confirmed that of the More of 30 Aug., 1525) was that neither Henry nor Francis should aid or countenance any prince or people in invading the other's dominions; which was also the gist of a clause in the treaty of the More. (3) The comprehension of the Scots in the treaty of the More was qualified by a separate treaty made at the same time.

1542.

22 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 201.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 174.

824. RUTLAND and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

Encloses letters and news out of Scotland received, late last night, from Sir Wm. Eure. By his own espials, learnt yesterday that the king of Scots and all his temporal subjects would fain have peace, but the Kirkmen would not assent. Ten or twelve days bypast, arrived here a Frenchman, taken on the sea by Mr. Jenyns, being the Queen of Scots' furrier, and having a passport (copy enclosed). As it states that he should repair to his native country by Calais, and yet he has returned so far northward, he is here detained pending instructions from the Council. At the day of truce for the East Marches, like order was taken as for the Middle Marches. There has been no attempt worth writing of on either side since 30 Aug., when he warned the garrisons to make no enterprise. Encloses a letter received yesterday from John Tempest, now detained in Scotland, and will make no answer until he hears from Norfolk. By report of both English and Scottish few others did so well "that day." Encloses also letters received this morning from Wharton.

Desires money to pay the garrisons, 3,300 men, whose month ended on Wednesday last, for all victuals, except fish, are dearer here than was ever known. Alnwick, 22 Sept.

Begs to know what answer to make Sir Cuthbert Ratclif and Mr. Witherington, who desire leave to come home upon pledges to enter again. This morning arrived a messenger of Scotland with letters from the King to his ambassadors at York; but, having no passport, he is stayed, according to Norfolk's letters.

Signed by Rutland, Latimer, Markham, and Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Endd.: to my lord of Norff., aº xxxiiijº.

— Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 221.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 176 (1).

825. RUTLAND and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

This morning at 10 a.m., I received letters addressed to the King's Council, and, thinking that direction to be misconceived, opened the packet; but, as soon as I perceived it to be for the Council, closed and returned it herewith without looking further. Alnwick,
[Sept]embre, 11 a.m. *Signed by Rutland, Latimer, Markham, and Uvedale.*

P. 1. Slightly mutilated. Add.

22 Sept.

R. O.

826. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

Has received his letter written at Guisnes yesterday, showing that he is informed that the assembly Du Bies made in Boullenois was intended for a course upon English ground. His informants have wickedly lied; and Du Bies prays him not to believe such false reports, and think that he (Du Bies) would do such a thing during the amity, which he knows to be between the Kings, their masters, and which he believes to be so good that Wallop may safely go hawking and hunting as he has been accustomed. Montreul, 22 Sept., 1542. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed.

23 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 220.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 176.

827. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Addressed the enclosed letters to them on Thursday last,* but they were, by the negligence of the posts, conveyed to Rutland, who has returned them with his letters herewith, showing the scarcity of all victuals save fish. Hear nothing more of the ships of war, nor of the victuallers, save that Sabyons ship is arrived in Newcastle, and another ship† laden with Danske wheat is lost upon the Codel beside Yermouth. Norfolk's hand is not to this because he is gone "t'associate th'ambas-

* Thursday, 21 Sept. See Nos. 819, 825. † The Thomas Doughty. See No. 846.

1542.

sador to hunt" at Sheriffhoton. York, 23 Sept., 11 a.m.

P.S.—Have letters from Mr. Stannop that he can hear of no ships come to Hull, nor of the ship that should come to him with ordnance, and that, where we wrote to him for 100 tun of beer, the ships he victualled consumed all the cask in the country, and he can get none. *Signed by* Southampton, Durham and Browne.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

23 Sept.

828. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 223.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 177.

The more I enter into this matter the more sorrow comes to my heart. Never was so great an enterprise purposed, and so ill provision made. And see what negligence in the post! The letters herewith should have been with you ere this, but were carried to my lord of Rutland, whose letters show how bare the country is. No victual has arrived but Sabian's ship with corn out of Danske; the other London ship* with the same corn is lost on the Norfolk coast. We have no close cart to carry our bread dry, nor mills to grind corn, nor ovens to bake, nor brewhouses to brew, even if the grain were come. Here is no cask, and I can hardly get baskets to carry bread in. Never man acquitted himself more slenderly than Lawson has done; and if you saw what tall men they are, and how ill-furnished we are for their necessities, it would make your heart bleed. York, 23 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

23 Sept.

829. The COUNCIL OF CALAIS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon their letters of 8 Aug., have allot^d to Ruisbank castle eight gunners chosen out of the scholars of this town, not being in wages. The increased number here and at Guisnes, of gunners extraordinary enjoying 6*d.* a day, has provoked many here to learn the feat of gunners, and it would encourage the youth of this town if these eight gunners might be established there in their own wages. Enclose a book of the state of the said castle, and what further artillery Master Carewe demands, to give to every loop one piece and to each platform three; which cannot be furnished here.

On the 4th inst., Joan Baron of Canterbury, accused here of heresy, was acquitted by verdict of 12 men. Have however "repried" her for heresies objected to her at Canterbury, and ask whether to send her thither. "Also Denys Tod, sent hither out of France, being the same day indicted of heresy, and standing obstinate in the same, was, the Saturday after, brent." Calais, 23 Sept. 1542. *Signed:* H. Mawtravers: Rauff Ellerkar: Edward Bray: Edward Wotton: Edward Ryngeley.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Descriptive list (1) of "th'ordnance that is at this present at Ruisbank," (2) of certain ordnance "moreover delivered to John Carewe, constable of Ruisbanck, by George Brown, master of the King's Majesty's ordnance," and (3) of ordnance "lacking to furnish every place within the same" (viz. 4 sacres, 7 basses, 5 fowlers, 3 double culverins, 2 great port pieces and 3 falcons).

ii. "The present state of Ruisbanck," viz., the tower next the sea half platformed; the over roof of the tower next the town boarded ready for leading; the old dungeon "being new leaded is unplatformed," the new lodgings unroofed, and "one new door made at the entering into the house."

Pp. 4. In the same hand as §1.

* The Thomas Doughty.

1542.

23 Sept. 830. JEHAN DE GOMMEY to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter and that to the Great Master, which he will forward. As to the "masse" which the French have made lately, are not well informed; but news is come that the Dauphin is defeated on the Spanish frontier, with loss of 15,000 foot, 300 men of arms, and all his artillery. Mons. d'Orleans retired hastily, leaving nine standards of Low Germans in the town of Luxembourg, who abandoned it at the approach of the Emperor's army. The French will therefore no longer take them into their service; and they dare not return home, because there, wherever they are found, they are hanged. The rest of the towns of Luxembourg, which Orleans took in four months, are recovered in 15 days, and the Emperor's army is beside Messier, pursuing its victory, being in number 30,000 foot and 6,000 horse. To garrison Arthois and Hainault this winter, are coming 9,000 High Germans, who are expected on the 25th inst. St. Omer, 23 Sept.

French, p. 1. Add.: Monssieur le cappitaine et gouverneur de Guinnes.

[24 Sept.] 831. O'NEIL.

R. O.
St. P., III. 421.

Submission of Oneil made before the King, confessing that he has offended through ignorance of his "most bounden duty of allegiance;" and asking pardon and to have such title and lands as the King will grant him. *Signed with a cross.*

Parchment.

R. O.

2. Copy of the preceding with a blank space left for the name of Oneil. Subscribed and endorsed, "The submission of Onele."

P. 1.

Titus B. XI.,
381.
B. M.

3. Printed copy of Oneyll's submission, as in § 1, headed as made to the King at Greenwich 24 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. With a further note that O'Neil was made earl of Tyrone on 1 Oct., and that his son's name "is Mathye Baron of Doncane."

P. 1. Printed, by Ric. Lant, for John Gough.

Harl. M.S.
6,074 f. 586.
B. M.

4. Copy of the heading and submission as in § 3.

P. 1.

R. O.

5. Modern copy of § 3.

Pp. 2.

832. O'NEIL.

R. O.

"Certain articles and conditions which Oneil did promise duly to observe and perform at such time as he made his submission to the King's Majesty."

To take such name as the King may give him, introduce English habit, manners and language, keep his lands in tillage, make no exactions on the King's subjects nor keep galloglass or kerne except at the Deputy and Council's order, obey the laws, assist at hostings, not harbour rebels, and hold his lands by one knight's fee. Eight articles. *Signed with a mark.*

Pp. 3. Endd.: "Certain conditions whereunto th'earl of Tyron is bound, subscribed with his hand."

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding.

Pp. 7.

1542.

R. O.

3. The first article of § 1 in Wriothesley's hand.
P. 1.

R. O.

4. Copy of § 1 in the same hand as No. 831 (2), with a blank space left for the name of Oneil wherever it occurs.

Subscribed by Wriothesley: "The articles whereunto Onele hath bounden himself."

Pp. 2. Endd.: Articles whereunto Oneyle subscribed.

Hatfield MS.

5. Another copy of § 1.

Pp. 2½. See Calendar of Cecil MS. Part I., 73.

833. O'NEIL.

R. O.

Memoranda headed: "Concerning th'expedition of Oneyle."

"First the same Onele to be create upon Sunday next coming earl of Tyron." A patent of creation to be made to him and one of his sons and their heirs male, containing also the gift of the county of Tyrone and the lands in it now possessed by Onele. "Robes of estate to be prepared at the King's charge for the said creation." A chain worth 100*l.* to be prepared and given to Onele on the King's behalf; also the sum of — (*blank*), with such apparel as the King shall think good.

In Gardiner's hand, p. 1. Endd.

24 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 35.

834. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The entry, Greenwich, 23 Sept., records neither attendance nor business.

Meeting at Greenwich, 24 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Answer in French sent to the French ambassador, to his request for delivery of two French ships taken as pirates. Placard to Sir Hen. Knevett to take up carts to convey his stuff northward. Letter sent to Deputy to deliver to De Bies a Frenchman imprisoned at Calais for robbing a Burgundian within the Pale; in consideration of like gentleness shown by De Bies to Wallop.

24 Sept.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 63.]

835. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

The English still make no mention of the answer they promised him upon the affair of the aid, and he believes, as he has always said, that they will not until they have news from Spain, from which quarter nothing is heard except what was brought by a servant of this King's ambassador in France, viz., that, on the 29th ult., when the French were battering Perpignan 900 men issued out of the town, slew 700 of those who guarded the French artillery, and put the rest to flight, and, but for Montpesat's arrival with a great force, would have carried off the artillery, of which they spiked six or seven of the principal pieces. On the following day, at midday, a reinforcement of 2,000 Spaniards entered Perpignan with the loss of only one man, and on the preceding day they lost only ten or twelve. The Swiss would not move on either day, at which the French king was annoyed, and, for distrust of them, he left off hunting between Narbonne and Carcassone, and retired into Narbonne. The French at the camp lamented the lack of victuals for their horses, especially of barley. This is agreeable news to the English, and although she may have heard it otherwise he thinks best to write it.

According to the "description" published here, and the common bruit, this King has now near the frontiers of Scotland over 100,000 men,

1542.

835. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

besides 20,000 which the duke of Suffolk is assembling to support them. And the King daily enrolls men, and musters are unceasing, and incredible quantities of munition and victuals are sent to that quarter. Besides the army by land, the King makes a great effort by sea, and his ships have already almost cleared this coast of the French pirates, having lately taken two, one French and the other Scotch, laden with artillery, harness, and other war provision. It is not credible that the deputies will conclude peace at this assembly in York on the 18th inst., for this King will not be willing to lose the great expense he has made and will consider this the season for his enterprise, when the French are busy elsewhere, and the confederates, as Sweden, Prussia, and Denmark, cannot just now assist Scotland.

Of late the King has been most flattering to the Princess, and has given her certain rings and jewels, which have, however, not rejoiced her so much as the good order put by the Queen of Hungary in affairs there, and the appearance that affairs will be well. Here is no other news save that lately, on the coast of Ireland, thirty Spanish ships equipped for war met the French fleet returning from the fishery of the Terre Nouvelle, 80 or 100 little fishing ships, and took them all or most of them. The esquire Fallaix is still at Bristol, awaiting a favourable wind to set sail. London, 24 Sept. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

24 Sept. 836. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 225.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 178.

Received the King's and their letters yesterday at 9 o'clock. No news of the coming of ships, or of others of Norfolk's company, save Sir Edm. Wyndham, whose ship was, from within four miles of Tynmuth, driven back to Scarborough, and there lies with the wind north north-west, as contrarious as can blow. To give time for the victual to be brewed and baked, have sent the enclosed proclamation to all the shires in Norfolk's commission to stay their setting forth. The coats cannot be gathered together as the King directs, for they have already been worn, and many here have no other garments. Will be sparing of conduct money, as also they have written to Suffolk to be. York, 24 Sept.

P.S.—Enclose letters from Jennyns and Sir Geo. Lawson. Jennyns writes of a hulk with 2,000 qr. of rye stayed by him. As she is of too great burden to come to Berwick or Newcastle, he is to discharge her at Hull.

As yet there is no answer out of Scotland to the ambassador's letters. The King writes that if they agree with the ambassadors, two of them shall go northwards. Beg that the two may be named in next letters, for none of them would refuse. *Signed* by Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijs.

Ib. f. 227.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 178 (1).

2. Proclamation by Norfolk to the captains that (whereas they were to be with their men at Newcastle on 7 Oct., and receive money here for conduct and coats on Thursday or Friday next) as the King's ships laden with victual towards Berwick and Newcastle, for the army in Scotland, are not arrived, their coming to Newcastle is to be deferred to 11 Oct., and they shall send hither for money for conduct and coats on Tuesday week. York, 24 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Endd.: The copy of my lord of Norff. letter for the stay of the captains till a further day.

1542.

24 Sept. 837. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

For news of the Emperor's army that went to Luxemburgh, and of the Dolphin before Perpenion, wrote a letter to the Great Master of Flanders, and enclosed it in one to Mons. de Gommey, captain of the castle of St. Omez, declaring it to be of great importance, to the intent that he might be the more willing to write such pithy news as he had, which he has done, if it be true. Encloses his letter. He is esteemed a very honest gentleman.

Yesterday proclamation was made at Boullen for all footmen of Boullonoiez who before served Vandosme to muster at Boullen and receive wages. Hears that they shall repair towards Hesding, doubting a siege of it. Mons. de Beez is gone towards Abbeville, and Mons. de Torsey's band towards Boullen, he himself remaining sick at Arde with but 10 horses; "and for him cometh the band of Mons. la Myllerey, vice admiral of Normandy," but not yet. This gathering is to assist Vandsome in defence of the Borders.

Yesterday seven Burgundian horsemen took a booty at Beawlew, within half a mile of Fyennes, "so as now every bush is a Bourgonon to the eyes of the Frenchmen in these parts." Guisnes, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.*

24 Sept. 838. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 173.

Hearing that the siege of Perpignan was raised, and the camp there retired, thought to send bearer, Hams, to England to declare the circumstance; and sent to Court for a passport for him. Meanwhile learnt that there was bruit of war with England, and that the King had joined, in discourse, Henry and the Emperor, and spoken unfriendly words (detailed, to the effect that Henry would make war on him and had begun with the Scots, who had however killed 1,000 Englishmen, and killed or taken the earl of Douglas; and that Henry had now against him the Pope and the Scottish king, and, for his sake, the kings of Sweden and Denmark and dukes of Cleves and Prusse would also be his enemies, and his own people loved him not; that he could do more with 100,000 crs. than Henry with 1,000,000 crs., and that he had done much for Henry, and had refused to overrun him when the Pope, the Emperor and all the world urged him to it) to hear which Paget's heart "frobbed." Determined upon this to go to the Admiral, upon plea of obtaining the passport; but, half-way to the Court, met his man returning with the passport, who said that the Admiral and duke of St. Pol had gone to the camp and the Queen of Navarre to Tourayne. Being thus at a stay, decided to say nothing about these bruits; and just then Laplanche, of whom he has written before, arrived at the inn, in post from Mons. de Longevall in Picardy. Invited him, to supper, intending to learn their proceedings in Flanders. Details conversation with Laplanche, who, after describing what they had done before Antwerp, Mechlin and Louvain, said he was sent by De Longevall to declare that in Picardy things were well, and the men who came to Calais were but to furnish the holds there; but there was some to do for ships (which Paget made light of) and the English had begun war with the Scots (which Paget denied, saying that he heard privately that the Scots ministered the occasion, and had already repented, and were suing for treaty). He wished the marriage for Orleans had gone forward.

On St. Matthew's day, was walking in the cloister of the Grey Friars here at Pesenas, with the ambassador of Venice, who said that on Tuesday last, being at Court to explain certain things done at Venice against this King, he heard that the King, the same day, had notified at table

1542.

338. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

that Henry was at war with him, and he had sent commission to Brittainne, Normandy and Picardy to put ready the 300 ships there to annoy the English, and would against next year inhibit traffic. This was after Laplanche's arrival in the Court. While the ambassador was talking, Laplanche came in, booted and spurred, saying that he went to Montpeslier, but could not, in passing, forbear to salute Paget. Suspecting that he came on purpose, committed the Venetian to another ambassador who came to mass, and took Laplanche apart.

Laplanche said he was a branch of the Admiral's and minister to Mons. d'Orleans, and knowing that all the Admiral's enemies would be glad of war with England, thought it his part to work for the continuance of the amity. He had intended to tell the Admiral of his friendly communication with Paget, but found him absent from Court. After declaring his commission to the King, he had spoken of England, and the King had said that, in his affection for Henry, he had practised for the marriage of the Dauphin, and, now of late, of Orleans (without effect, by Henry's fault), to which he (Laplanche) had answered that if any good was done it should be done while so good a minister as Paget was here, who had told him (Laplanche) that these bruits were unfounded, and that Henry would never begin war without provocation. The King thereupon willed him to declare to Paget his affection for Henry, that he had in prison three Normans who had done hurt to Englishmen on the sea, and doubted not but Henry would do like justice, and that he was sorry for the war with the Scots, which was procured by the Emperor and the Pope in order to gain Henry (for he had travailed these two or three years to prevent it). Paget commended Laplanche's honorable proceeding, and reminded him of what Henry had done for the French king, saying that he had indeed heard a rumor that Frenchmen had robbed Englishmen on the sea, but he marvelled that the French king should found his proceedings upon rumors and hearsays, and speak, with so wide a mouth, words which Paget would be sorry to have his master hear, howbeit he did not write all he heard, "as some other men do, peradventure more than the truth." Laplanche answered that perhaps his master had said Henry would make war, but it was said with no ill intent, because the Spaniards and Flemings bragged of Henry's amity. And here he entered the matter of the marriage, praising Mons. d'Orleans, and suggesting that a less sum might now be asked. Paget fed him with fair framed words as good as he brought. He was beginning again touching the Scots when word came that the priest was ready to go to mass; so Paget asked him to dinner. After dinner, he repeated his commission with the addition that the King wished Paget to know that the Scottish king complained that Henry went about to oppress him, and desired the French king to intervene, who desired Paget's advice whether to write to his ambassador therein, as he was minded to do. Replied that, if so, the Scottish king "played the curst cat that scratted and cried," for he knew Henry would not make war upon his nephew without occasion; but he knew not in what terms matters stood, and was sure Francis knew how to conduct his affairs without the advice of such a fool as he (Paget) was. "What think you (quoth he) in it; for of one thing you may be assured that a king of France will never suffer a king of Scotland to be oppressed." The words were out before he was aware, and, to amend them, he added, "than a king of England will suffer an Emperor or a French king to be overcome one of another, but to keep them in an equality." Asked if he compared the amity of Scotland with that of England. Had

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the king of Scots showed them such benevolence as Henry had? If the king of Scots injured Henry's subjects, to say they would not see him oppressed was to maintain him to do injury. Laplanche said they might not see him "totally oppressed," and would not see him do injury; and now that Paget said he had done injury, did he not advise them to write to the ambassador to treat a redress? Replied that he knew not whether there was injury or war, and could say nothing, for he had nothing to do with matters of Scotland. Laplanche said that the King wished Paget at least to advertise Henry with diligence, lest some inconvenience should intervene. Answered that he knew not how to make diligence, for there was such restraint of post horses, and the passport now sent him was to no purpose. He said it was the secretary's fault, and a better should be sent to-morrow; and so departed.

Trusts that in the above discourse he held the balance so upright that Henry may put his foot in which side he will; and if he said anything unadvisedly, he begs pardon, for he is fitter to write letters of course at home than meddle with such weighty matters. Laplanche, who is of late made *maitre d'hotel* to Mons. d'Orleans, was before of mean estimation in the Court, although noted witty and in favour with De Longevallé. He had ever great practice with Cleves, and Paget has had intelligence by him. Suspected whether he came from the King direct, but now thinks he did, and that the King sent a person of small credit on purpose; for he has known them to vary in their sayings, as of late the King's saying to Paget differed from that which Laubespyyn declared to Henry.

As for occurrents here, on Friday was sevensnight all the captains before Perpignan sent their opinions to the King in writing that the town was impregnable, and next day moved the camp nearer the sea, their artillery toward the river, whereof were but 19 pieces out of 32, the rest being "clowed," dismantled or broken with shot from the town. The Monday after, the Admiral and St. Pol arrived at the camp, and went about the town aloof; and, perhaps hearing of the rescues that are coming, the camp, on Friday, retired across the river five English miles from the town to await the coming of 8,000 lanceknights of Mons. d'Orleans' band, the rest of which is left to guard the towns they have taken and to reinforce Vendosme and De Longevallé. When the lanceknights and Swiss come, we will give the Spaniards battle. The King shows himself in words a prince of great courage, otherwise he would not enterprise battle any more than he did before Avignon; for whereas 18,000 footmen were reported to be before Perpignan, he confesses that there are not in all above 15,000, and men doubt (reasons given) the coming of the Swiss. As for the 8,000 lanceknights, Orleans and De Longevallé together had only 10,000, whereof Laplanche said on Monday that they had lent 8,500 to the Landgrave to invade the duke of Brunswick, who is greatly distressed; and on Thursday he said they left 2,000 to furnish Yvoy, 3,000 to furnish Luxembourg, 10,000 to Vendosme and De Longevallé, and 8,000 should come hither, whereas he said at Mountsursau that the band out of Cleves was 6,000 and that of Mons. d'Orleans 4,000. The King is determined to redubbe this dishonour at Perpignan by joining battle, or else taking and fortifying some strong town; and has taken up masons and brought in post from Arde one "called Sainct Romey, a great doer in his fortifications there. He is a Gascon, a short black fellow." The King says that all the Emperor's bands are arrived and make 30,000 or 35,000; and yet, "to be sure of th'encounter with th'Emperor in battle (I beseech you, sir, to pardon mine unseemly terms, for the King spake them and worse),

1542.

838. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

he would give his daughter to be a strumpet of the bordel." Describes the ill order kept in the camp, and sends a plat of the town, referring explanations to bearer, who has been twice at the camp. The Spaniards are masters of the Pertuse and the sea, and have stopped the passage of victuals from Aygue Mortes; but we make light of it, reposing in our chivalry. The Turk comes not, and we hear nothing of his 100,000 crs. a month. The King demands out of hand the "tailes" which are not leviable until Candlemas, and has summoned the parliaments of each province to meet severally on 14 Nov., to provide a subsidy (described). Guasto has burnt Villanova. De Langey has taken Cherasa, and would have taken Villa Alba, but was beaten by the way. Guasto's lieutenant, Cesar de Napolis, has failed to take Civas. Orleans is arrived at Court, and has had great cheer of his father. He went to see the camp and returned, as Mons. de Bonevale and the Count Roussy did, sick. The two cardinals Paget wrote of are in France, Sadolet, between this and Avignon, coming in a horse litter. Contarini fell sick by the way and died, and in his stead comes the Portuguese Cardinal, Vegesus, who passed through this town on Wednesday last towards the Emperor. Men say they might as well have tarried at home, "and yet some wise men say they shall find this King tractable enough." It is six weeks since anything has been written to Rome; and the practice with the Venetians is dashed, for they impute the loss of their Napoli in Romania and Malvesie, and their payment of 200,000 crs. to this King's procurement. The Venetian secretary in England is commissioned to declare the thing, but Paget is sure he knows more of it, and therefore declares it briefly as follows. The Venetians, being leagued with the Emperor against the Turk, and being denied the assistance of Doria's galleys, sent a gentleman* to treat for peace with the Turk, with two commissions, one general (and known to the whole hundred of the Signory), the other secret (and known only to the Ten), directing him, as a last resource, to offer the said money and towns. When the gentleman would have opened his general commission, "Tush, tush (quoth the Turk, at the first word), leave off this dallying and proceed to your secret commission, promising me, according to the same, the sum of money and the towns that you are appointed without further delay, or else depart hence, for I will endure no longer." The gentleman, considering the necessity, thereupon concluded; and two years passed, until of late the Signory heard of the Turk's said short answer, and, inquiring into the matter, found that two of their secretaries had been corrupted by this King, and, through Turchetto, Pierre Strosse, and Augustinus de Bonda, had declared secrets to the French ambassador, who advertised his master, and his master advertised the Turk." The Signory have perceived since that the Turk would have made peace, without the said towns, for half the money. The one secretary escaped, the other (who had married Turchetto's sister) took refuge in the ambassador's house, where Turchetto also was. The ambassador refused to deliver him, and made resistance, but the Signory entered by force, committed the secretary, Turchetto, and Bonda, who was Fregosa's agent, to ward, and wrote hither for the ambassador's recal. Describes the curt audience given to the Venetian ambassador when he went to require this, which was "immediately upon" Paget's last despatch; and how since, when he wished to declare the process made, and how the Strosses and Fregosas were all banished, the King refused him audience, and the Card. of Ferrara, who sought to obtain it for him, had to make an excuse that the King had unpleasant news out of England.

* Luigi Badoar. See No. 693.

1542.

This King goes to-morrow to the camp, where a house of "seasoned juniper" is provided for him, but will not tarry unless the Emperor come in person, for that country is dangerously subject to changes of temperature. He goes to advise and to commune with his "engenvers," as they call them, masters of works, about making a fortress at Claro. One of them, an Italian called Jerolomo Marino, promises to make one in 20 days. Alba is at the entry of the Pertuse with 16,000 men. When rescues come the French expect them to come both by land and sea, and provide against a landing at Colure. Pesenas in Languedoc, 24 Sept., 9 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 18. *Add.* *Endd.*: a° xxxiiiij°.

Cains College
MS. 597,
p. 172.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 17.

24 Sept.

R. O.

839. PAGET to the COUNCIL.

Has received theirs of the 2nd inst., showing the King's goodness, who having authority to command would rather give a "gentle provocation" to him to write often. Protests desire to do service.

*This King appointed us to be lodged at Montpeslier, 100 miles from the camp, as I only learnt three days ago, and did not expect, for the King himself promised that I should be lodged nearer, and I suppose our master keeps not an ambassador here "to serve for a cipher in Algorim." Although so near him (40 English miles, and 80 from the camp), "I know that he taxed me by name." The Admiral, by importune suit, appointed me hither. Between this and the Court no lodging or victuals can be obtained without ticket. Post horses are only delivered upon a schedule from the King or Council. Wrote from St. Urbayn's, in June, that men were forbidden his company. The inhibition is renewed, and his men are shunned; so that he can only hear rumors, which are mostly lies. The French king either distrusts Henry's friendship or would not have it divulged that his things go not as he would. No letter can pass the frontier without his lieutenant opening and reading it. Has not heard of this being done with ambassadors' letters, "for none despatcheth without a passport;" but the bearer of Paget's last letters from the Council was required by the cardinal of Tournon, at Lyons, to show the packet. Thinks that the King's signet saved it from being opened.

Begs them to show the King that he will serve while he can, and afterwards (when opportunity fails) expect the King "to use towards me the part of my God (as indeed I take him for my God in earth), and by his goodness t'accept my goodwill for a satisfaction." Pesenas, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*: a° xxxiiiij°.

24 Sept.

R. O.

840. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

By his last, of 14th inst., signified that the gentleman† of whom the Council wrote, 1 Aug., was in Turin, and that his servant here should write to him to come for certain money. Thinks he will come with speed, and will then show him the King's commission, not doubting but that he will be in England soon. "Venetians, about iij days past, hath hanged by the neck Monsr. Valier, priest, a man of great name for learning and experience and beneficiate by the French k. of 1,200

* The portion described in this paragraph is printed as a note in St. P. ix., p. 187.
† Bothwell? See No. 558.

1542.

840. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

crowns the year, and the secretary Cavatzo, with Augustin Labondi, for their offence committed against this state." The other principal secretary Cavatza is taken in Sr Camillo Ursin's ground, a captain of this Dominion, and shall be conduced to these men's hands. "It is 'steemed that many of the principal gentlemen of this city are culpable by corruptions, which the Frenchmen seemeth to practise in all places." There is no news of moment from Constantinople or Hungary. Evidently the Turks abstain for this year, except to succour Buda. Guasto is attempting to take certain towns in Piemont. In Parpignan are 4,000 or 6,000 soldiers, and the duke of Alba is not far off with 8,000. The French have beaten it in three places without effect. Venice, 24 Sept. 1542.

P.S.—Letters from Milan report that Guasto has taken some unimportant towns. The war is very cruel, both sides killing or sending to the galleys all that are "overcomen."

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

24 Sept.

R. O.

841. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

Peter Aretin, "much famous for his wit and liberty of writing in th'Italian tongue," has asked me to send this book of his letters "lately printed and dedicate to your Majesty," whom he venerates both for the 300 crs. you before gave him and for your virtues. He has long been persecuted by the Roman prelates, whose detestable vices he has scourged with his vehement and sharp style. The man is poor, and depends only on the liberality of princes. He expects some small reward from Henry, whom, in return, he will glorify with his pen in spite of the Roman prelates.* Venice, 24 Sept. 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

25 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 36.

842. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 25 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley, Wingfield, Dacres. Business:—Placard signed for taking up carts to convey Suffolk's stuff northward. Letter written to the commissioners in the North, for John Tempest and those taken prisoners with him to have their wages from the day of their apprehension.

25 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 228.

B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 180.

843. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

If they agree with the ambassadors and determine a meeting to be shortly between the King and the king of Scots, order must be taken for laying posts and for honest provision for him by the way, and some nobleman to attend him. Wherefore the King will have one of you, my lord Privy Seal and Mr. Browne, attend his coming, and prepare for his posts and lodging.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.: Minute to [my lord of Norff.], &c., xxv^o Sept. ap xxxiii^o.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 228.

B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 179.

2. Apparently a postscript to the preceding.

"Post scripta: We have received your Lordships' letters of the — (blank), of this present," with enclosures, and have declared them to the King, who takes your proceedings in thankful part. Trust that the ships will be there ere these are received. Are sorry the Scottish post

* The passage described in these three last sentences is printed, as a note, in St. P. ix., p. 138.

1542.

was stayed for lack of passport. The Frenchman, because he took another way than his passport directed, is to be stayed till they see how matters frame. John Tempest and his men are to have their wages. The King has seen the two schedules and marvels "how John Badnawle should know thes[e] th[ings] by him spoken, being th'ole effect of all the matter now in treaty."* They shall enquire how he heard it. As the King sends John Rows, John Ellson [and?] and John Masterson† with certain stuff into the North, they are to be provided with carts and horses.

Pp. 2. Draft in Mason's hand, with corrections in Wriothesley's.

[25 Sept.]

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 179.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 165.

844. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Cannot give him thanks enough for his kindness. Had liever tell his master truth in what touches his realm, and bear some blame, than a lie and have great reward, and is sure truth will preserve every man that uses it, "and yet I pray God we have no lack of things that men‡ must needs have, and then fear ye not the King shall be well served." The Father of heaven preserve the King and his son. York, this Monday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Mr. Secretary Wriothesley. Sealed.

26 Sept.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 36.

845. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 26 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Dacres. Business:—O'Neil being come to make submission, and the King minding to advance him to the degree of an earl, as there lacked here a convenient number of earls for the solemnity of his creation, the earl of Oxford was written to to be here on Sunday morning next with his robes. Upon letters from the king of Portugal in favour of two merchants wronged in Ireland, letters were written to the Deputy to minister justica. Oliver Russell, of Southwark, saltpeter maker, who was at Westm., committed to the Marshalsea for lewd words to the dean of Canterbury, released upon recognisance (cited). Placard signed for — Foster to take up post horses to Berwick.

26 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 236.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 182 (1).

846. JOHN CARE to [the LORD ADMIRAL?].

Advertises his "good lordship" that on Thursday, St. Matthew's Day, the *Small Gallion*, *Dragon*, and other small vessels with ordnance, corn, &c., weighed anchor from Yarmouth with a fair wind for Berwick, but a great storm came on, with foul misty weather, which dis severed them. The *Dragon* lost her boat and two men, another small vessel had to throw overboard 1 qr. of wheat, and the *Mary Flower*, one Gervise master, laden deep with ordnance, grounded on the Cocles, and had to throw a brass piece overboard, where five days before the *Thomas Dowtty* was totally lost. The *Mary Flower* has a great leak, and is transferring her ordnance and stuff to another ship at Yarmouth, and we tarry here for its coming. Scarborough, 26 Sept.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: "The copy of John Care's letter."

26 Sept.

Lamb. MS.
603 p. 110a.
St. P., III. 422.

847. THE LORDS OF MUNSTER.

Indenture, 26 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., between Sir Ant. Sentleger, Deputy, Jas. earl of Desmond, William Brabazon, treasurer at war and under treasurer, John Travers, master of the ordnance, and

* Altered from "by what mean he should hear that the King of Skotts should repair to the King's highness."

† Misread "Muscriis" in Hamilton Papers. The name is written beneath the other two and may indicate an alternative rather than an additional messenger.

‡ Misread "we" in Hamilton Papers.

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847. The LORDS OF MUNSTER—cont.

Sir Osborn Echingham, marshal of the militia, of the one part, and the Lord Barrie, *alias* the Great Barrie, Makartie More, Lord Roche, Makartie Reagh, Thady McCormocke, lord of Musgrye, Barry Oge, *alias* Young Barry, O'Suyluan Beare, captain of his nation, Barry Roo, *alias* the Lord Red Barry, McDonogho of Allowe, captain of his nation, Donald O'Challogan, captain of his nation, and Sir Gerald FitzJohn, of the other part.

The latter parties agree to acknowledge the King's sovereignty, renounce the bp. of Rome and submit all disputes to the arbitration of the bps. of Waterford, Cork, and Ross, the mayors of Cork and Youghall, the sovereign of Kinsale, Philip Roche, Wm. Walshe, and the dean of Clone; also to submit to certain laws. Offences to be reported to the earl of Desmond and the three bishops. Eight articles.

Lat. Copy, pp. 5.

Lamb. MS.
603 p. 60.

2. Another copy, with note at the end of a peace made between the lord Deputy and McMorice in 31 Hen. VIII.; and certificate by John Chaloner that "the copies contained in this transcript of nine written leaves do agree with the copies found registered in the old Council book."

Lat. Copy, pp. 7. See Carew Calendar, No. 172.

848. IRELAND.

Lamb. MS.
603 p. 28.

Ordinances in addition to those made in Parliament at Dublin, 12 July 33 Hen. VIII. for the reformation of Munster, to be enforced (art. 24) by the earl of Ormond, the King's treasurer, in cos. Waterford, Kilkenny and Tipperary, and by the earl of Desmond in the rest. Twenty-four articles providing that the King shall be acknowledged King of Ireland, and regulating the holding and exercise of ecclesiastical promotions, punishment of theft and crime, retaining of kerne, exaction of coyne and livery, responsibility of captains and heads of families, payment of tithes, wearing of shirts and recovery of stolen goods, &c. *Signed at the beginning*, Antony Sentleger, *and at the end*, James Ormd. and Oss.: Georgius Dublin: Edwarde Miden: John Travers: Thomas Cusake, Mr. Rotulorum.

Lat. Pp. 6. See Carew Calendar, No. 157.

Lamb. MS.
608 f. 54b.

2. Another copy.

Lat. Pp. 5.

Lamb. MS.
611 p. 107.

3. Another copy.

Lat. Copy, pp. 5.

Titus B. xi.
375.
B. M.

4. Later copy.

Lat. Pp. 5.

R. O.

5. Another copy signed by Thady Dowling, chancellor of Leighlin, the Irish antiquary, as taken from the roll of a concordat to that effect proclaimed at Cashell. *Signatures copied (at the head) of St. Leger, and (at the end) of John Alen, chancellor, James earl of Ormond, Geo. abp. of Dublin and Edm. abp. of Cashell. Together with two copies of decrees of later date, touching Cashell cathedral, and also (in another hand) legal notes upon the above and other matters.*

Pp. 11.

Lamb. MS.
603 p. 23a.

6. Another copy adapted for the reformation of Thomond and Connaught, to be enforced by Cormac, son of Donald, within his country of Osullivan, and by other governors within their own limits.

Lat. Pp. 6,

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26 Sept. 849. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote of late that the footmen who served Vandosme in Boullonoies should repair to Bullen for wages, and then lie on the Borders about Hesding, fearing the coming of the Burgundians; and that Mons. de Beez was gone thitherward before. Learns now that Vandosme has begun his camp again at Daussey, beside Dorlance, assembling all horse and foot that can be made in Picardy and Bullonoyes, and all the Clevoiez and Allemaynges that were with Mons. d'Orleans, saving those that so shamefully surrendered the town of Luxembourg, whom the French king has "abandoned" out of his countries. All the towns that Mons. d'Orleans had gotten are now in the Emperor's hands, and the Burgundians marching towards these parts. It is bruited in France that the Dolphin has gotten Perpynion, and 20,000 on both sides are slain.

Was advertised sundry ways of the late assembly De Beez made for a course in the county of Guisnes; and, to feel what he would say, wrote to him that henceforth he would not trust their peace, "seeing they would make such sudden invasions, but would ride a hawking as I have before done in time of war with a good 'skulte' of horsemen." Encloses his reply, made yesterday. With Mr. Rous, treasurer, and the Surveyor, takes musters of the 300 footmen at Calais to-day; and the lord Deputy and others of the Council do the like at Guisnes on Thursday. After which musters "it were a good time to overrun all Boullonoies, their power of horsemen and footmen being now away." Newneham Bridge, 26 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 26 Sept. aº xxxiiijº.

27 Sept. 850. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 37.

Meeting at Greenwich, 27 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Dacres. Business:—Letter written to Mr. North to call in debts. Letter written to Norfolk, Southampton, Durham and Browne to enquire into an intended betrayal of Norham castle to the Scots by an Englishman.

27 Sept. 851. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 240.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 184.

Have reported to the King the Commissioners' letters of the [24th]* inst. Where they desire to know which two of them shall repair to the Borders if they agree with the Scots; remind them that the King named them "all four or two at the least," but since the lord Privy Seal may have business one day in another place, and should be here to prepare for it, his former appointment being, as the King thinks, much altered, he is to return hither, and the rest to resort to the Borders, where, after they have done, Mr. Browne must attend for the king of Scots. Send a letter for John Cary, vice-admiral, to assemble the ships of war at such place as the Commissioners appoint. The French are preparing ships at Havre to send into Scotland, and a Scot has conveyed powder and munition in a hoy from Flanders. The King rigs forth two more ships for the war, which shall depart in 3 or 4 days.

Corrected draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., etc., xxvijº Septembr. aº xxxiiijº.

2. Original letter of which the foregoing is the draft. Dated, Greenwich, 27 Sept. *Signed by* Cranmer, Audeley, Hertford, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker and Robert Dacres.

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address gone.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 98.
B. M.

* Blank here in the draft. Supplied from § 2.

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27 Sept. 852. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
64.]

Has received her letters of the 11th, 16th, and 19th inst. with the despatch addressed to Thoisson d'Or, which he at once forwarded to Bristol, where he will doubtless still be. To-day, in pursuance of her orders, has been to the King to give him the news of that country, so as to induce him to grant the aid. To remove his chief excuse—that he has no news from Spain and knows not how he stands with the Emperor, has shown him private letters from merchants stating that before the 10th ult. the bp. of Westminster had taken his leave with as favourable an answer as could be wished. After much discourse the King showed himself glad to hear of the Emperor's successes, and had no doubt the French would get well beaten about Perpignan if the garrison were not scant of provisions. As to the aid, he answered as before, saying that if it were as the letters stated, some of his people would have brought the news, the matter being of such importance; and nothing Chapuys could say about the bad weather and contrary winds prevented his complaining over and over again of the delay in answering him, especially for the enterprise of which Mons. du Reulx spoke to Chapuys, and that the best opportunity was lost, and it suited him very ill to remain in suspense, not knowing how he stood with the Emperor, while the French, taking him for the Emperor's ally, had done mischief at Guisnes, which Du Byes lately thought of invading. The captain of Guisnes* was incessantly desiring licence to invade the French territory, now when the French garrisons were all gone to Dorlens (Doullens); but he would not grant it till he had a good answer from the Emperor. Things might still be arranged to the Emperor's advantage, and when that answer came an interview ought to be held between the Queen and him.

Asked him, if it was true that Yvoix had been recovered from the enemy, what our army ought to do next. He said they ought at once to march to Mazieres, and lay waste the country without stopping before any fortified town or penetrating further into France, for the French might give them opportunities in order to cut off their retreat. He was sure that the French, expecting him to take the field, had made up their minds not to put obstacles in his way. till he had passed the Somme; and he thought Vendosme, if he took the field, should be allowed to engulf himself in the Emperor's territory, and it would not be difficult to destroy him with the troops sent by the Queen to Hainault. If, therefore, powers came from the Queen to treat with him he would be glad to furnish men and money to any amount.

Got him by and by to speak about Scotland, to feel what likelihood there was of peace or war with that country. He told Chapuys confidentially that he believed there would be no war, for the Scotch ambassadors had already agreed to release all the prisoners, and make some compensation for damage done. They had even agreed to a permanent league without reserving France, as they have always done hitherto, and promised that their King would come to him in this city before Christmas. The only difficulty was about hostages, about which the ambassadors asked for two days' respite to send to Scotland, offering meanwhile to remain themselves as hostages. The King expects answer by Sunday next, and says that it will be greater honour for him to achieve this than to gain a battle. Agreed with him as to that, provided he could only rely on the Scots, for though, now they were alone and without aid from France and the other allies, they

* Walliop.

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spoke fair, they might become more intractable later if France, Sweden, or Denmark assisted them. The King said that the talk of the said league was only a brag, and when the King of Scots came hither all would be set in order and surety. Had some further conversation on small topics, which he has no time to report. London, 27 Sept. 1543.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 4.

27 Sept. 853. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 230.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 181.

Late yesternight the ambassadors received answer from their master. Met this morning and demanded what answer they had of the amity and meeting. They showed two commissions, the one to treat of the meeting, restraining the place to York or Newcastle; the other a power to remain in England until the articles concluded for the meeting were performed, revoking former commissions to treat of any peace. Showed them, at great length, that since they limited the meeting to places which Henry would never condescend to (for, after coming to York last year and being deluded, he would surely never come hither at this season), and their commission to treat of amity was revoked, although princes at breach were never wont to meet without peace or truce first concluded, it was plain that the army must proceed in their journey. They, being sorry the matter was taken so hotly, offered to agree that their master should come to London or thereabouts. Said that was but trifling, seeing they had no commission to bind him; and at last they brought out their instructions, signed by their master and under his signet, that, in case of sticking, they might agree to other place than the commission named. Told them that was a warrant to them to pass their commission, but not to us to conclude. They said that at the meeting all should undoubtedly be concluded touching rebels and bounds, and the amity so made that they should for no prince or potentate living break with England. Declared to them the article in last instructions showing how France in the last treaty left them out.* They asserted that "at this there would be no sticking at your meeting." Told them a treaty made at the meeting would be vain, their master not being at liberty. They answered that their master in his own realm might make a commission to some of his subjects to treat and conclude amity, bearing date in his realm before he came forth, which he, at his coming, might make more strait, and then at his return confirm; whereas if they stuck to conclude amity before the meeting, the whole Council of Scotland would say What needs any meeting? Here Larmonthe said that albeit we set so little by the instructions they declared your nephew's inward heart, whereas the commission regarded outwardly his honor. Asked and obtained a copy (herewith); and, after much debate, they said they would despatch to their master, in all haste, for absolute commission without determining place; and offered to lie as pledges till all were performed, saying they thought their master would be at York about St. Andrew's Day, and with Henry before Christmas, and desiring that upon conclusion of the meeting the armies might be dissolved. Stuck to have the prisoners restored first of all. They replied that immediately upon the dissolving of the armies they should be restored, and would be restored before if Henry wrote to demand them.

They desire us to write for a commission for this meeting, as our commission speaks of peace and truce only. They will agree that their master shall come to London. Their Queen looks to take her chamber about Martinmas, and after the King sees "what will come of her," he will set forth. They say it cannot be brought to pass that earls

* See p. 451 note,

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853. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to HENRY VIII.—cont.

should come as pledges. York, 27 Sept. *Signed by Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.*

Pp. 6. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

Ib. f. 233.

2. "Th'article of the Scottish instructions."

As, in our other writings and commission, York or Newcastle is specified as the place of meeting, we pray you condescend to no other; but if the Commissioners of our dearest uncle, not regarding our honor, insist on the meeting at London, you may agree that, being come to York, we will at our uncle's desire come to London.

P. 1., in a Scottish hand. Headed as above.

27 Sept.

854. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 235.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 182.

Write to the King of their conference with the ambassadors of Scotland. Enclose copy of a letter they have received from John Care. Hear nothing of victual ships from London or Norfolk, or of 2,200 of Norfolk's men out of Norfolk and Suffolk, save that 240 are with difficulty come to Newcastle. The rest, shipped on Thursday last, were driven back. Remind them of the uncertainty of the coming of the ordnance and victual, which must be ground, brewed, and baked after it comes; also that the ill time of year comes sooner there than in the south, and through excessive rain, much corn here yet stands in the ground. Are most sorrowful at the state of things. Wrote in their last to know which two of them should repair to the Borders. The King shall have no loss by the tract of time taken with the Scots, provided they have his answer before Tuesday next, when money for conduct and coats is appointed to be paid to all except those who came with the Commissioners or from Wales. Have informed Suffolk of their proceedings, and received his answer that the King shall be at no great charges until he hears further. York, 27 Sept., 7 p.m. *Signed by Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

27 Sept.

855. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 238.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 183.

Desires them to get him appointed one of the two that shall go northwards, and to consider that, to punish offenders there, he should have an honest company with him, for he thinks many will be found faulty. In the event of agreement, if the King of Scots make such offer as he did to the earl of Northumberland for the punishment of Lidersdale, we doing the like for Tindale and Ridsdale, it should not be refused. If appointed to convey the King of Scots to the King, he must have support, as this journey has plucked the bottom out of his purse: "it is not 8d. a day that will find man and horse standing in the stable as all ours do here." York, 27 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

27 Sept.

856. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 242.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 185.

Our letters to the King and to the Council show the present state with the Scots. No more victual has arrived; so that, if the King refuses these overtures and we go forward, I pray God that there be no lack of necessaries. Sir Thos. Wharton and others of experience in these marches, think that, at this late season of the year, in the country we have to enter (being barren, wild, cold and utterly ungarnished with wood) we shall lack fire to dress our victual; for they have unthacked

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their houses, intending, if we enter, either to burn the timber or carry it away. It is to be trusted that our ships may arrive in time with bread and drink and cheese; yet when that is spent and we driven to seethe or roast, and the men to lie on the wet ground, if we lack fire to dry them or warm their meat, I fear it will prove a pitiful case. Assures him that every man is willing to serve. Allowing time to bake and brew after the ships arrived, it will be three weeks ere they can enter. John Caries letter describes the mischance to the ship* with ordnance.

Had written thus far when Lermowthe sent Rhosse herald, requiring me to write to the King that if his master come all shall be wrought as he desires, and to beg him therefore not to stick in any light matters. York, 27 Sept., 7 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

27 Sept. **857.** EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX., 188.

Since his last, of the 24th, letters from Constantinople of 20 and 28 Aug. report that the Turk winters in Andrinopli, and sends men to succour Buda. Letters from Vienna, of the 13th inst., say that the Christian host is gone to give battle to Pest and Buda. There are 7,000 Turks in Pest, and 20,000 in Buda, but ill conditioned through pestilence and famine. The Christians abound in everything needful. Ferdinando goes from Vienna to Buda. A great number of Bohems have joined the Christian host, and 8,000 Hungarian horsemen are expected. The Marquis of Marignan commands the navy on the Danube, with 10,000 Italians under him. Five thousand Almaines have gone from Geane towards Spain. 60 galleys are assembled at Geane. Guasto has taken towns near Turin, and greatly prospers. Lately 8,000 Swiches are gone to the French king, probably towards Parpignan, where the French "seemeth to have had evil rescontre." Venice, 27 Sept. 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

28 Sept. **858.** The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 38.

Meeting at Greenwich, 28 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business: —Letter written to Sir Robt. Sowthwell, Sir Matth. Browne, Sir Chr. Morres, Jas. Skynner, and John Skynner to enquire into the conveyance away of the King's timber in — (blank) Bristowe's charge. Order (detailed) taken in the dispute between Wm. Bowyer and Mariotto Neretti (about a bargain of woad bought of Bremont Fourmer), in accordance with the opinion of Sir John Gresham, Pol Withipol, Hen. Salvago, and Bart. Cumpagno, who examined the case; as the broker is detected of "corruption," he is to be set on the pillory next market day with his ears nailed to the same.

28 Sept. **859.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 99.
B. M.

The King is informed of a certain treason concerning the delivery of Norham Castle to the Scots, as appears by a schedule enclosed. They are to cause the place to be secretly searched, and to try and find if there be any person in the house meet to be suspected. Greenwich, 28 Sept. *Signed, T. Cantu[arien.] (rest of the signatures torn off).*

P. 1. Add.: "To our very good lords, the Duke of Norfolk, therle of Southampton, the Bishop of Durham, and to our loving friend Sir Anth. Browne, knight." *Endd. in a modern hand, "clxix."*

* *The Mary Flower. See No. 846.*

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28 Sept. 860. SIR GEORGE LAWSON to [NORFOLK].

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 251.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 190 (1).

There are arrived in this haven 19 ships and crayers with malt, beans, barley, &c., and four crayers with Suffolk cheeses, but no ships with ordnance, save some of Norfolk's own provision. 400 barrels and 200 costrelles are ready full of beer, and of wheat meal there is 180 qr., Norfolk measure. Sends daily 10 or 12 miles to the mills, but dare not leave the wheat in the mills at night for fear of stealing; for every night the mills are broken and corn stolen. On Tuesday morning, when the workmen were carting stone from Caram church to Wark castle, the Scots took three of the King's carts with horse and harness, without any rescue of John Car and his fifty men or other soldiers in Wark castle, none of whom were stirring. Reminds him of the lack of wheat, foists and hoops. Berwick, 28 Sept. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Begins*: Please it your Grace.

28 Sept. 861. H. LORD MALTRAVERS, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Is indebted to the King and to friends in an amount which the selling out of hand of the living he has from his father would not satisfy, and he cannot beg any more things of the King, from whom he has received so many. There is a college in Arundel, of his ancestors' foundation, of 200*l*. rent, to obtain which he begs the King's assent, and trusts then to get the goodwill of his father and the master and fellows. Will give the King 1,000*l*.; and it will enable him to pay his debts, by selling part of his own lands or those of the college. Calais, 28 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

29 Sept. 862. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 249.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 189.

Has received theirs of the 27th inst., with the schedule delivered by the Scottish ambassadors. As the Scots vary from the whole purport of their former promises, seeking apparently to gain time, he will briefly signify the conditions upon which the Commissioners shall arrest, and without which they must, with God's help, go forward in the intended enterprise and do, if not all that was determined at their departure, at least as much as seems feasible. First, the ambassadors must agree, in writing, to deliver the prisoners in Scotland at once, before the discharge of our army; for otherwise they might use them as hostages to redeem their pledges left here, and if they mean well they will not refuse this after so many fair offers to send them as a present. Second, they must agree, in writing, that their King shall repair to London before Christmas next, "without ifs or ands of his wife" (which might minister uncertainty, "considering the common error of women in reckoning their time"), or of further desire to be made at his coming to York, they three and some other nobleman (if possible) remaining as pledges. And since they will now agree upon no amity, but refer all to their King's coming, the pledges shall remain, after his return home, until his ratification of what shall be agreed is sent hither.

If the ambassadors, having commission to do so, roundly agree upon these points, you shall, upon knowledge that they have dissolved their army, dissolve ours both by sea and land, as instructed, and the garrisons after your repair to the Borders.

If, on the other hand, they will not fully agree, but seek new delays, you shall assemble the whole army and set forward. And if, for lack of victual (whereof we think that, by the time the army is assembled, you shall have as much as you thought necessary at your departure hence) or because of "the extreme weather and rain that hath fallen," you

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cannot accomplish the enterprise as first devised, you shall do some notable exploit in Scotland, devastating the Marsh and the Borders, and overthrowing [Lowmaben and]* all other holds thereabouts, and at the same time furnishing forth all the ships to go to the isles of Orkney and Shetland, and devastate the corn and cattle there,† and sending frequent news of your proceedings. In case the Scots, by their refusal of the above two articles, declare how they have dissembled with us, some honorable enterprise must be made to make them feel their fault, and make us think your pains and our money well employed. If the journey proceed, Suffolk must be warned to repair with speed to the Borders, according to the former appointment.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 17. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norf., my l. P.S., the bp. of Durham, and Sir Anthony Browne, xxix^o Septembr. a^o xxxiii^o.

29 Sept. 863. [THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO RICHARD LEE.]

R. O.

In reply to his of the 18th inst., the King thinks there shall be no need of the ". salye out of the bray at th'end of the basse courte". As to the workmen, if he can employ them in "such works as would before winter," he shall do so; and if not he shall despatch the meanest men of them, retaining the tallest "that can do best service both in the works and otherwise if the case should so require."

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to the Surveyor of Calays, xxix^o Septemb. a^o xxxiii^o.

29 Sept. 864. WRIOTHESLEY TO [NORFOLK].

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 100.
B. M.

"Pleaseth your Grace," my lord of Winchester and I have received your letters of the 27th inst., but have had no time to make a full answer. I think the letters from Havering resolve all those doubts, save for instructions which we thought here could not so well be given, especially your Grace and others having the order of things at your discretion. I and others here labour all we can that your Grace shall not be bounden but as you think things may be accomplished. Greenwich, Michaelmas Day at midnight.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.: Ebor., 1 Oct.

29 Sept. 865. COMMISSIONERS AT YORK TO THE COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 244.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 186.

Have received the Council's letters of the 27th inst., declaring that (if they agree with the Scots) Norfolk, Durham, and Browne shall repair to the Borders, where also Browne shall attend the King of Scots' coming. Browne is not furnished to receive the said King, having no liveries for his servants other than those of white frieze with red crosses, mostly worn with harness, nor silver vessel, nor apparel, and, as the ambassadors say their King will tarry until the Queen be delivered about St. Martin's Day, and not come until St. Andrew's Day, he (Browne) begs that he may meanwhile repair to the King for instructions, and to furnish himself. If not, he begs to have full instructions sent. There is no other news of the ships than they wrote before, to their great marvel and sorrow, the wind being now as contrarious as possible. York,

* Cancelled.

† A cancelled passage here directs that when these exploits are done and order is taken for the security of the Marches, Berwick and Wark, as in former instructions, all the Commissioners and Suffolk, who will have joined them, shall return to the King, leaving Rutland, as lord warden, on the Borders with a garrison.

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865. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL—cont.

29 Sept., Michaelmas Day, 1 p.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham and Browne.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiiºjº.

29 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 246.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 187.

866. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Blames himself for not well perusing their joint instructions, and writing as though he thought he was to accompany the King of Scots. That folly shows his lack of remembrance, which his years will daily increase; and, surely, it were not meet to send to convey him the man he and his subjects love worst. Is sorry to perceive this intended journey likely to take no such effect as he expected. York, Michaelmas Day, "with the hand of him that doth think himself most unhappy of all men."

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed.

29 Sept.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 247.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 188.

867. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to RUSSELL and WRIOTHESLEY.

Perceives by the Council's letter received this day that he shall accompany Norfolk and Durham to the Borders, and there await the King of Scots' coming. Has neither apparel nor plate nor other things for such a purpose, and it will be nine weeks ere the King of Scots comes, so that he desires leave to repair to the King and return hither in post. York, Michaelmas Day.

Seeing that lord Asken is here every day served on silver, thinks that, for the King's honor, he, as master of his Horse and captain of his Pensioners, should be served with the same.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, etc., my lord Admiral and Mr. Wryslay, or to either of them. Sealed.

29 Sept.

R. O.

868. ATTAINTED LANDS.

Payments out of the attainted lands in the North for the year ended Mich. 34 Hen. VIII. for which the receiver seeks allowance.

A book of reprises similar to those of preceding years (*See* Vols. XIV., Part II. No. 239, and Vol. XVI., Nos. 96 and 1214).

R. O.

869. ATTAINTED LANDS.

A calendar for Tristram Teshe as receiver of the lands of Jervaux, Bridlington, Kyrksted, Darcy, Constable, Bygod, Hamerton, Wyvell, and Halam, in the counties of York and Lancaster, giving the names of the bailiffs, collectors, farmers, or the like, of all the manors and other lands (named), with the date at which they are to appear "before me at York," viz., the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, or 22nd of October. With regard to the manor of Kemerley, Lanc., the writer says, "I cannot tell how they shall have knowledge except I give them knowledge when I am at Whalley."

At the end.—"Mr. Receiver, I pray you cause Mr. Bulmer to have knowledge to be at the audit with his decree, and that in your letters; that every farmer which hath taken any lease of the King's Majesty since the lands came unto his Grace's hands may be brought in, for that the increase therein contained hath not truly been answered; and that every bailiff bring in his rental declaring every tenant's name that now he receiveth the rent of, for since the survey many be dead."

Large paper, pp. 11. Headed: "Kalendar. pro audit. metuendissimi Dni. Regis nunc Henrici Octavi," &c., anno xxxiiiºjº.

1542.

29 Sept. 870. COURT of GENERAL SURVEYORS.

Add. MS.
32,469.
B. M.

Valor of all Crown lands within the rule of the Court of General Surveyors, prepared from several valors passed before Sir Ric. Southwell, one of the General Surveyors, for the year ending Michaelmas, 34 Hen. VIII.

[A beautifully written book showing in columns, county by county, the names of the places, the nature of the property (manors, farms, rents or the like), and in some cases the tenants' names, the yearly value, and often the names of the auditors in whose circuits they lie. At the end is a list of the total values for each county.]

Latin. Volume in original binding, containing 174 large paper numbered folios, of which 9 are blank, and a title page with engrossed title, "Liber valorum particularium," &c.

29 Sept. 871. PETWORTH.

R. O.

Certificate that the King has been "answered of" the lands, late of John Aske, esq., in Sussex, now annexed to the honor of Petteworth for 1½ years from Lady Day, 32 Hen. VIII., to Mich., 34 Hen. VIII. Signed: Per me Walterum Wadelond, audit.

P. 1.

29 Sept. 872. The ABBEY OF TEWKESBURY.

R. O.

Receiver's accounts of the lands of Tewkesbury Abbey for the years ended Mich., 23, 33, and 34 Hen. VIII.

A bound book of 347 long pages.

29 Sept. 873. FRIARS' HOUSES IN IRELAND.

Lamb. MS.
602 p. 142.

Note of the sale of Friars' houses in Ireland, giving the purchasers and the amounts paid, the latest date being Michaelmas 34 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No. 175.

30 Sept. 874. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 39.

Meeting at Greenwich, 29 Sept. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

At Greenwich, 30 Sept. Present: all the above except Wingfield. Business:—John Browne, of Essex, having stayed, without occasion, a ship of war of Flanders; letters were sent to the bailiffs of Yarmouth to release it as the King took "in evil part" the said Browne's proceeding.

30 Sept. 875. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 259.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 190.

Enclose letters just received. The bringer reports that Norfolk's men out of Norfolk and Suffolk are arrived at Newcastle, Holy Island, and thereabouts, with all the provision made by Thos. Waters, Thos. Wodhouse, and Maltby for cheese, but not the ships of war or those that should bring the ordnance and artillery, beer, hoops and other coopers' things. Two brewhouses are ready, and a third will be shortly. Will, unless they fall to a peace, be at Newcastle on 11 Oct., and hasten to Berwick, where they intend not to tarry more than one day. Received their letter this day with a schedule purporting that there is a vault at Norham castle leading to the captain's chamber. I, the bp. of Durham, assure you there is no such, but have to-day written to the captain to look upon the matter. I, the duke of Norfolk, also assure you there is no such vault. York, 30 Sept., 4 p.m.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: æ xxxiiijs.

1542.

30 Sept. 876. JEHAN ANGO to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O.

Is commissioned to conclude a truce with Flanders as regards fisheries, and must intimate it to Mons. de Beures and the towns which it concerns. Prays him, therefore, to forward his packet by a herald or trumpet to Mons. de Beures. Dieppe, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: R. 2 Oct. 1542.

30 Sept. 877. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

On 16 Sept. came to the camp at Ottsande, which is "a nylande" 16 miles from Boda, where they lay for 6 days passing over the Danube. Gives an account of several small skirmishes with the Turks, both by land and water. Laid siege to Pest on the 29th. One of the "bassaes" of whom he wrote in his last from Vienna, of the 5th inst., is come to Boda, but with only 3,000 men. He is called Mette Beke. The other, called Peter Waren, is expected daily with 40,000 Turks, whom the lance-knights are very eager to meet. Hope to win the town of Pest in 10 days. The Camp before Pest, 30 Sept.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

878. [For the SCOTCH WAR?]

Add. MS.
32,647 f. 262.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 190 (2).

Estimate for coats, wages, and conduct money of 5,000 men, for one month, and for two.

Two copies, one endd.: "A rate for th'setting forth of v^m men to th'war."

879. CANFORD, DORS.

R. O.

"Interrogatories anenst John Carewe, gent., and Thomas Gay, farmer, of Canforde."

Concerning the farm that Gay holds of the late dissolved monastery of Bradstoke, and encroachments by Carewe on the King's common of Canforde and the common of a certain mead (? "of aserten mede").

P. 1. Endorsed with a memorandum concerning the drowning of Luke Hirling, bastard son of Nicholas Julyan, a Frenchman, at Poole, in Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.

30 Sept. 880. The KING'S PAYMENTS.

Stowe MS.
554.
B. M.

Account of receipts and payments of Sir Brian Tuke, from 1 May to 30 Sept., 34 Hen. VIII.

i. RECEIPTS:—

f. 4b.

Remaining in the hands of Sir Brian Tuke, Treasurer of the Chamber, on the last of April, 34 Hen. VIII., as appears in the account rendered before the General Surveyors, 17, 621*l.* 9*s.* 0¹/₁₆*d.*

f. 5.

May, 34 Hen. VIII. For wards: viz., from Dorothy Cokayn for wardship and marriage of Thos. s. and h. of Francis Cokayn, 50*l.*; Joan Smyth for wardship and marriage "Make William filii et heredis Will^mi," 32*l.*; Charles Jackson for Eliz. Bradford, 10*l.*; Steph. Brakenbury for Fras. Borne, 20*l.* For livery of lands: from Sir Edm. Knevette, 40*l.*; John Walgrave, 10*l.*; Sir Jas. Bulleyn, 30*l.* For debts: from John Parker, 103*s.*; Thos. Culpeper, 10*l.*; Thos. Aleyn and Robt. Hyette 30*l.* For goods and chattels of — Dampport, attainted, received from John Robertes by Robt. Robertes his brother, 60*s.* For issues of lands, viz.:—From Thos. Carter, collector of a moiety of the manors of Baldewyn and Brightwell, Oxon, parcel of the lands of Sir Adrian Fortescue, attainted, 20*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; Fras. Johnson, receiver general of lands, attainted, of St. John of Colchester, 12*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; John Grenefeld, particular receiver of

f. 5b.

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the manors of Pitworth, Stonehame, Yelhame, Devon, which belonged to Margaret countess of Sarum, attainted, 69*l.*; Joan Favell, receiver general of Barstabbell, Pryor Mawdeley, Devon, parcel of the lands, attainted, of Lord William Howarde, 55*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Rog. Amyce, receiver general of attainted lands of Glastonbury monastery, 707*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; John Conynsbye, receiver general of the Duchy of Lancaster, by John Plumpstede, 900*l.*; John Smyth, receiver general of the lordship of Haveringe at Bowr and other lands, parcel of the dote of the late Queen Jane, 40*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; Walter Teysdale *alias* Capper, farmer of Mayden Crofte, Herts, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For subsidy of the clergy, from Roger Amyce, receiver general of the lands of Glastonbury and Redynge, attainted, for divers pensionaries in these places for the first and second payments of the subsidy granted to the King in the year 32 Hen. VIII., 81*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Total receipts in May 34 Hen. VIII., 2,140*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

- f. 6*b.* June.—For wards: viz., from Sir Geo. Darcy for Thos. s. and h. of Thos. Mettam, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Lady Matilda Lane for Robt. s. and h. of Sir Ralph Lane, 40*l.*; Marg. Banastre for Margaret d. and h. of Wm. Wilfride, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Francis earl of Shrewsbury, for John lord Bray, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Hennage for Andrew Byllisbye, kinsman and heir of Andrew, 22*l.* For liveries of lands:
- f. 8. from Wm. Bellamy, 20*l.*; Stephen Adams, 6*l.*; (*continued at f. 8*) John Gascoyne, 100*l.*; Robt. Pakenhame, 21*l.*; John Wadehame, 10*l.*; Wm. Mannock, 20*l.*; Cuthb. Horseley for lands of Robt. lord Ogle, 20*l.*; John Rede, 10*l.*; Thos. Carewe, 20*l.*; Wm. Ingleby, 25*l.*; Fras. Salveyn, 10*l.*; Henry marquis of Dorset, 66*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; Ric. Fynes, 40*l.*; Hen. Portington, 25*l.* For debts:
- f. 8*b.* from Edw. Gore, 32*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; John Asshe, 4*l.*; Sir Ric. Walden in part payment of 120*l.* 2*s.*, for which John Rollesley and others are bound anew of the price of certain goods (some specified) of the said Richard as shown by an inventory taken 11 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII., by Thos. Leveles, 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and by Eliz. countess of Shrewsbury, 8*l.* 5*s.*; Thos. Pester, 4*l.*; Jas. Moryce, 300*l.*; Edw. Grevell, 50*l.* For farms from Robt. Aleyn, farmer of Hadleigh Ree, &c., 70*s.*; from George Shetelworth, sen. and jun., and John Baron, for the farm of a moiety of lands within Whalley manor, Lanc., and a house in Cleyton, Lanc., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For a fine from Ant. Smyth for lease of Kepwik farm, Yorks., 10*l.*
- f. 9*b.* For goods of Thos. Culpepper, attainted, from Robt. Gawyn, 102*s.* 4*d.* Issues of the office of butlerage of England, viz., from Sir Fras. Brian, chief butler, by Nic. Myenne, 47*l.* 10*s.* Issues of lands, viz.—From Robt. Gosnold, farmer of Burwasshe and Manwyk, Suss., 10*l.*; Lewis Fortescue of Vale Pitte, Devon, for reliefs of Asseridge, parcel of lands of Dertington manor, Devon, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Wm. Button, bailiff of the honor of Amptehill, Beds., 62*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; Ant. Fitzherbert, bailiff of Mylkeley manor, Herts., which belonged to Henry marquis of Exeter, 12*l.*; Geo. Hawe, farmer of Honneley, Warw., parcel of lands attainted of Jas. Fitzgerald, 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Robt. Tatton, receiver-general of a tenement in the city of Chester, 20*s.*; Thos. Rede, of Abingdon, Berks., executor of Kath. Audelette, executrix of John Audelette, for arrears of Wallingforde honor, 45*s.* 6*d.*; John Adams, receiver-general of Carewe manor, co. Pembroke, which belonged to Katharine countess of Bridwater (*sic*), attainted, 50*l.*; Oliver Frankeleyn, receiver-general of the lands which belonged to the countess of Sarum, 200*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; Sir John Williams, one of the chief collectors of a certain subsidy of the laity in the year 26 Hen. VIII., part of the first payment from the King's household, 32*l.*; Ric. Pole, chief collector of the same subsidy, part of the 2nd payment for Amondernas wapentake, Lanc., 16*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Ric. ap Thomas, chief collector in the city of Hereford, 39*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
- f. 10*b.* Total receipts in June, 1,557*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

- f. 7. July.—For livery of lands, of Edw. Skipwith, 8*l.* For debts: of Jas. Morice 100*l.*, Sir Miles Busshe 20*l.*, Hen. Webbe 4*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, Geo. Lasselles 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Joan Huse, widow, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Robt. Brokesbye 52*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, Jerome Morisyne

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880. The KING'S PAYMENTS—*cont.*

- f. 7b. 14l. 18s. 9½d., John Chaundeler 100s., John Halele 100s. Issues of the office of butlerage of England, viz., from Sir Fras. Brian, chief butler, by John Mynne, 35l. Issues of lands, viz.:—From John Coninsby, receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, by John Plompstede, 1,891l. 19s. 5¼d.; Hen. Coke, farmer of the marsh or fishery called "le Merches de le Sues" (*marshes of Lessness*), Kent, 6s. 8d.; John Wilshire, farmer of Effingham manor, Surr., 101s. 8a.; John Rither, receiver-general of lands attainted of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, 200l.; Ph. Paris, receiver-general of Wards' lands, 1,254l. (*Continued at f. 2.*) Ant. Rous for purchase of the manor of Donnyngton, Brondedishe, &c., 200l.
Total receipts in July, 3,839l. 9s. 11¼d.
- f. 2b. *August.*—For debts of Jasper Fesaunte 185l. 12s. 10½d., Robt. Suttell 6l. 13s. 4d., Ric. Reynoldes 100l., John Champeneys 33l. 6s. 8d.
Total receipts in August, 325l. 12s. 10½d.
- f. 3. *September.*—For debts of Sir Robt. Sheffield 133l. 6s. 8d., and Hugh Jones 24l. 8s. 3¼d. Total, 157l. 14s. 11¼d.
Total receipts from 30 April to 1 Oct., 8,020l. 17s. 4½d.

f. 11. ii. PAYMENTS:—

Payments made by Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the King's chamber and of the Court of General Surveyors, from 1 May, 34 Hen. VIII., "being the first day appointed by authority of Parliament for the erection of that court," to 1 Oct. following, viz.:—

- May, 34 Hen. VIII.*—Ordinary payments:—The King's offering on Seynt Philippe and Jacob's day 6s. 8d. Sunday [7th] at Westonhanger, the King's offering this Sunday 6s. 8d., the King's daily alms this week 37s. 11d. Sunday [14th] at Dartford, offering 6s. 8d., daily alms 37s. 11d., offering on Ascension Day [18th] 6s. 8d. Sunday [21st] at Westminster, offering and alms as before, Whitsunday [28th] at Hampton Court, offering 6s. 8d., at taking his rights 6s. 8d., daily alms 37s. 11d., heralds at arms for their largess 100s., the King's offering on Whitson Monday, Whitson Tuesday, and Whitson Wednesday 6s. 8d. each day. Wages of the Almain armourers at Greenwich for the month 28 April to 25 May, 28l. 16s. 9d.
- f. 11b. Month wages in May, viz.:—13 trumpeters at 16d. the day, 26l.; 2 trumpeters at 8d., 40s.; Philip Welder, luter, 66s. 8d.; Peter Welder, luter, 31s.; John Severnake, rebeck, 40s.; Thos. Evauns, rebeck, 20s. 8d.; Wm. Moore (More), harper, 31s.; Andrew Newman, the wait, 10s. 4d.; Hans Heighorne, viall, 33s. 4d.; Hans Hosennette (Hosenet), viall, 33s. 4d.; Mark Anthony, sagbut, 40s.; John Madyson, 31s.; John Poole (Pooll), yeoman, 10s. 4d.; Wm. Turnor and Ric. Skydmore, of the Toils, 32s.; John Bonntannis, tabret, 41s. 4d.; John Gambolde, 20s.; Paul Frelands, feather maker, 22s. 2d.; Luke Hornebaude, painter, 55s. 6d.; Thos. Walter, hunt, 10s. 4d.; children of the Chapel, board wages, 26s. 8d.; Gerard Brode, falconer, 30s.; Wm. Barker, falconer, 31s.; Ric. Ellys, falconer, 41s. 4d.; Chr. Wallyson, falconer, 20s. 8d.; John Shurwood, falconer, 20s. 8d.; Ric. Brandon, falconer, 31s.; Ric. Baker, board wages, 6s.; Thos. Farnall, falconer, 31s.; Ph. Clampe, falconer, 62s.; Ralph Aphowell, falconer, 31s.; Ric. Auberton (Awberton), falconer, 31s.; Elbert Hoilthuseum, falconer, "*nil* he is gone into his country"; Robt. Stonner, 15s. 6d.; Oliver Rygby, keeper, 20s. 8d.; Rol. Rampson, keeper, 20s. 8d.; Ric. Jonson (Johnson), keeper, 15s. 6d.; Ric. Barnes, keeper, 20s. 8d.; Geo. Stonerde, keeper, 20s. 8d.; Ric. Barnes, keeper of Laton Walke, 10s. 4d.; Wm. Pagette, Clerk of Signet, 41s. 4d.; Barthell and Hans, drumsldes, 33s. 4d.; Hans Garette, drumsldade, 41s. 4d.; John Pretrey (Petrey), fifer, 41s. 4d.; Nic. Andrewwe, sagbut, 41s. 4d.; Ant. Simon, sagbut, 41s. 4d.; John Whaton (Whatton), mole taker, 10s. 4d.;
- f. 12b.

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- Ric. Wyther, yeoman, 10s. 4*d.*; John Browne, yeoman, 10s. 4*d.*; Sampson Cleyton, yeoman, 10s. 4*d.*; Nic. Worsten, clockmaker, 20s. 8*d.*; Sebastian Lysney, clockmaker, 20s. 8*d.*; John Node (Noode), keeper, 20s. 8*d.*; Nic. Puvall, minstrel, 41s. 4*d.*; Anthony Mary, sagbut, 41s. 4*d.*; John Russell, crossbow maker, 10s. 4*d.*; the grooms of the Buckhounds for finding them meat, 22s. 2*d.*; Matth. de Johanna, caster of the iron bar, *nihil quia mortuus*; John Wyllatte, Thos. Jones, Robert Ap (Ax), and John Skreven, yeomen, 15s. 6*d.* each; Giles Chirchill, yeoman of the Crossbows, 20s. 8*d.*; John Auberye, groom of the Crossbows, 10s. 4*d.*; Nic. van Whittenburgh (Whitenborough), Peter Neve, Jas. Welder, Hen. van Emlen (*nihil quia mortuus*), Chr. Hane, Hen. van Sutfende, Alerdine Cleyson, Mich. Moseman, Lyoberd Stockeman, gunners, 15s. 6*d.* each; Nic. Wursten, clock keeper at Hampton Court, 10s. 4*d.*; Sir John Wulfe, priest, maker and deviser of the King's arbours and planter of the grafts, 20s. 8*d.*; Wm. Lee, yeoman, 15s. 6*d.*; Wm. Boras (Borros, Barras), yeoman, 15s. 6*d.*; John Fryes, taker of pheasants and partridges, 20s. 8*d.*; Alberto de Venicia, Phincenzo de Venicia, Alexandro da Millano, Joanna Maria de Cremona, Ambrosa de Millano, and Romano de Millano (*nihil quia mortuus*), vialls, 31s. each; Ric. Cissell, yeoman of the Robes, 31s.; Matthew van Satten and Courte van Hamell, gunners, "*nihil* they be gone into their country."

f. 13b.

- Payment by special warrant:—To Smyth, the messenger, 7 May 34 Hen. VIII., for riding in post with letters from Westonhanger to Hull, to Rogers, surveyor of the King's works there, and returning, 40s.; Francis Picher, courier, riding with letters, 8 May, from Westonhanger to the Privy Council at London, and from them with letters to Westonhanger, and with letters from Rochester to the Privy Council at London, 10 May, and returning with letters to Rochester, 40s.; Wm. Smyth, son to the aforesaid Smith, riding with letters dated Westonhanger, 8 May, to Hull, to Mighell Stonnoppe, touching the fortifications there, and returning, 40s.; Mr. Thos. Leigh, esq., 21 May, for charges of himself and Sir Robt. Bowes being sent to the Borders foranempst Scotland, 100*l.*; Thos. Jefferey, a clerk of the Privy Seal, 22 May, riding to the counties of Linc., York, Derb., Nottingham, and Rutland with instructions, privy seals, etc., "touching the loan, hire of horses, provision of caskets necessary for the same," 13*l.* 6s. 8*d.*; warrant dated 26 May 34 Hen. VIII. John Garette, one of the falconers extraordinary, upon warrant of 26 May, for wages at 12*d.* a day, which Elbert Hoylthuseun lately had, from 30 April to 1 June, and afterwards to be paid monthly 31s. Humph. Orme, of the Wardrobe of Beds, lying at Westonhanger with the King's stuff whilst his Grace lay at Dover, 5 days at 2s., bill signed by the lord Great Chamberlain, 10s. Ric. Bethell, of the Wardrobe of Beds, lying at Murtlake with the King's stuff, 3 days at 2s., bill signed by the lord Great Chamberlain, 6s. John Belson, Benette Kylligrewre, Robt. Hokekins, Gregory Revell, Ric. Maxen, and Thos. Butler, yeomen, grooms, and pages of the Chamber, riding by the King's command, bills signed by the Council, 44s. 4*d.* Mr. Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, on warrant dormant for 40s. by day, three months' in advance, 168*l.*; and post money 14*l.* Hen. Coldewell, goldsmith, upon the General Surveyors' letters "for the making and gravng in silver of a new privy seal for the King's Court of Survey," 7*l.* 5s. 8*d.* Sir Ralph Ellerker and Sir Robt. Bowes, on warrant dormant dated 19 May a^o 34^o, for money disbursed by them "about of the King's affairs in the marches anempst Scotland," 19*l.* Ant. Aucher, paymaster of works at Dover, warrant dated 29 May a^o 34^o for wages and necessities, full payment, 978*l.* 16s. 8*d.* Total payments in May, 1,481*l.* 14s. 11*d.*

f. 14b.

f. 19.

f. 19b.

June.—Ordinary payments:—Sundays [4th and 11th] at Hampton Court, [18th] at More, and [25th] at Hampton Court, offerings and daily alms as in May, offerings of 6s. 8*d.* on Corpus Christi Day; like offerings at taking his rights on Corpus Christi Day and on 12 (*sic*) Jan. a^o 33^o, at Westm., at the mass of the Holy Ghost at the beginning of the Parliament. The fraternity of St. Dunston's in the

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880. The KING'S PAYMENTS—cont.

ff. 17, 15.

West for the year ended at St. Peter's Day, 40s. The grooms of the Hall and Woodyard as hath been accustomed at the feast of Midsummer, 10s. John Pyers for hire of a house in London for the standing of great standards with the rich coats of the Guard for the quarter ended at Midsummer, 8s. 8d.

Month wages in June:—As in May. Hans Heighorn has "*nihil quia mortuus*," and Hoylthuseun, Johanna, Van Emlen, Van Satten, and Van Hamell are omitted. John Garett, faconer, is a new name, and there is a final entry of John Whatton, mole taker, for his livery coat due at Midsummer, 20s.

f. 15b.

Quarter wages for Midsummer:—Sir Edm. Walsinghame, lieutenant of the Tower, 25*l*.; "for finding of poor prisoners," 25*l*.; for wages of the yeomen of the Tower, 36*l*. 10s. 8d.; Sir Wm. Penyson, fee, 10*l*.; Percyvall Harte, fee, 100s.;

f. 16.

Ant. Chaboo, surgeon, 10*l*.; Nic. Crasyer, astronomer, 100s.; Dr. Buttes, physician, 25*l*.; Dr. Bentley, physician, 10*l*.; Pero, the French cook, 66s. 8d.; John Bedill, of the Jewel House, 33s. 4d.; John Barwyke, of the Leash, 10s.; Fras. de Rege, a rider, 100s.; Matth. de Mantua, studman, 4*l*. 11s. 3d., and his servant, 60s. 10d.; Beatrice ap Rice, 16s. 8d.; Hen. Selle, hunt, 45s. 6d.; old Mrs. Knevette's annuity, 22*l*. 8s. 4d.; Ant. Lowe, yeoman, 22s. 10d.; Eleanor Hutton, 33s. 4d.; Ric. Baudwyn, priest, 45s. 8d.; John Evans, falconer, 50s.; Hugh Harres, falconer, 50s.; Edm. Modye, footman, 15s. 2d.; Wm. Armurer, footman, 10s.; Balthasar de Bulla, milliner, 6*l*. 20d.; Hugh Pygotte, cook, 30s. 5d.; Wm. Lowes (Lewes), instrument maker, 50s.; John Heywood, player on the virginals, 50s.; John Lovell, gardener, 15s. 2d.; Nic. Cerck, keeper of Hatfeld, 30s. 5d.; Croughton, hosier, 35s.; Thos. Moreton, 25s.; Fras. Blake, 45s. 6d.; John

f. 16b.

Everingham, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; John Jonson, messenger, 25s.; John de Mayne, graver, 100s.; Wm. Hamonde, of the Leash, 20s.; Thos. Wodall, sewer, 30s. 5d.; Chr. Hawte, falconer, 33s. 4d.; Thos. Welden, keeper of Windsor butts, 15s. 2d.; John Jenyns, of the Pastry, 30s. 5d.; Hen. Romayns, locksmith, 13s. 4d.; John Fitzwater, clock keeper, 13s. 4d.; Thos. Vycary, surgeon, 100s.; Wm. Philippe, a writer, 50s.; Thos. Cowper, falconer, 4*l*. 11s. 3d.; Sir Brian Tuke and his clerk, 30*l*.; Geo. Noode, sergeant of hunts, 114s.; Geo. Grenefeld, sergeant of hunts, 114s.; Wm. Howell, hunt, 33s. 4d.; John Bourne, hunt, 33s. 4d.; Jas. Maperley, hunt, 45s. 6d.; Humph. Raynesford, hunt, 25s.; Ralph Modye, hunt, 33s. 4d.; Nic. Purfrey, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; Geo. Sutton, late gentleman usher, 50s.; John Cockes, footman, 10s.; John Myston, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; Robt. Hobbes, keeper of Moore Wardrobe, 45s. 6d.; Thos. Spynke, 15s. 2d.; Eliz. Darrell, 50s.; Geo. Doddsworth, keeper, 45s. 6d.; Wm. Harbarte, 11*l*. 13s. 4d.; Thos. Wolwarde, armourer, 30s. 5d.; Ellis Carmyllion, myllyner, 33s. 4d.; Barth. Penne and Ant. Torte, painters, 12*l*. 10s.; John Lewes, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; John Amadas, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Wm. Longe, arrowhead maker, 30s. 5d.; Wm. Philippe, board wages, 30s. 5d.; Geoff. Brumfeld, buckler maker, 15s. 2d.; Sir Thos. Palmer, "*nihil quia Decembr. anno xxxiiijcio*"; Ric. Bolton, of the Leash, 10s.; Massy Vyliard, 100s.; Sir Wm. Wyndesore, 100s.; John Pitchar, of Tottenham, 20s.; Ric. Atzile, 100s.; John Vaughan, sewer, 57s.; Thomas Deacon, porter with my lady Mary, 60s. 10d.; Giles Iverson, 30s. 5d.; Gilb. Thomas, gunner, 33s. 4d.; Wm. Orwell, messenger, 30s. 5d.; Thos. Carewe, sewer, 100s.; Wm. Towley, 45s. 6d.; Simon

f. 18.

Burton, 50s.; Steph. Vaughan, 100s.; Walter Doddsworth, 33s. 4d.; Chr. Mounte, 100s.; John Curson, groom of the Chamber, 30s. 5d.; Wm. Uxley, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; John Reynoldes, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; Wm. Blakeney, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; Robt. Hinstock, George Birche, and Ric. Parowe, players, 33s. 4d.; Sir Wm. Pounder, knight, 100s.; John Yeldeley, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Ph. Chutte, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; George Mountoye, yeoman, 60s. 10d.; Thos. Smyth, page of the Chamber, 50s.; Edw. David, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Ric. Santlowe, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Ric. Fisser, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; John Turner, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Thos. Walton, yeoman, 45s. 6d.; Wm. Wiles, yeoman, 30s. 5d.; Sir Ric. Longe, master of the Buckhounds, 8*l*. 6s.

f. 18b.

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- 8*d.*; Dr. Mighell de la So, physician, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John de Soda, poticary, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Walter Goodsonne, hunt, 33*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Ric. Longe, master of the Hawks, 10*l.*; Ric. Keis, yeoman, 45*s.* 6*d.*; John Care, paymaster of Hunsdon, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Hans Holbyn, painter, 7*l.* 10*s.*; John Younge, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Nic. Alcock, surgeon, 50*s.*; Marques Erle, 30*s.* 5*d.*; John Aylyffe, surgeon, 100*s.*; John Wulfe, armourer, 45*s.* 6*d.*; Wm. Armorer, yeoman of the Henchmen, 35*s.*; Wm. Beton, organ maker, 100*s.*; Thos. Davye, yeoman, 10*s.*; Thos. Doddesworthe, hunt, 33*s.* 4*d.*; Laur. Coke, yeoman, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Edm. Hodgeson, 45*s.* 6*d.*; John Sydenhame, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Alex. Penyx, 45*s.* 6*d.*; Gatterus de Leuns, 116*s.* 8*d.*; John Curwyn, falconer, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Ralph Stannowe, schoolmaster of the Henchmen, 100*s.*; Jerome Benall, graver of the precious stones, 55*l.* 7½*d.*; Thos. Paston, annuity, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Thos. Bill, physician, 50*s.*; Dr. Huick, physician, 50*s.*; John Glover, yeoman, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Nic. Bacon, 50*s.*; Robt. Grene, footman, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Nic. de Modeno, "*nihil quia mense Decembr. aº xxxiiijº*"; Hen. Webbe, 100*s.*; Fras. Sydney, 100*s.*; Thos. Guilhame, 15*s.* 2*d.*; Geo. Ramzewe, 10*l.*; Eliz. lady Kildare, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thos. Alsoppe, gentleman poticary, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Ric. Vaucer, 30*s.* 5*d.*; Dirick Jonson, stonecutter, *nihil quia mortuus*; John Emmyngeway, yeoman poticary, and for his livery, 55*s.* 7½*d.*; Segewalte Fredrick, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Fras. Benall, graver of precious stones, 55*s.* 7½*d.*; Chr. Duk, groom of the Buckhounds, 33*s.* 4*d.*; Edw. Grame, a rider, 66*s.* 8*d.*; Justice Grame, a rider, 66*s.* 8*d.*; Gerard Holthroppe, 6*l.* 5*s.*; Florence Diaceto, 17*l.* 10*s.*; Thos. Speryn and John Sperin, keepers of the King's "beres" (bears), 57*s.* 0½*d.*; Ric. Darington, for keeping of the King's mastives and for his servant under him, 106*s.* 5½*d.*; Robt. Draper and John Halele, of the Jewel House, 33*s.* 4*d.* each; John Kirby, of the Jewel House, 26*s.* 8*d.*; John Parker, of the Stable, 66*s.* 8*d.*; Robt. Dacres, 25*l.*; Jasper Donyaby, 6*l.* 5*s.*; Geo. Aldewyn, of the Leash, 10*s.*; Thos. Paston, for keeping of the long gallery at Greenwich, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Hierome Trevix (Trevixi) Bollonia, 25*l.*; Wm. Hodgeson, crow keeper, 15*s.* 2*d.*; Philippe Lufkyn, widow, 50*s.*; John Heydon, a page of the Chamber, 60*s.* 10*d.*; Sir John Gage, for his half-year's annuity, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the earl of Rutland's fee for his half-year, 50*l.*

- Payments by special warrant:—Wages of the Almain armourers at Greenwich for the month 26 May to 17 June, 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The bp. of Westminster, advance of diets at 53*s.* 4*d.*, sent into the parts beyond the sea, diets "to begin the last day of this instant month of June," warrant dated 30 June aº 34º, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- f. 21b. Johannes Luderius, chancellor of Lubyke, 13 June, reward, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Nic. Burdeck, clerk, Scottishman, reward, 13 June, 10*l.*; Ric. Broke, servant to Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, 14 June, for conveying letters to his master, 10*l.*; warrant dated 18 June. Nic. de Plee, courier, charges in his late journey with the King's letters to Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, and return, over and above post money delivered at his going, "finding the said William Pagette further than it was thought he should have done," 46*s.* 8*d.*; Thos. Palmer, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, for "himself, Jeronimo de Bologia, their servants and horses, from the town of Guisnes to Founteign de Belle caue (*sic for caue*), in France, and their return, 12*l.*; Edw. Haliwell, servant to the King's "said ambassador," for conveying the King's letters to his master, 2 June, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; warrant dated 4 June. Simonde Fitz Richardes and Robt. Pyrry, yeoman of the Guard, going to London for the rich coats of the Guard against Whitsontide, 4 days, and for two carts for carriage of the coats from London to Kingston-upon-Thames and back to London, upon the Fythchamberleyne's bill, 14*s.* 8*d.* Robt. King, John Nasshe, Robt. Smith, Hopkins, Adam Gaskyn, Ric. Clerke, and Edw. Arundell, grooms and messengers of the Chamber, riding by command of the King and Council, bills signed by the Council, 11*l.* 7*s.* John Halyle, of the Jewel House, board wages, being absent from Court attending daily in the Jewel House at the Tower of London, "for reckoning, surveying,
- f. 22.

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- and ordering of the plate there charged and discharged, and of the plate there remaining." from 6 Jan. a^o 33^o to 6 April following, and from 24 April a^o 34^o to 1 July following, in all 155 days, at 8*d.*, bill signed by the
- f. 22*b.* master of the Jewel House, and John Halile, 103*s.* 4*d.* Robt. Draper and John Kerkbye, of the Jewel House, board wages, absent from Court at the Tower for reckoning, &c., of the plate there from 7 Jan. to 6 April a^o 33^o; and from 24 April to 27 May a^o 34^o, and from 9 June to 1 July a^o 34^o, in all 142 days at 8*d.*, bill subscribed by the said Draper and Kyrkebye, 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Sir Wm. Pounder, prest for a half a year's wages beforehand to Christmas next, 10*l.* To ten of the King's footmen, warrant dated 16 June, a^o 34^o, for their apparel for the half year ended Lady Day last, each to be paid 20*l.* a year half-yearly, 200*l.*
- f. 23. Jasper Doniaby, w. 9 June a^o 34^o, for two quarters' fee to Christmas next, 12*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Florencius Diaceto, in prest for one half-year's wages ending at Christmas next, 35*l.* John Colson, w. 20 April a^o 33^o, for 4*l.* a year "for pricking of the King's books of his Royal Chapel," for the half-year ended at Midsummer, 40*s.* Margaret Moreton, w. 4 June a^o 34^o, for 10*l.* yearly, for the quarter ended at Midsummer, 50*s.* The yeomen of the Guard, at 6*d.* a day, for the quarter ended at Midsummer, 11*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; those at 4*d.*, 266*l.* 16*s.* Jas. Nedeheame, on warrant dormant for 100*l.* a month for repairs of sundry castles and manors, for the months of May and June, 200*l.* Sir Edm. Walsinghame, lieutenant of the Tower, upon warrant dormant for the diets of Edward Courteney and Hen. Pole, for two months, at 4*l.* a month each, from 30 March a^o 33^o to 24 May a^o 34^o, 16*l.* Wm. Harvy, *alias* Hampnes, pursuivant at arms, being in France, attending on Mr. Wm. Pagette, ambassador there, upon warrant dormant for 2*s.* a day, for 3 months from 19 March a^o 33^o to 20 June a^o 34^o, 8*l.* 8*s.* Roger Smith, the King's scholar, upon warrant dormant for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, advance for the year to be ended at Midsummer, 1543. The Commissioners in the Marches of Wales, upon warrant dormant for 218*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* quarterly "for their diets and foreign expenses," for the quarter ended at Midsummer, 218*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* Mr. Wymonde Carewe, receiver to lady Anne Cleves upon warrant dormant for wages of her officers and gentlemen, for the quarter ending at Midsummer, 221*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, upon a reckoning of his post money, 31*l.* 5*s.* The earl of Anguise, upon warrant dormant for 1,000*l.* a year, part payment of 500*l.* for the half-year ending 1 Sept. next, 200*l.* Eliz. Peche, widow, by virtue of a decree of the General Surveyors, dated 22 June a^o 34^o, 20*l.* Henry Coldell, goldsmith, "for mending of the graving of the privy seal of the Court of General Surveyors, by the commandment of Sir John Dauncey, knight, by mouth," 10*s.* Total payments in June, 2,900*l.* 6*s.* 1½½*d.*
- f. 24*b.*
- f. 25. *July*.—Ordinary payments:—Sundays [2nd and 9th] at Hampton Court, [16th] at Oeking, [23rd] at Guldeford, [30th] at Windesore, offerings and daily alms as before, and also offerings on Mary Magdalene Day and St. James' Day. Wages of the Almain armourers at Greenwich for the month 18 June to 15 July, 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
- ff. 25*b.*, 26, 26*b.* Month wages in July:—As in June, except that the vials, Alberto de Venicia, &c., are not mentioned.
- f. 27. Payments by special warrant:—The earl of Desmonde, 6 July, reward, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Okarrell of Ireland, the same day, reward, 20*l.*; Wm. Welshe, the same day, reward, 20*l.*; warrant dated 6 July a^o 34^o. John Lee, servant to the bp. of Carlisle, 26 June, for his journey with letters to the said bp. and other commissioners on the Borders and return with letters from them, 4*l.*; Hammes pursuivant, 26 June, riding with the King's letters to Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ric. Candisshe, hire of a ship and mariners "for the transportation of the Emperor's ambassador lately repairing into Flanders and returning again with the said ambassador," 12*l.* 11*d.*; warrant 3 July. Pyro Guye,
- f. 27*b.*

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- wages at 12*d.* a day from Michaelmas last to 1 Aug. next, and so afterwards to be paid monthly, warrant 8 July, 15*l.* 4*s.* John Swetinge, wax chandler of London, "for wax and other stuff employed at the burial of the late lord Lysle," 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, as appears by particular bills subscribed by Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower; John Barhame, 8 July, conveying letters from the Council at Calais and returning thither again, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Petit John, 15 July, reward, 25*s.*; Ric. Broke, servant to Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, riding with letters to his master, 15 July, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; warrant dated 18 July. Robt. Smyth, Robt. Griffith, Robt. Gibbes, Wm. Holmes, Ric. Clerke, Walter Comye, and Wm. Polexhill, yeomen, grooms and messengers of the Chamber, riding by command of the King and Council, bills signed by the Council, 11*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* John Reede, keeper of the standing wardrobe at Westminster, for himself and 4 other men making ready at Westminster against the King's coming thither, 2 days, upon the Vice-Chamberlain's bill, 10*s.* John Carter, master of the King's barge, "for mending of the King's barge, called the *Lyon*, and changing of certain boards in the said barge, new flooring of the same," for stuff and workmanship, upon the lord Great Chamberlain's bill, 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Robt. Pery and Simon Fitzrichardes, for two carts carrying the rich coats of the Guard from London to Kingston upon Teme, 10 miles, and back to London, and their own charges for four days, upon the "Fitchchamberlein's" bill, 14*s.* 8*d.* Edmond Duff Kineslagh, of Ireland, reward, 16 July, 10*l.*; Ant. Antony, clerk of the Ordnance, 19 July, for putting the ordnance at Callis in order, 20*l.*; Mons. de Laulespine (*sic*), 24 July, "who lately repaired to the King's Highness from the French King," reward, 50*l.*; Roland Litton, servant to Wm. Paget, ambassador in France, 24 July, riding with letters to his master, 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Thos. Jefferey, a clerk of the Privy Seal, 25 July, "for conveyance of money" to Kingston upon Hull for fortifications there, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; warrant dated 28 July. Sir John Russell, Lord Russell, "by virtue of a declaration signed with the hands of Sir John Dauncey, knight, Will'm Stampeford and John Myne, for the surplusage," 26*l.* 5*s.* Sir Thos. Wiat, upon warrant of the General Surveyors, dated 26 June, 40*l.* Walter Butler, the King's servant, warrant 2 July, "for his diet and expenses after the rate of 10*s.* by day," 130*l.* 10*s.* ——— (*blank*) Laurence, Robt. Care, Peter Johnson, Wm. Fare, and Englebright van Cokesburye, late footmen, on warrant dormant of 20 July a^o 34^o, to each "in lieu of their apparel," 15*l.*, 75*l.* Mr. Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, on warrant dormant, post money, 14*l.* Sir Edm. Walsynghame, lieutenant of the Tower, on warrant dormant for diets of Henry (*sic*) Courteney and Henry Poole, at 4*l.* the month, for two months ended 19 July a^o 34^o, 16*l.* Jas. Nedehome, on warrant of 20 July a^o 34^o, "for the making of brick walls, wharfes, pales, and other necessaries within the King's town of Dertford," full payment, 250*l.* The earl of Rutland, captain of Nottingham castle, "cont. the payment of one petty captain at 4*s.* a day, and 3 souldiers after the rate of 8*d.* by day for three months' wages, fmit. xxx. die Julii," 25*l.* 4*s.* Robt. Lorde, paymaster of works at Hampton Court, on warrant of 30 June a^o 34^o, for "to be employed about the said manor of Hamptoncourt," 2,561*l.* The lord Matriviers, deputy of Calais, on warrant dated 24 July a^o 34^o, "for conduct, coats, transporting of certain soldiers, and their wages," full payment, 650*l.* 10*s.*
- Total payments in July, 4,314*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
- f. 30. August.—Ordinary payments:—Sundays [6th] at Windsor, [13th] at Sonyngeshill, [20th] at Hampton Court, [27th] at Westminster, offerings and daily alms as usual, and also offerings on Lady Day and St. Bartholomew's Day. Wages of Almain armourers at Greenwich for the month 16 July to 12 Aug., 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
- ff. 30b,
31, 31b. Month wages in August:—As in July. Sampson Cleyton is omitted. Pyro Guie, minstrel, is a new name,

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- f. 32. Payments by special warrant:—Wm. Temple, the King's fletcher, on warrant of 14 July a^o 34^o, for 101 sheaves of arrows, with cases and girdles thereunto belonging, at 5s. 4d., for the use of the Guard, 26l. 18s. 8d. Geoff. Thomas, servant to the lord Matrevers, deputy of Calais, 10 Aug., for riding with letters to Sir John Walloppe, captain of Guisnes, 45s.; Hugh James, riding in diligence to the lord Great Chamberlain with letters to be sent to the sheriffs of Essex and Suffolk, directed to sundry gentlemen of the same for levying of men, 30s.; Thos. Jefferey, a clerk of the Privy Seal, charges in conveying 5,000l. to Kingston-upon-Hull, to Mich. Stanhoppe, lieutenant, besides 13l. 6s. 8d. delivered in prest, 14l. 16s. 8d.; Robt. Grimhill, messenger of the Chamber, 13 Aug., riding to Sir John Walloppe, and returning, 60s.; Edmond Duff Kineslagh, of Ireland, 14 Aug., reward, 66s. 8d.; warrant dated 22 Aug. John Whatton, mole taker, on warrant of 1 Aug., for wages, at 4d. a day, which John Whatton, dec., had from 12 July to 1 Sept., and so after to be paid monthly, and 20s. for his linen coat yearly, 16s. 8d. Two servants of Sir Thos. Wharton, warden of the West Marches, 22 Aug., conveying letters to their master, 40s.; the earl of Southampton, lord Privy Seal, to be "employed in reward by the King's appointment," 6l.; Thos. Petit, 26 Aug., riding to Barwike about the King's affairs, 4l.; Rossye harrold of Scotland, 28 Aug., reward, returning to Scotland, 7l. 10s.; Somerset herald at arms, 31 Aug., riding in company of a herald of Scotland to the Borders and returning, 13l. 6s. 8d.; warrant dated 31 Aug. Wm. Rainesford, gentleman usher of the Chamber, for repairs done, by command of the Council, at Chobhame, against the King's coming thither, 15 Aug., on the Vice-Chamberlain's bill, 4s. 4d. Two servants of Sir John Walloppe, captain of Guisnes castle, 2 Aug., "for their charges and expenses, with the hire of horses in bringing hither the bodies of Bernerde Grete and his wife apart," 100s.; Ric. Dakins, servant to the bp. of Landaffe, president of the Council in the North, 5 Aug., for conveyance of letters and 100 mks., in company of a servant of Sir Thos. Wharton's, to the said bp. to be sent to the said Sir Thomas, 40s.; Sir Thos. Wharton, "by wey of the Kinges reward, and to be employed about especialles," 5 Aug., 100 mks.; Nicholas de Plee, one of the King's couriers, 5 Aug., conveying letters to Sir John Walloppe, and returning, 60s.; Robt. Smith, messenger, 7 Aug., riding with letters to the wardens of the Borders, and returning, 6l. 13s. 4d.; Thos. Butler, a groom of the Chamber, 7 Aug., for conveyance of letters to Hull, to Mich. Stanhope, and returning, 40s.; warrant dated 7 Aug. John Harris, Nic. Sandall, Thos. Asteley, Simon Wallis, Wm. Polexhill, John Hopkins, Ric. Clerke, Edw. Arundell, Adam Gaskin, Wm. Bellingham, Robt. Smith, Geoff. Johns, and John Belson, yeomen, grooms and messengers of the Chamber, riding by command of the King and Council, bills signed by the Council, 26l. 2s. 4d. The earl of Anguishe, on warrant dormant for 1,000l. a year, in full payment of 500l. for the half-year ending 1 Sept. next, besides 200l. paid in June, 300l. Wm. Pagatte, ambassador in France, post money, 53l. 10s. The Earl of Rutland, captain of Nottingham castle, on warrant for a petty captain at 4s. and three soldiers at 8d. a day, for three months ending 22 Oct. a^o 34^o, 25l. 4s. Jas. Nedeham, on warrant dormant for 100l. monthly for repair of manors and castles, for two months, ending 31 Aug., 200l. Wm. Pagatte, ambassador in France, on warrant dormant for diets of 40s., for three months, ending 14 Nov., a^o 34^o, 168l. Jas. Nedeham, on warrant signed by Sir John Dauncey and others of the new Court of Survey, part payment for building the new office of the new Court of Survey, 100l. Total payments in August, 1200l. 5s. 1d.
- f. 33.
- f. 33b.
- f. 34.
- f. 34b. *September.*—Ordinary payments:—Sundays [3rd and 10th] at Westminster, [17th] at Pyrgo [24th] at Greenwich, offerings and daily alms as before; also offerings on Our Lady Day, Hoiv Rood Day, St. Matthew's Day, and Michaelmas Day. To John Piers, for hire of a house in London for the great standards and

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rich coats of the Guard, for the quarter ended at Mich. a^o 34^o, 8s. 8d. Almain armourers at Greenwich for the months 13 Aug. to 9 Sept. and 10 Sept. to 7 Oct., 28l. 16s. 9d. each month.

f. 35. Month wages in September. As in August, with final entry of 22s. 6d. to John Fries, taker of pheasants and partridges, for his livery coat for one year "due at Michaelmas last past." Hans Garette has *nihil quia mortuus*.

f. 36b. Quarter wages at Michaelmas.—As at Midsummer. Dirick Jonson is omitted, and also the half-year's fees of Sir John Gage and the earl of Rutland. A new entry is Margaret Moreton, gentlewoman, 50s. Sir Thos. Palmer has *nihil quia mens. Decembr. a^o 33^o*, and Sir Wm. Pounder and Florens Diaceto each *nihil quia mens. Junii a^o 34^o*.

f. 39b. Half-year's wages for Michaelmas:—To the yeomen of the Tower for firewood, 26s. 8d.; Sir Fras. Brian, 33l. 6s. 8d.; lady Anne Grey, 6l. 13s. 4d.; Robt. Seymer, 100s.; Dr. Leighton, clerk of the Closet, 15l.; Bastard Faulconbridge, 10l.; Wm. Moraunte, 100s.; Sir John Gifforde, 100s.; John Mynne, the surveyor-general's clerk, *nihil quia aliter promotus*; John Ridley, groom of the King's bows, 20s.; Nic. Fitton, 10l.; Robt. Forthe, 6l. 13s. 4d.; John Hynde, one of the General Surveyors, *nihil quia solutus in officio Magistri Wardorum*; John Wyly, rat taker, 60s. 10d.; Sir John lorde Russell, 11l. 13s. 4d.; Edward (*sic*) Peckehame, cofferer, 10l. 10s.; Sir Ant. Kyngeston, serjeant of the Hawks, 18l. 5s.; Robt. Reynold and Thos. Glynne, Welsh minstrels, 66s. 8d.; Barnard de Mela, 35l.; Ric. Candisshe, 100s.; Mich. Mercator, 11l. 5s.; Ric. Warde, 60s. 10d.; lord George baron of Heydock, 70l.; James Acore, Ric. Darrington, Ric. Tredre, John Coke, John Rychebell, Ric. Clerke, Chr. Botho, John ap Richardes, Fras. Broughton, footmen, 20l. each; Hen. Williams, 20l.; John Osborne, comptroller of the King's ships, 16l. 13s. 4d.

f. 40b. Payments by special warrants:—To Andrew Dyer, 2 Sept., riding to Wm. Pagette, ambassador in France, 17l. 10s.; John Richardson, servant to Sir Thos. Wharton, warden of the West Marches, 3 Sept., riding with letters to his master, 20s.; Robt. St. Leygor, 3 Sept., for conveyance of treasure into Ireland, as well for hire of men, horses, and other necessities to the sea side as for a ship, 80l.; Robt. Cranwell, 4 Sept., for the charges of himself and Ric. Bullen to Fawmouth, furnishing a ship to transport him to Spain, riding to the Emperor's Court to the King's ambassador, and returning in post, with the charges of them which shall attend with the ship to bring him back, 80l.; Edm. Duff Kinslagh, of Ireland, reward, 5 Sept., 20l.; warrant dated 5 Sept. Mr. James Leirmonth, ambassador of Scotland, 8 Sept., 100l.; Morgan Wolfe, the King's goldsmith, "for a bowl of silver and gilt with a cover to put the said 100l. in," weighing 42½ oz., at 5s. 2d., 10l. 17s. 7d.; warrant dated 8 Sept. John Arden, servant to Sir John Walloppe, captain of Guisnes, riding with letters to his master, 9 Sept., 20s.; a poor man of Alborough, 10 Sept., reward, 20s.; Theoball Othole, son to Tirlogh Othole, dec., 10 Sept., reward, 10l.; Thos. Knight, a clerk of the Signet, 10 Sept., riding about the King's affairs, 66s. 8d.; Adam Gaskyn, messenger of the Chamber, riding in post with letters to the duke of Norfolk, lieutenant-general in the North parts, and returning 66s. 8d.; John Freman, 16 Sept., "for his charges in hiring of horses, carts, and other necessities for the sure conveyance of certain things of importance by him sent to the duke of Suffolk," 13l. 6s. 8d.; "an harold of Scotland, called Snowden," 17 Sept., reward, 10l.; warrant dated 18 Sept. Mark Anthony, Nic. Andrew, Ant. Symon, Ant. Mary, Guilhame de Trosshis, Guill'm du Vait, Peti John, Nic. Puvall, John Petraye, Hans Garet, and John Bonntaunce, the King's minstrels, reward, warrant dated 31 Aug., 40l. George Thomson, "for the half freight of two ships, hire of lighters, and prest of men and mariners," 51l. 13d.; the same "for the double manning of three ships now sent to the seas," 50l. 3s. 4d.; Robt. Cople, one of the King's trumpeters, appointed to attend the duke of Suffolk to the Borders anempst Scotland, post money, 40s., and one

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- month's wages to begin at his arrival with the duke, at 18*d.* a day, 42*s.*; James Sutton, one of the clerks of the Green Cloth, "charges in lying in London about the despatch of certain provisions," by command of the Council, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Wm. Hunnyng, besides money received of Edw. Shelley, 4*s.* 5*d.*; warrant dated 27 Sept. Thos. Browne, 19 Sept., for bringing letters from John Lare (*sic*), vice-admiral on the seas, and returning, 20*s.*; Roland Lytton, servant to Wm. Paget, ambassador in France, 21 Sept., riding with letters to his master, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Calyce purcivant at arms, 24 Sept., riding with letters to the Deputy in Calis, 20*s.*; warrant dated 24 Sept. John Rowlande, page of the Robes, attending upon the said robes at Windsor, the King being at Sonnynghall, 7 days at 6*d.*, on the Vice-Chamberlain's bill, 3*s.* 6*d.* Sir Ric. Longe, master of the Buckhounds, money laid out "for reparation of the cart to carry the hounds in and carriage of the hounds from place to place, and for rewards given to keepers of forests, chaces, and parks whereas he hunted with the said hounds in the King's last progress," on his own bill, 58*s.* 10*d.* Robt. Smyth, Simon Walles, John Hopkins, Wm. Smyth, Edw. Hopton, Robt. Capon, Ralph Holford, Ric. Maxen, Ro^{ut}. Grimhill, John Taylor, Wm. Mylner, Adam Gaskyn, Gregory Revell, and John Apulbye, yeomen, groomers and messengers of the Chamber, riding by command of the King and Council, bills signed by the Council, 30*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Jasperine Gosson, Italian, warrant dated 29 June a^o 34^o, for 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, quarterly, "for one quarter fully run at this present Michaelmas," 116*s.* 8*d.* John Osborne, comptroller of the King's ships, on *liberate* dormant, "for 16 days due to him," from 9 to 24 Dec. a^o 33^o, at 22*d.* the day, 29*s.* John Rotz, Frenchman, warrant dated 28 Sept., for payment of an annuity of 40*l.*, for the half-year fully run at this Michaelmas, 20*l.* John Mynne, master of the King's wood sales, warrant dated ——— (*blank*), for 50*l.* a year, for the half-year ended Michaelmas, 25*l.* Wm. Staumford, attorney of the court of Survey, warrant dated ——— (*blank*), for 40*l.* a year, for the half-year ended Michaelmas, 20*l.* Laur. Lye, Nic. Jacob, and Robt. Case, footmen, warrant 18 Oct. a^o 34^o, for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year each, for the half-year ended Michaelmas, 20*l.* Ric. Candishe, advance of a whole year's wages to Mich. 1543, 10*l.* Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, on letters patent for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, for the half-year ended Michaelmas, "in recompense of the office he had of the French secretaryship," 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The yeomen of the Guard at 6*d.* a day for the quarter ending Michaelmas, 112*l.* 12*s.*; those at 4*d.* a day, 263*l.* 7*s.* Mr. Edmond Harvell, the King's agent in Venice, on warrant dormant for 20*s.* a day, advance of diets to 30 Nov. a^o 34^o, 100*l.* Ralph Clesbye, captain of the fortress of Holy Elande, warrant dated 16 Sept., riding in post with 2 servants, and for wages of 12 men, and their conduct, coats and passage, 24*l.* 13*s.* Mr. Wm. Pagette, on warrant dormant, post money, 20*l.* Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, on warrant dormant for diets of Edw. Courtenay and Henry Pole for two months at 4*l.* the month each, for 2 months to 13 Sept. a^o 34^o, 16*l.* Jas. Nedeham, on warrant signed by Sir John Dauncy and others of the new Court of Survey, part payment for "making of the King's new office of Survey," 100*l.* (*the date 27 Sept. in margin*). For "wages of posts ordinary laid out for conveyance of the King's letters and passages of the same by the sea, with charges of messengers sent to divers places with the letters, and wages of the Master of the Posts, and other charges for conveyance of letters accounted and reckoned in the post book and not as any parcel of letters despatched at the Court by the King's council," from 30 April to 1 Oct. a^o 34^o, 54*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Paid for "sundry things requisite to the sure order, keeping and innng of the King's money, that is to say for paper, ink and wax and for faggots and coals sitting in the Treasury Chamber and rewards for making clean the Tower chamber every term, and for rushes, bags of canvas to put in money, for counters, packthread, candle, hampers, and for other necessities appertaining
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- f. 42b.
- f. 43.
- f. 43b.
- f. 44.

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to the same," from 30 April to 1 Oct. a^o 34^o, 100s. Boat hire of Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, for the half year due at Michaelmas, 100s. Edward Shelley, one of the masters of the Household, warrant dated 30 Aug. a^o 34^o, for "the King's affairs in the North parts," 8,000*l*. Total payments in September, 10,795*l*. 5s. 11½ ¹/₂ d.

f. 44b. Total receipts from 30 April to 1 Oct. a^o 34^o, 25,642*l*. 6s. 4½ d., and payments 20,691*l*. 14s. 10¾ d.

A book of large paper leaves, some of which are bound in wrong order (as appears by the marginal numbers in the above abstract) similar in form to that calendared in Vols. xiii., Pt. ii., No. 1280; xiv. Pt. ii., No. 781 and xvi. No. 1489. The amounts checked in another hand.

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GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1542.

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1. Connacius Onele. Creation as earl of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland; to be succeeded by his son Matthew, *alias* Feardoraghe Onele, and his heirs male; the said Matthew and his successors, heirs apparent to the earldom, to be barons of Douncanon. *Endd.*: Warrant for the Great Onele to be earl of Tyrone and his eldest son baron of Douncannon. At the suit of the Lord Chancellor. *Del.* Greenwich, 1 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16. *Rymer*, XV. 7.

[*.* The date 1 Sept. in this is, apparently an error for 1 Oct. The list of witnesses given in the enrolment is not in the S.B., and at least three of those named, viz., Norfolk, Suffolk, and Southampton, were not present at the creation. This grant is printed in *Rymer* as of the year 1543 owing to a slip, "35" for "34," in the reference to the Patent Roll.]

2. John Harrington, of Exton, Rutl. Grant, in fee, for 492*l*., of the manor or grange of Wikeham, in Spalding, Linc., and certain lands (named) there which belonged to Spalding priory, Wikeham marsh containing 652 acres in Spalding and Weston between the water of Weland on the west and the sea bank on the east, and Brodowcote creek on the south and the "*casum*" of Cowhernegote on the north, and certain pastures (specified) in Spalding and Weston, which premises belonged to Spalding priory; except the lead upon the convent chamber and the chapel there; to hold as one-twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 53s. 7d. Windsor, 4 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Sept.—*Pat.* p. 6, m. 25.

3. Bishopric of Oxford. Erection of the late monastery of Oseneby to be the cathedral church of a bishop, dean and six prebendaries, with the King's chaplain, Robert Kyng, bp. of *Rouensis*, S.T.P., as the first bishop, having for his palace the college or mansion called Gloucester College in St. Nicholas' parish, Oxford, near the site of Oseneby

Abbey, with all its appurtenances in tenure of John Elles and John James, annual value 26s. 8d.; the office not to prejudice the University of Oxford, and the bp. of Lincoln to continue to hold the authority he has, as founder, over Lincoln, Oriel, Brasenose, and Balliol Colleges.

Also appointing John London, LL.D., to be the first dean of Oxford, and Alex. Belsyze, M.A., Thos. Daye, LL.B., Wm. Heynes, S.T.P., Ric. Besleye, S.T.P., John Dyer, M.A., and Gervase Lynche, M.A., prebendaries, as a corporate body to be called the dean and chapter of the bishopric of Oxford; and having to them the site, church, &c., and furniture of the late abbey of Osney, except the meadow called Fullyngmylham and the first vesture of that called the Hurst, lying within the said site in St. Nicholas' parish in Osney, which are reserved to the bishop and his successors. Westm., 30 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 26. *Rymer*, XIV. 754.

4. Fras. Knolles. Licence to alienate the manor of Aspryngton, *alias* Ashpryngton, Devon, to John Giles and Wm. Giles, his son and heir apparent. Westm., 1 Sept. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 12.

5. Robert, earl of Sussex, Great Chamberlain of England. Custody of the manors of Tedbury (Todbury on *Pat.*) and Thornebery, and an annual rent of 14*l*. out of the manor of Frampton, Glouc., during the minority of Henry, s. and h. of Thomas late lord Berkeley, dec.; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 1 Sept. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. *Signed by Lord St. John.* *Pat.* p. 6, m. 3.

6. Edw. Egliamby, the King's servant. To be governor and captain-general of the newly built citadel of Carlisle, with 6 gunners, 8 foot soldiers and one porter under him, of whom the foot soldiers are to be at his

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GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1542—*cont.*

absolute appointment; with 2s. a day for himself, 6d. for each gunner and foot soldier, and 8d. for the porter; and, as he has occupied the office since Michaelmas 33 Hen. VIII. without fee, payment shall date from that time. Westm., 28 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 22.*

7. Elina Griffith and Sagia Lewes. Annuity of 10l. out of lands in Kelliegh, Kidwelli, Gomfreiston, and Hiskenned, cos. Pemb. and Caerm., which belonged to Lewis Thomas ap John, dec., during the minority of Walt. Griffiths, kinsman and next heir of the said Lewis; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 18.*

8. Chr. de Carcano, the King's servant, and Francis Albert, his servant. Licence to export 400 tuns of beer. Windsor, 29 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 2.*

In English.

9. John Man, the King's servant. Grant of the canonry and prebend of Bigleswade, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, void by the promotion of Robt. King to the bishopric of Oxford. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 14.*

10. College of St. Michael, Cambridge. Grant, for 200l. Os. 10d., to Fras. Mallet, clk., S.T.P., the master, and the fellows and to their successors, of the rent of 106s. 8d. reserved upon a lease made by Marg. Develyn, late abbess, and the late monastery of Chatteresse, in the Isle of Ely, 7 March 24 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Totnam, of the manor called Spaldynges in Baryngton, Camb., and a cottage called Sowters there, for 21 years from Mich. 1534; and also the manor of Baryngton, *alias* Berstede *alias* Spaldyngs, annual value 11l. 11s. 2d.; to hold as one-twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 23s. 1½d. and exemption from payment of first-fruits and tenths. Sonnynghill, 14 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 28. Rymer, XIV. 759.*

11. Ant. Denny, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. General pardon and discharge, he having had (as keeper of the New Palace at Westminster, yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes, and otherwise, by the King's assignment) in his custody divers parcels of the King's money, plate, jewels, &c., none of which remained in his custody 23 April last. Hampton Court, 21 Aug.

34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 17.*

In English.

12. Sir John lord Russell, Great Admiral. Licence to retain 70 men in his livery. Westm., 3 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20. Rymer, XIV. 764.*

13. John Crayforth, S.T.B. Grant of the canonry and first prebend in Durham Cathedral, void by the death of Mr. Edw. Hindmars. Westm., 3 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 17.*

14. Commission of the peace.

Hants.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, Lord President Suffolk, Russell (*sic*) lord Privy Seal, Sbp. of Winchester, Hen. lord Mautravers, John lord Audeley, Wm. lord Seynt John, Sir Thos. Wrythesley, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Thos. Wyloughby, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Sir Humph. Broun, Sir John Wallop, Sir Mich. Lyster, Sir Wm. Barkley, Sir Fras. Dawtry, Sir Wm. Gyfford, John Paulett, John Kynesmyll, Wm. Thorp, Thos. welles, John Norton, Robt. Boulkeley, Wm. Warham, Ric. Cotton, John Wyntershaull, John Whyte, Wm. Moore, and Thos. Pace. Westm., 7 Sept. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 4d.*

15. John Moore, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the church of Mounkton, Bath and Wells dioc., void by the resignation of Thos. Payne. Westm., 3 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 23.*

16. Thos., earl of Rutland. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the moiety of the rectory of Ulsby, Linc., the grange of Kyddyngs, in Cheryburton, Yorks., and all his possessions in these places, and for 183l. 12s. 6d.) of the reversions of the following Crown leases:—(1) To John Gostwyke, 14 March 31 Hen. VIII., of the grange called Blaunche Marle, in the lordship of Wartre, Yorks., which belonged to Meux monastery, Yorks., with reservations, for 21 years, at 60s. rent; (2) to Sir Ric. Wylliams, *alias* Crumwell, 25 May 34 Hen. VIII., of the house and site or the late priory of Ulvescrofte, Leic., and a water mill upon "lez dames" there, which belonged to the priory, with reservations, for 21 years, at rent (for these and other lands specified in the lease) of 61s. 8d.

Also grant of the rent reserved of 60s. and of 20s., parcel of the said 61s. 8d.; also grant of (1) the said grange of Blaunche Marle in tenure of John Gostwick, and the messuage in tenure of John Saunderson in Wartre,

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which belonged to Meux, (2) the house and site and demesnes of Ulvescroft priory, with certain closes (named) there, in tenure of Sir Ric. Williams, *alias* Crumwell, the grange, &c., called Charley, in Charley and Ulvescroft, Leic., in tenure of Wm. and Ric. Standishe, which belonged to Ulvescroft; (3) the manor of Staturne, *alias* Stathurne, Leic., which belonged to Haverholme monastery, Linc., with the grange there in tenure of Robt. Broxham, and messuages there in the several tenures of Thos. Grene, Hen. Patching, Wm. Patchett, John Wylson, John Alan, and Robt. Caunte; (4) the messuage and two cottages in Whysbye in Dodyngton parish, Linc., which belonged to the commandry of The Eagle, Linc., in tenure of John Rowson, late commander of The Eagle; and (5) the messuage called Selly Brygge, in tenure of Sir Roger Cholmeley, in Thorneton, Yorks., which belonged to Ryvaulx monastery, Yorks. Annual values given:—(3) 9*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*, (2) 20*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; rents—(3) 18*s.* 6*d.*, (4) 3*s.*, (5) 18*s.* 4*d.*, (1) 8*s.* 8*d.*, (2) 42*s.* Westm., 5 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. [9]* Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

17. Ant. Bonvix, *alias* Bonvise, of Lucca, *alias* of London, merchant. Grant, in fee, for 207*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following leases:—(a) By Anne Asshefeld, late prioress, and the convent of St. Helen's within Bishopsgate in London, dated St. John's Day, 1466, 6 Edw. IV., to John Crosbye, grocer, dec., of the great messuage or tenement now called Crosbye's Place (formerly in tenure of Cataneus Penelli, merchant of Genoa, and then in tenure of the said Crosbye, under a lease of Alice Woodhouse, formerly prioress, and the said convent), in Bishopsgate Street, St. Helen's parish, together with a lane from the eastern gate of the same tenement to the southern end of a little lane skirting divers tenements (? *borien. diver. tent.*) in the close of the Priory, with 9 messuages in the said parish, six of them lying in Bishopsgate Street between the front of the said tenement and the front of the steeple of the church aforesaid, another of them which Kath. Catesby, widow, formerly held, lying within the gates, under the steeple, and annexed to the said six, with a vacant piece of land in length, on the east along the said tenement of Kath. Catesby on the outside of "le Plate sive Poste" [of] the said steeple abutting upon the north of the said six messuages along Bishopsgate Street to the churchyard there, 58½ feet, and in width from thence southwards to a tenement formerly of Robt. Smyth, and two mes-

suages of the said nine, united and lying within the close of the Priory, and in tenure of the said Crosbye and Smyth respectively; for 99 years; at 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the residue of this estate of the said Crosbye the said Ant. Bonvix now holds. (b) By Mary Rollesley, late prioress, and the said convent, 23 March 1538, 29 Hen. VIII., to the said Bonvix, confirming his estate in the premises and granting him a lease of them from the expiration of the previous term, which shall be in 1565, for 71 years, at the same rent. (c) By the same, 5 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII., to the same, of a tenement or chamber in an alley within the close of the Priory, built upon the larder-house and coal-house of the said Crosbyes Place formerly in tenure of Julian Frances, for 80 years, at 10*s.* rent. (d) By the Crown, 2 July 31 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Myldemary (*sic*), an auditor of the Augmentations, of the house and site of the late priory of Friars Preachers in Mulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, Essex, acroft called the Gravel pits in Magna Badowe, Essex, crofts then late in tenure of Wm. Aylynoth in Wryttell, Essex, of Ric. Lowe in Mulsham, and of John Carter in Mulsham, which belonged to the same priory, for 21 years, at 32*s.* 2*d.* rent.

Also grant of all the foresaid premises, and of a cottage with curtilage and the way to the common jakes there in the parish of St. Mary at Naxe, London, late in tenure of John Welborne, and now of Dominus Dorett, *alias* Doriatt, which belonged to St. Helen's Priory, which tenement extends from the highway on the east to the stone wall on the west, 44 ft. 7 in., and from the south from the cottage in tenure of Dionysa Tynson, widow, to the cottage in tenure of John Monshie, pewterer, on the north, 11 ft. 5 in., and the way to the said common jakes on the north side of the said tenement is 2½ feet wide, and in length along the said stone wall 17 ft. 7 in.; annual value of the said cottage, &c., 12*s.*

To hold the said Crosbyes Place, &c., as one-fortieth of a knight's fee, at 23*s.* 8*d.* rent, and those in Essex as one-hundredth, at 3*s.* 3*d.*, and the said cottage and way to the common jakes as one-hundredth, at 15*d.* Westm., 6 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

18. Philip Hobbye, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, of the great tenement called le Harber, in which Margaret, late countess of Sarum, dwelt, in London, a tenement called Mabsons in Carter Lane, in tenure of Thos. Nycholas, a tenement or inn called le Cheker, leased to Thos. Kendall, a chamber being parcel of the said inn, in

* Supplied from Patent Roll.

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tenure of John Dawson, a tenement adjoining the principal part of the said le Herber, in tenure of Hugh Rykthorn, another adjoining the north side of the back gate of le Herber, in tenure of Walter Hide, and others adjoining in tenure of Edm. Tredewell (and lately of Dennis Solder), Wm. Scott, Robt. Stile, and Ric. Hale; all which lie in London, and came to the King by the attainder of Margaret, late Countess of Salisbury; to hold as one-fortieth of a knight's fee, rent free. This is made on surrender of a grant 16 June 33 Hen. VIII. of the premises in tail male. Westm., 4 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, m. 21.

19. William earl of Southampton, the King's Councillor. Grant of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, 12 July 32 Hen. VIII., to him of the manors of Chalton, Hants., and Crokeham, Berks., and the agistment, herbage, and pannage of the great and little parks of Crokeham; which premises belonged to Margaret late countess of Sarum, attainted; with reservations; for 21 years, at rents of 75*l.* 4*d.* for Chalton, 27*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for Crokeham. Also grant of the above manors, to hold in tail male, with remainder to Wm. Herbert lord Herbert, son and heir apparent of Henry earl of Worcester, in tail male; as one-fourth of a knight's fee. Westm., 3 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 6, m. 30.

20. City of Gloucester. Grant to the mayor and burgesses for 493*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following Crown leases:—(a) To John ap Rice, of London, 12 ——— (month omitted) 31 Hen. VIII., of the site and certain lands in the fields of Tredworth, etc. (named), of the manor of Barton Abbots, Glouc., which belonged to St. Peter's Abbey, in Gloucester; with reservations, for 21 years, at 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* rent. (b) To Wm. Morgan, of Hempstede, in co. city of Gloucester, 16 March 33 Hen. VIII., of a pasture called Hackettisfeld in Hempstede parish, then in tenure of the said William; with reservations; for 21 years, at 24*s.* rent. Grant also of the said manor of Barton Abbots, in the co. city of Gloucester, and the said pasture; also pasture called Snedeham, parcel of the demesnes of Barton Abbots, in the parish of Upton St. Leonard's, co. city of Gloucester, a cottage adjoining, in tenure of Wm. Mychell, in St. Michael's parish, pasture called Netherhide, parcel of the said demesnes in St. Michael's parish, a messuage with a water mill

and a fulling mill, called Corneham Mylle, in tenure of John Samforde, in Stonehouse parish, Glouc., a grove called Snedegrove, in Hertpury, co. city of Gloucester, parcel of the manor of Uppeledon, co. city of Gloucester; all which premises belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester.

Also the chief messuage of the manor of Mattesden, in co. city of Gloucester, a messuage, &c., called Pyperlase, in the suburbs of Hereford, between lands of the late Friars Minors there and land late of Sir John Scudamore, dec., and a pasture called Longmaddeley, in Lanthony parish; all which belonged to Lanthony Priory, beside Gloucester.

Also lands in Acornebury, Heref., in the tenures of Jenkyn Griffith, Ric. Glasebury, Ph. Brace, Rog. Churchyard, Wm. Pynnock, John Taylor, John Lynke, Thos. Gethyn, John Polen, John Gunny, Ric. Vaughan, Wm. Veyle, Margery his wife and their two sons, and David Wylcocks, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Acornebury, the manor of Rowlston, and lands in tenure of Ric. Vaughan, sen., Agnes his wife and Richard their son, in Rowlston and Byrche, Heref.; all which belonged to Acornebury Priory, Heref.

Except three selions of land in Trudworth and two acres of meadow in Hempstede.

Value of the premises in Acornebury 65*s.* 10*d.*, and in Rowlston and Parva (*sic*) Byrche 43*s.* 4*d.* a year. To hold as one-twentieth of a knight's fee by rents of 37*s.* for the lands of St. Peter's, 2*s.* 5*d.* for Hackettisfeld, 9*d.* for Pyperlase, 3*s.* 10*d.* for the rest of the lands of Lanthony, 6*s.* 7*d.* for lands in Acornebury, and 4*s.* 4*d.* for those in Rowlston and Byrche; free of charges except 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stipend to the curate of Acornebury, 4*s.* to the earl of Shrewsbury out of Rowlston, and 2*s.* to Hereford Cathedral out of Rowlston manor. Westm., 8 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 4, m. 9.

21. Sir Humph. Foster, the King's servant. To be steward of the lordship or manor of Stratfield Mortimer, Berks., *vice* Sir Ric. Weston. Westm., 6 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 6, m. 4 (*dated* 6 Sept.).

22. Morgan Philip, *alias* Wolf, and Elizabeth his wife. Grant of lands in London, Essex, and Monmouthshire. Windsor, 7 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Sept.—P.S. (*slightly mutilated*).

* * * This grant is enrolled on the Patent Roll of 33 Hen. VIII. as of that year, and has, consequently, been calendared in 1541 (*see* Vol. XVI., No. 1,226

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[14]], but the real date is, of course, 1542.

23. The city of Canterbury. Grant (at the petition of Thomas abp. of Canterbury and for 212*l.*) to the mayor and community of the city of the reversions and rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) By the Crown, 10 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., to Walt. Trotte, of Canterbury, of a water mill, called Abbott's Myll, in the parish of St. Alphege, Canterbury, the adjoining tenement late of John Beman and le Mill mede outside the city walls in the parish of St. Cross, late in tenure of John Beman; all which belonged to St. Augustine's monastery outside Canterbury; for 21 years; at 7*l.* rent. (b) By John, late abbot, and the convent of St. Augustine's, 23 Dec. 22 Hen. VIII., to John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, of half an acre of meadow in the parish of St. Mary de Northgate, lying between the lane leading to the river Stoure on the south, the river Stoure on the north and west, and the land of Simon Vudean on the east; for 21 years, at 3*s.* 4*d.* rent. (c) By the same, 15 May 27 Hen. VIII., to Ric. Exbridge, of a garden at Boresende, *alias* Boresars, in St. Mary's parish, between the High Street on the west, the lands of Christchurch on the east, of Thos. Bencher on the north, and of St. John's Hospital at Northgate on the south; for 50 years, at 2*s.* rent. (d) By the same, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII., to Rog. Wellys, of an angular tenement in St. Andrew's parish, Canterbury, lying between the High Street on the east and north, the convent lands on the south, and Pyknot Lane on the west; for 20 years, at 40*s.* rent.

Also grant of the said premises.

Also rents (specified) for holdings (specified) in the various parishes of Canterbury, 4*l.*:—Paid by Wm. Oldfelde, Wm. Hales, Wm. Hammond, Jas. Hales, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Myller, Walt. Colyn, Gregory Rand, John Breggs, Peter Brune, Thos. Hales (now deceased), John Castlyn, clk., John Yonge, Wm. Copyn, John Fourde, Barth. Peter and Eliz. his wife (which Bartholomew was late a churchwarden of St. George the Martyr), John Williams, clk. (late), Ric. Milley, Peter Scriven, *alias* Scrivener, Robt. Brome, in St. George's the Martyr; of Thos. Frenche, in St. Mary de Bredyn; of Chr. Bale (late), Matth. Whitehals, John Hales, s. and h. of Sir Chr. Hales, Wm. Dudston, in St. Mary de Castro; of Hen. Gylwyn, Thos. Hilles, Geo. Saunders, Eliz. Nutte, widow, Wm. Angell, Thos. Frenche, weaver, in St. Mildred's; of Wm. Watson, Robt. Nutte, Eliz. Nutte, widow, in St. Margaret's the Virgin; of John Alcock, Wm. Dogrell, and Wm. Hart, in St. Mary

Bredman's; of Geo. Hardres, Thos. Woode, in All Saints'; of John Boyden, Thomasina Wylls, widow, Geo. Toftes, Eliz. Hull, widow, Martin Stone, Nich. Reynold, Geo. Rychardson, Isabel Spencer, in St. Mary de Northgate; of the house and piece of ground called Whitstaple Market, Nic. Fysse, Marg. Fooks, widow, Nic. Rutlande, John Alcock, John Mascal, in St. Andrew's; of Edw. Kecherell, John Hobbys, sen., in St. Mary Magdalen's; of John Lewys, Thos. Payne, clk., and John Respis, clk., Agnes Nutte in St. Alphege's; of Steph. Euston, Geo. Sutton, Thos. Byng, John Clerke, clk., John Burgeant, and John Shelwiche, in St. Michael's; of John Peers, Thos. Hall, Wm. Rygdon, Geo. Sutton, Jas. Videan, David Briggs, Hen. Sym, John Clerk, clk., Stph. Sare, Hugh Downynges, John Michell, John Wydop, the brethren and sisters of Harbaldowne Hospital in Kent, in St. Paul's; also messuages, &c., in tenure of Wm. Hont, Wm. Baker, Edw. Prat, Walt. Grenleif, Jerome Wyldbourne, Ric. Sprot, Wm. Rogers, John Thatcher, Wm. Lincoln, John Nutte, Chas. Walley, John Short-hose, Geo. Martyn, John Clerk, clk., John Wydop, Joan Brandon, widow, Joan Dunk, widow, all in St. Paul's parish.

To hold as one-fortieth of a knight's fee, by rent of 55*s.* 2*d.* Westm., 11 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Sept. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 23.

24. Thos. Bankys, of Ryseley, Beds., husbandman. Pardon for killing Robt. Watson, of Ryseley, in self-defence. It appeared by the coroner's inquests, taken at Overdene, Beds., and at Bedford, that the parties met, 11 June last, at a place called Estfeld, in Ryseley parish, quarrelled, and Bankys ran away, but, coming to the bank of a lake, or "slak," he could go no further, and therefore defended himself with a stick. Westm., 14 Sept. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 7.

25. Bprie. of Oxford. Grant, to Robt. Kyng, bp. of Oxford, and his successors, of the manors of Medley, Water Eton, Hoke Norton, and Watlington, Oxon., and of Steple Cleydon, and Stowe, Bucks., which belonged to Osney Abbey, and of Tetisworthe and Stoke Talmage, Oxon., which belonged to Thame Abbey; with all appurtenances in the places above-named, and in Cuddeslowe, Oxon., and Lamport, Bucks., two meadows called Fulling-milham and le Hurste, in St. Nicholas' parish, in Osney, the moiety of two water-mills beneath Oxford Castle, in the parish of St. Gregory, Oxford, a meadow called Kyngesmeade, in the parish of St. Nicholas' Osney, the moiety of a pasture and fishery in the

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Thames called Hide Brigge, as far as the said water-mills, all the lands of Osney in Dodford, Bucks., the several water called Rushey, flowing within the parish of Bampton, Oxon., in tenure of John Bonde, and the chief messuage called le Wyndemyll, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, in tenure of John Talcare, all which premises belonged to Osney. Also the site, &c., of the monastery of Thame, Oxon., with meadows and closes there (named), and a rent of 84*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and service due from the manors or granges of Sydenham, Shippcotts and Home Grange and from all possessions of Thame in Sydenham, Moreton, and Thame, Oxon., granted 15 March 33 Hen. VIII., to Sir John Williams and Elizabeth his wife; the rectories and churches of Hokenorton and Watlington, Oxon., and of Stepull Cleydon and Stowe, Bucks., and the vicarage of Hokenorton, tithes of the demesnes of Water Eton in tenure of Charles duke of Suffolk, lesser tithes in Cuddeslow, in tenure of John Dannet, with the advowsons of the said churches, all which belonged to Osney. To hold the premises, in frank almoyn, by rent of 33*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, exempt *hac vice* from payment of first fruits, and free of charges, except the above rent, 33*s.* a year to the bailiff or collector of Water Eton, 10*s.* 7*½d.* a year to the archdeacon of Oxon. for procurations of Hokenorton, 10*s.* a year to the bailiff or collector of Hokenorton, 10*s.* 7*½d.* to the said archdeacon for procurations of Watlington, 2*s.* 6*d.* a year to the Queen, out of Stepull Cleydon, 7*s.* 7*½d.* a year to the archdeacon of Bucks. for procurations of Stepull Cleydon, and the same for Stowe, 49*s.* 4*d.* a year to the vicar of Stowe and 10*s.* a year to the bailiff or collector of the manor of Stowe, *alias* Stowe Lamport, 4*s.* 4*d.* a year to the Queen out of the lands in Dodford, 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the bailiff or collector in the said parish of St. Sepulchre, and 39*s.* 6*d.* a year each to Eustace Grenefeld and John Towrsey, of Queynton, for the moieties of the lands in Stoke Talmage which the monastery of Thame held in fee farm from the said Eustace and John, in right of their wives. *Date torn off the P.S. Del. Westm., 15 Sept.—P.S. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 11.*

26. Bprie. of Oxford. Grant to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and St. Mary of Oxford, of the manors of Arnecote, Tewe Parva, Worton, Forsthill, Church Cowleye, Sibford Burton, and Lewe, Oxon., of Owing and Maydemorton, Bucks., of Byburye and Alerington, Glouc., and of Senston, *alias* Shenston, Staff., which belonged to Osney Abbey; of Toursey, Oxon., which belonged to

Thame Abbey; of Rysborough Princes, Bucks., which belonged to Notley monastery; with all appurtenances in Arnecote, Tewe Parva, Worton, Forsthill, Church Cowleye, Sibford Burton, Cianfelde, Lewe, Oving, Mayde Morton, Bybury, Alerington, Senston, Sandreton, and Rysborough Princes. Also the demesne lands (specified) of Osney Abbey, in the parish of St. Nicholas, a mansion, &c., called le Tanne House, there, in tenure of Wm. Tovy, all the houses, &c., which belonged to Osney, in the parishes of St. George, St. Mary, St. Ebba, St. Michael in the North (*aquilon.*), St. Mary Magdalen, St. Peter in the East, St. Martin, St. John, All Saints, St. Peter in *ballivo*, St. Aldat, St. Edward, and St. Nicholas, lately called St. Thomas the Martyr and now Thomas Becket, in Oxford; a water-mill in Cudlynton, Oxon.; lands in Hanborough, Oxon., in tenure of John Coke, and in Shipton, Oxon., of Wm. Large, and in Garsington, Oxon., of Ric. Forde; 12*s.* quit rent out of Hodynton manor, Oxon., and lands and a mill in Ipwell, Oxon., in tenure of Thos. Walker; lands in Clanfeld, in tenure of Wm. Pallyng, quit rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the tenement of Thos. Wayman, in Weld, Oxon.; lands there in tenure of John Hillyard; in Abbury, Oxon., of Thos. Eton; in Dunstewe, Oxon., of Wm. Andrewes; in Holcombe, Oxon. (called Newbery), of John Byslegh; in Bysshopston, Southcote, and Hayforde, Bucks., of Rob. Robyns; in Northmerston, Bucks., of Rob. Bell; in Stratford *ad Aquam*, Bucks., of Geo. Saunders; in Iver, Langley Marryes, and Chalfaunte Bucks., of Thos. Archer; in Asthorpe, Ntht., of John Aprice; in Wynston, Glouc., of Wm. Brigefeld; and in Balset, Oxon.; all which premises belonged to Osney. Also the farm of Brennes Norton, Oxon., in tenure of Ric. Wall; lands in Lacheford, Oxon., in tenure of Thos. Lentall; in Saunderton, Bucks., of Thos. Wynter; and in St. Sepulchre's parish in London, of Thos. Colyns; all which belonged to Thame. Also in Claydon, Bucks., of John Mede, which belonged to Nottley. Also rent of 20*d.* in Carsynton, Oxon., for licence to bury the dead, which belonged to Eynsham, and of 4*d.* in Stone, Bucks., which belonged to Osney. Also all lands in Barton Odonis, Barton Magna, Middell Barton, Westcote, Hensynton, and Warbrugh, Oxon., and in Hartwell, Bucks., which belonged to Osney; and in Kyngeston, Oxon., which belonged to Thame.

Also the rectories, &c., of Cudlynton, Magna Barton, Forsthill, Church

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Cowley, and Burton, Oxon., of Stone, Bucks., of Turkeden, Bybury, and Alsworth, Glouc., and of Shenston, Staff., which belonged to Osney; of Chalgrave, Oxon., which belonged to Thame; of Wyncheden Inferior, Chilton, Charadesley, Burton, Risborough Princes, Asshenden, and Hilesden, Bucks., of Caversham, Barton Hartishorne, and Stokelyke, Oxon., of Shiringham, Norf., of Netherswell, Glouc., and of Maydon Bradley, Wilts., which belonged to Notley; of Bensyngton, Drayton, Stodham, Sherburne, Clyfton, Birdcote, and Overe, Oxon., which belonged to Dorchester monastery; of Ardington, Berks.; of Stratton Audeley, Oxon., which belonged to Byscetour monastery; of Enston, Oxon., which belonged to Wyhecombe monastery, Glouc.; of Preston in Craven, Browghton, Carleton, Skipton, and Kyldewyke, and the chapel of Bolton, Yorks., which belonged to Bolton in Craven priory; of Ledes, Yorks., which belonged to Holy Trinity Priory in York; of Carsyngton and Southnuyngton, Oxon., which belonged to Eynsham. With all appurtenances in Cudlyngton, Barton, Forsthill, Church Cowley, Burton, Chalgrave, Caversham, Barton Hartishorne, Stokelyke, Bensyngton, Drayton, Stodham, Clyfton, Bridecote, Overe, Ardyngton, Stratton, Enston, Carsyngton, and Southnuyngton, Oxon.; in Stone, Wynchenden Inferior, Chilton, Charadesley, Rysborough Princes, Asshenden, Hylesden, and Burton, Bucks.; in Turkeden, Bybury, Harlyngton, Wynsyngton, Alsworth, Shenston, and Netherswell, Glouc.; in Shiringham, Norf.; in Maydon Bradley, Wilts.; in Preston in Craven, Haylesfeld, Wykelesworth, Westhalton, Browghton, Carleton, Lodersden, Yoleson, Skipton, Sturton, Thorleby, Emesey, Esteby, Halton, Draughton, Barwyke, Storthes, Hesyloode, Darestones, Kyldewyke, Kyldewyke Grange, Selesden, Brigge Ends, Estborne, Conondley, Collinghed, Newhall, Bradley, Bolton, and Leeds, Yorks. Certain tithes out of Abburbury aforesaid, which belonged to Osney, and in Heylefeld, Wykelesworth, Westhalton, Lodersden, and Yeleson, Yorks., which belonged to Bolton.

Pensions (specified) out of the churches of Bokenhull, Hardwyke, Hayford Warren, Somerton, Torwersmore, Cornewall, Chastelton, Treton, Kencote, Wyggynnton, Swereford, Shyrborne, Oxon.; of Ratclyffe and Chakmore, Chaldeston, Stratford *ad Aquam*, Bucks.; of Harewell (paid by the dean of Wallingford), Ardington (paid by one John Rede), and Lettecombe Basset, Berks.; and of Brasynnose College in Oxford (paid for lands in Thenfford, Ntht.); all which pensions belonged to

Osney. Also out of Kettelwell, Yorks., which belonged to Bolton. Also out of Kighley, Ledes and Addell, Yorks., which belonged to Holy Trinity Priory. Also out of Chalgrave, which belonged to Thame.

Also tithes in Grove, Oxon., and in the manor of Chamberleyn, Oxon., with a tenement called le Teys in Barton Odonis, and tithes of the fish and fisheries there, late of Lady Jane Denhame, and now in tenure of John Hanwell, which belonged to Osney; portions of tithes in Flete Marston, Bucks., and Culham, Middl., which belonged to Thame; of Essyngton in Chilton, Oxon. (*sic*), in tenure of Roland Rydge; in Chisseley, Norf., in tenure of Hen. Standyshe, and in Lyfford, Berks., in that of Wm. Fetypiece, which belonged to Notley.

Advowsons of the vicarages of Cudlyngton, Magna Barton, Burton, Stone, Turkeden, Bybury, Alsworth, and Shenston, which belonged to Osney; of Chalgrave, which belonged to Thame; of Wynchynnden Inferior, Chilton, Charadesley, Caversham, Burton, Rysborough Princes, Asshenden, Hylesden, Caversham, Barton Hartishorne, Stokeley, Shyringham, Netherswell, and Mayden Bradley, which belonged to Notley; of Bensyngton, Drayton, Stodham, Sherburne, Clyfton, Bridecote, and Over, which belonged to Dorchester; of Ardyngton and Stratton Audeley, which belonged to Byssiter; of Enston, which belonged to Wynecombe; of Preston in Craven, Browghton, Carleton, Skipton, and Kyldewyke, which belonged to Bolton; of Ledes, which belonged to Holy Trinity; of Cassyngton and Southnuyngton, which belonged to Eynsham.

Except tithes in Wynchenden, in tenure of Sir John Dauncy; Burton and Esyngdon, Bucks. (due to Chilton rectory), in tenure of John Croke; Charadesley, in tenure of Sir John Dauncy, and the house called "le Chamber," in occupation of Wm. Skykker, *alias* Harvey; all which belonged to Notley.

To hold in frank almoign, by rent of 98l 7s. 4d., with exemption from first fruits. Also release from first fruits to the dean and prebendaries by name (London, Belsyze, Daye, Haynes, Besyley, Dyer, and Lynche).

To hold all the premises free of charges, except the aforesaid rent and the fees of certain bailiffs, &c., and 6l. 13s. 4d. a year to the curate of Cudlington, 11s. to the duke of Suffolk for a custom called "mote money," 10s. 7½d. to the archdeacon of Oxford for procurations and synodals, out of Cudlington rectory, 10s. to Eton College for the lands in Myddelton, 3s. to the archdeacon for procurations and synodals out of Forsthill rectory, 19s. 4d. to the

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bp. of Lincoln for appropriations of the rectories of Cowley, Cudlyngton, and Burton, 13s. 7½*d.* to the archdeacon for procurations and synodals out of the same, 55s. 4*d.* stipend to the curate of Church Cowley, 3s. to the bp. of Lincoln, for the indemnity of Burton, 2s. to the dean and chapter of Oxford (*sic*) Cathedral, for a portion of tithes, 10s. 8*d.* to the archd. of Bucks. for procurations and synodals out of Stone rectory, 12s. to the bp. of Worcester, for the peculiar jurisdiction of the church of Bybury and chapels of Aldesworth, Byrdley, and Wynston, Glouc., and 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* for the indemnity of the same, 3s. 4*d.* to the archd. (*sic*) of Bybury, 4*l.* stipend to the curate of Alsworthe, 3*l.* to the chapel of St. George in Windsor, 55s. 4*d.* to the chapel of Wallingford, 7s. for procurations and synodals out of Chalgrave, 6s. 8*d.* stipend to Wm. Walker, curate of Netherwynchenden, out of the rectory of Wynchenden Inferior, 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.* each to the curates of Chylton, Burton, Asshenden, Drayton, Stodham, Sherburne (out of the rectory), and Clifton, 6*l.* 13s. 4*d.* each to those of Chardesley and Rysborough Princes, 6*l.* each to those of Bersyngton, *alias* Bensington, and Stratton Audeley, 4s. to the abp. of York out of Browghton rectory, 2s. to the same for synodals, 4s. to the archd. of York for procurations of Carleton, 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.* stipend to the curate of Bolton, 8*l.* to the vicar of Southnuyngton, 6s. 8*d.* to the archdeacon for procurations and synodals there, and 1½ *qr.* of meal (*mixtilionum*) to be distributed to the poor there. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Havering, 15 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 12.

27. Robt. Bradley. To be a gunner in the Black Bulwark at Dover, *vice* John Semple, dec., with 6*d.* a day. Westm., 4 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Havering, 20 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4.

28. Edm. Mowdye, captain of the bulwark upon the hill beside Dover pier. Licence to retain four men in livery. Westm., 4 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 1.

In English.

29. Barnardo de Garibaldo, master of the ship *St. Nicholas*, of Genoa. Protection, for one year, that his ship and cargo, being at anchor in England, may not be seized by certain creditors of Ambrosius Italianus, of Genoa. Addressed to John Russell, lord Admiral, and the King's officers. Westm., 11 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Havering, 21 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

30. Wm. Nootte, or Notte. To be auditor of the lands forfeited by Edward duke of Buckingham, in cos. Essex, Suff., Norf., Bucks., Beds., Oxon., Ntht., Notts., Warw., Cornw., Kent, Surr., and the city of London; with 10*l.* a year, as enjoyed by John Assheton, late auditor. Westm., 9 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 20.

31. Commission of Sewers.

Norf. and Camb.—Thos. bp. of Ely, Robt. bp. of Down, Sir John Spelman, Sir Chr. Jenney, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Edm. Bedyngfeld, John Gooderyke, Osbert Moundeford, Anos. Bedyngfeld, James Hewe, Wm. Yelverton, Thos. Rudston, Hen. Gooderyke, Thos. Prentyse, and Thos. Myller, commissioners for the Marsheland. Westm., 26 Sept. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 9*d.*

32. Owen Oglethorp, S.T.P., King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry or prebend in St. Frideswide's College, commonly called "the King's College," in Oxford, void by the death of James More. Greenwich, 25 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 11.

33. Commission of gaol delivery.

Hertford Castle.—Sir Wm. Sydney, Sir John Cornewallys, Sir Geo. Cotton, Sir Hen. Parker, Sir Ph. Butler, Ric. Cotton, Robt. Lytton, Edw. Brokett, John Peryent, sen., John Coke, and Thos. Knyghton. Westm., 28 Sept. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 13*d.*

34. Nich. Randhall. To be constable of Trematon castle, Cornw., and comptroller and "havenator" of the Duchy of Cornwall, with the usual fees and profits, as amply as John Thomas, dec., enjoyed the office. Greenwich, 22 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 14.

882. MUSTERS.

* * These musters seem to have been taken at various dates in September, 1542 (one as late as 1 Oct.). Many of them are distinctly dated, but others are only placed here as probably taken about the same time. In the following abstracts the names of persons described as "esquires" or "gentlemen" are given in parentheses.

1542.

R. O.

M. 1. Dorsetshire.

Musters taken at Dorchester, Dors., before Sir Thos. Trenchard and John Williams, 28 and 29 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. "of all the hundreds, boroughs, liberties, and manors as hereafter ensueth fro xvj years upwards."

[Giving, by tithings, lists of names, each followed by the names of some weapon or weapons, and a few of them preceded by letters "ar" or "b," for "archer" or "billman."]

Contents:—Hundred of George: Tithings of Charmyster 34 names, Bradford Peverell 23, Polyston 9, Grympston 12, Stratton 28, Wynterbourne Martyn 45, Bokhampton 15, Mayne Martyll 28, Frome Belett 4, Wolveton (Sir Thos. Tresham and 29 household servants).

Hundred of Colyfordestre: Tithings of Radypoll 15 names, Elwell 14, Aschton 1, Lytell Mayne 3, Suttan Poyntez 58, Osmanton 39, Wynterbourne Cane 14, Cryppton 8, Wynterbourne Wast 26, Brodwaye 28, Fryer Mayne 6, Upwaye (John Frampton, gent.) 8, West Stafford (Wm. Byngnam, gent.) 14, Knyghton 24, Chyckerell 22, Wytcombe 26, Heryngston (John Willyams, esq., Robt. Willyams, gent.) 24 (of whom 20 are household servants of John Willyams).

Hundred of Uggescombe: Tithings of Stypelton 23, Flett 16, Lange-ton Herynge 29, Portesham 36, Roddon 11, Shylvyngton 10, Chyldcombe 6, Pouncknoll 13, Swyer (Walter Geye, gent.) 21, Lytelbrydye 36, Corton 7, Lytton 44, Abbatysbury 97, Fylle 37.

Hundred of Wynffrythe: Tithings of Wynffrythe 50, Owre (Nic. Chyverell, gent. with 3 servants) 32, Moreton 32, Chaldon 8, Warmwell 16, Galton 11, Eastlurwurthe or Estlulwurthe 29, Poxwell 19, Knyghton 11, Comekaynes 12.

Borough of Dorchester: St. Peter's parish 75, Holy Trinity 34, All Saints 34.

Borough of Melcombe Regis 44.

Borough of Waymouthe 70.

Liberty of Elwell 6.

Liberty of Wyk 39.

Liberty of Portelonde 79.

Manor of Fordyngton 77, with tithings of Dalwood 26, and Hermytage 20.

Liberty of Frampton 82, with tithings of Burton 51, Compton 20, Bynckombe 16, and Betyscombe 16.

Long paper, pp. 48.

R. O.

2. "Musters taken of certain hundreds, boroughs, and manors within the county of Dors.," 28 and 29 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., by John Poulet and John Wadham, "commissioners, amongst other, within the said county assigned for the same."

[Giving, by tithings, lists of names, each name followed by a note of harness and weapons, *e.g.*, "hath a bill and a sallet," or "set to provide a bow and 6 arrows," and many of them with letters "a a" or "a b" (for "able archer" or "billman") prefixed.]

Contents:—Egerdon hundred: Tithings of Wynterborn Abbot 21 names, Askerwell 21, Langbredy 16, Athelington 21, Mylton 12, Nettelcombe 8, Hooke 15.

Lyme Regis borough, 92 names.

Byrtporte borough, 71 names.

Brodewynsor manor (John Crokhorn, gent.) 43, Porestoke manor, 14.

Hundred of Bemyster Forum and Redhone: Tithings of Mostorum

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.***M. 1. Dorsetshire—*cont.***

20 names, Bradpulle 34, Maperton 22, Southe Perotte 25, Northe Porton 14, Southe Porton 6, Overkancombe 4.

Whytchurch hundred: Tithings of Stoklond 92, Wotton Fytzpayn 50, Charmoth 62, Chedyoke 57, Symondes Borow 42, Sarum 16, Welles 11, Graylshays 5, Stokatram or Stokeatrame 17, Wotton Abbot 16, Wyle 6, Pylsdon 11, Mershwode (Mr. Thomas Vavter, Mr. John Gaunt) 45, Burstoke 23, Caterston Lewston (John Wadham, esq.) 4, Staunton Gabryell 10.

Goderthorne hundred: Tithings of Shipton (John Beall, gent.) 45, Sturtell 12, Lothar 84.

Bymyster hundred: Tithings of Wanbroke 22, Chidyngton 22, Ashe 10, Langdon 20, Chardstoke 31, south end of Charstoke (Mr. Coxden, Mr. Tetherley) 59.

Bemyster hundred (*continued* (?) *in another hand*): Tithings of Bowoode (Giles Keylewey, gent.) 22, Cossecombe 56, Netherbury 56, Abbotstoke (John Boyes, gent.) 45, Melplasshe 17, Bemyster (*pages transposed*) 111.

ii. (f. 38.) Similar musters taken before Sir Giles Strangways and Hen. Strangways "within the limits of their division."

Contents:—Modbarogh hundred: Tithings of Sydlynge 49 names, Compton 4, Catstoke (Chr. Cheverell, esq., with four servants) 10.

Tollarfforde hundred: Tithings of Wynfforde Egle (Thos. Sydnam, gent.) 9, Tollerffr'm 1, Frome Vanchurche 6, Chilffrome 6, Toller Porcorum 10, Maydenewton 29, Chelborowe (Ellis Kymer, gent.) 10, Ransham 26, Fromeqyntyn 38.

Whitwaye hundred: Tithings of Melcome (Robt. Byngnam, esq.) 6, Medelton 111, Helton 41, Iberton 15, Stokewake 16, Longe Chesilburne 35.

Totcome hundred: Tithings of Pedylltrented 51, Mynterne 11, Godmaston 7, Cerne 65.

Pp. 96, a few of which are blank.

R. O.

3. [*Continuation of the preceding* (§ 2), *found apart.*]

Musters taken before George Delalind and Roger Stowrton "within their limits and divisions."

"Hereafter the view of the muster of our most dread sovereign lord," &c., taken before us, Geo. Delalynd and Edw. Stowreton, by virtue of commission "to us and other directed in the xxxiiijth year of his grace's reign, of and within the hundreds of Pudeltowne, Conckysdyche, Bere Regis, and Hundreddesbarowe, the liberty of Pudelhenton and the manor of Develyshe, in the county of Dors., with a declaration of the names of all manner of persons having horse, harness or weapons meet for the wars (the which horse, harness or weapons beeth set out upon the names of the havers thereof), and also the names of every manner person within the said hundreds, liberty and manors that beeth able to do the King service in the wars," &c.

Contents:—Pudeltowne hundred: Tithings of Pudeltowne and Walterston 48 names (among them Stephen Tolsacke, alien, "must provide a bill and deliver him to the tithingman to keep"), Tolpudell 26, Sowtheover, Tyngyldon and Thrope 13, Mylborne 9, Elsyngton 9 (Nic. Devyar, alien, "must deliver a good bow to the tithingman"), Burdelston 6, Adelhamston (Robt. Martyn, esq.) 3.

Puelhenton liberty: 28 (Mich. Nele, alien, "a bill delivered to the tithingman").

Conkysdyche hundred: Tithings of Whatcombe 4, Fyve Ayshe (Eliz.

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Gerard, gent., widow) 4, Turberfeldystowne (Geo. Strangweys, gent.) 8, Bloxworthe 28, Blanfforde Marie (Hen. Chetthull, gent.) 15, Whytchurch (Hen. Turberfelde, gent.) 7, Clenston (Geo. Delalynd, esq.) 12,

Bere Regis hundred: Tithings of Bere (Geo. Turberfeld, gent.) 56 (including two aliens, who must deliver bows and arrows to the constable), the Parson's tithing of Bere 9, Kyngston 20, Mylborne (Thos. Moreton, esq., with horse and harness for five archers) 5.

Hundreddesbarowe hundred: Tithings of Afftepuvell 28 (1 alien), Sheterton 11, Turnerspudell (Mistress Wyloughby, widow) 10, Bryantespudell 15, Worgrete 15.

Develyshe manor (Thos. Baskatt, esq.) 13. *Signed*: George Delalynd: Roger Storton.

ii. Similar musters taken before Wm. Thornehull and John Dackcombe "within their limits and division."

Contents:—Borough of Shafton (Hen. Henbery, mayor) 116 (one of them an alien).

Alcester hundred 13.

Gylyngham liberty: Tithings of Motcombe (Wm. Wykys, gent., Sybill Payne, widow) 58, Gylyngham 56, Burton 17, the Free tithing 29, Mylton upon Stower 15.

Redlane hundred: Tithings of Stower Estover 24, Stower Westover 16, Fyfehed 17, Stower Pervys 42 (1 alien), Keynton 34, Weston Buckeron 24, Thornton 2, Manston (Chr. Lyot, esq.) 19, Chyldeokeford 32, Sutton Walron 14, Sylton (Wm. Wylughby, esq.) 24, Hamford 4, Ewerne Courteney 27.

Browneshull hundred: Tithings of Stalbryge 41, Thornehill 11, Weston 16, Woderew 10, Candell Hadden 25, Candell Wake 6, Stoke 8.

Pp. 48, forming part (*ff.* 57 to 81) of a bound volume of musters of an earlier year.

R. O.

4. "The certificate of John Rogers, knight, and Harry Assheley, esquire, commissioners for the musters among other appointed and allotted to divers hundreds and boroughs in the county of Dorset, the xxxiiith year of King Henry the VIIIth."

[Giving, by tithings, lists of men, followed in successive columns by notes of the armour, weapons and horses (if any) which they have ready, and in the margin prefixed to many of the names the letters "a a" or "a b." (for "able archer" or "able billman").]

Contents:—"The hundred of Cranebourne with the members," Tithings of Bagbeare 7 names, Parley 9, Fyfehed 22, Hampreston 29, Russheton 16, [Pen]terrigge (? mutilated) 9, Petursham 8, Okeford and Kayseworth 43, Aissheemer 12, Edmundesham 12, Wychampton (Edw. Twynew, esq.) 31, Gundevyle 13, Turneworth (Wm. Bamfylde, gent.) 17, Wymbourne All Halowez 4, Farnham 13, Alderholt 16, Hollwell 8, [Cra]nebourne 24, borough of Cranebourne 15, tithing of the late priory there 10, Upwymbourne 12, Bouerigge 19, Terrauntmonkton 19, Chettell 10.

Badbury hundred with Kyngston liberty: Cowgrove 21, Abstrete 22, Hynton Mertell 38, Dudlyngton 11, Barnerdlesley 19, Morekyrchell (Harry Vudale, esq.) 13, Thornhyll (John Lovell, gent.) 14, Horton (Thos. Darbye, gent., John Dacombe, gent., Rog. Arney, gent.) 25, Gussage 15, Lye 35, Stone 37, Burgage 24, Preston 19, Lytyll Hynton 8, Wymbourne (— (blank) Hanan, gent.) 71.

Hundred of Upwymbourne Seynt Gylis: Tithing of Upwymbourne Seynt Gylis (Hen. Assheley, esq., Thos. Chasy, gent., Ric. Clavyll, gent.) 30, Wodeyates 1,

Knolton hundred: Wodelond 9, Gussage Regis 25, Folpiston 3, Boresven 13, Longkyrchell 23, Knoll 2, Upwymbourne 1.

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882. MUSTERS—cont.

M. 1. *Dorsetshire*—cont.

Sixpenhanley hundred: Hanley 30, Fountmell 50, Ewrn Minster and Estorchett 38, Comton Abbas and Westmelberye 50.

Pymperne hundred: Pymperne 28, Knyzton 19, Tarraunt Gundvyle 7, Hasybeare 33, K[ey]nston 12, Fyvehed 7, Hammone 7,
 (*mutilated*) 13, Teranthyn-ton 7, Sticklane 12, Stourpayne 15, Launston 10, Langton 12, Durweston 10, Aisshe (Thos. Coker, gent.) 3, Bryanston (John Rogers, knight) 5, Quarleston 1, Antyoche-ton (Geo. Lovell, gent.) 1, borough of Blanford 96 (including a Dutchman and a Frenchman), tithing of Blanford within Pymperne hundred 13, Styple-ton (John Dacombe, esq.) 2.

Liberty of Shapwyke within the hundred of Badburye (Thos. Husee, esq.) 30. *Signed*: John Rogers: Henry Assheley.

Parchment roll of 8 membranes, written on both sides. Injured by damp.

R. O.

M. 2. *Gloucestershire*.

"Com. Glouc.—How the justices of the peace within the said county divided themselves into sundry hundreds of the same county for the execution of the King's Highness commission for musters to them directed," 1 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII., viz.:—

Hundreds of Seven hundreds of Cirencester, Cleve, Cheltenham, Slaughter: Commissioners, Sir Ant. Kyngeston, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Ant. Hungerford, Sir Ric. Lygon, Ant. Straunge, Thos. Davys. Berkeley, Bisley, Whytston: John Guyez, Robt. Wye, John Trye, John Huntley, Jas. Clyfford, Thos. Lane. Cromboldes Asshe, Thornebury, Pukkyll-church, Henbury, Barton juxta Bristol: Sir Walter Dennys, Davy Broke, John Poyntz, Nic. Wykes, John Berlowe, Hugh Dennys. Westbury, Botlowe, Seynt Brevelles, Bleddeslowe, Duchy of Lancaster: Thos. Whytngton, Geo. Beyneham, John Arnold, Arth. Porter, Ric. Brayne, Thos. Havard. Kyftesgate, Tewkysbury, Derehurst, Westminster, Tybalston: Sir John Bridgez, Sir John Huddelston, Ric. Reede, Roland Moreton, Ric. Cotton, Geo. Throkemerton.

The certificate of John Gyes and the others (except Clyfford), commissioners allotted to the hundreds of Berkeley, Bisley, and Whitston, "as hereafter followeth in this book of paper and roll of parchment thereto filed."

[Giving by townships, &c., lists of names about half of which are preceded by letters "ar" or "b," and most of them followed by names of weapons or harness. Totals of archers, billmen, horses, and harness given after each township.]

Contents:—Whytston hundred: Leonard Stanley 90 names, Froce-tur 73, Kynges Stanley 82, Sall 66, Oxlynch 85, Harsfelde 70, Whit-nestur 41, Longney 70, Stonehouse 84, Hardwyck 52, Moreton Valence 34, Quaddesley 28, Estyngton 40, Alkerton 24, Frampton super Sabrinam 85.

Bisley hundred: Bysley 102, Netherlyppyate 64 (*of which 16 are more or less lost by mutilation*), Stenebrydge 31 (*of which 12 are partly lost*), Saperton 27, Egworth 22, Tonley 5 (*partly lost*), Pagenhull 24, Myserden 26, Thrugham 24 (*11 are partly lost*), Mansell Frampton 17, Wynston 15, Overlyppyatt 76 (*8 partly lost*), Payneswycke 52 (*5 partly lost*), Strode End 21, Spondbedd 27, Schippyscombe 52.

Signed: John Gyes: Robert Wye; John Huntley: John Trye: Jamys Clifford: [Thoma]s Lane.

Long paper, pp. 40.

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R. O.

2. Certificate (*headed in the same way as § 4*) of musters in the hundred of Berkeley, Glouc., made before John Gyes, Jas. Clyfforde, John Huntley, [Robert Wye, John Trye, and Thos. Lane]* at Dursley, 22 Sept. and Barkeley 23 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.

Contents:—Borough of Barkeley 76 names; tithing of Brodstone 13, Hamsfolowe and Hyntonssyde (Thos. Thorpe, gent., Thos. Buttler, gent.) 32, village of Stone (— (*blank*) Sargeant, gent.) 27, tithing of Hame 67 (note at the end that the "tithing of the Mershe" hath two pairs of harness, for archer and billman, and two horses), Hynton 51, Hull 51, Nybley (Robt. Thomas, gent.) 74, Almesbyrre 26, Kynges Weston 21, Fylton of the Hay 14, Horfyld 16, Vley (Giles Bassett, gent.) 36, Wolpen 6, Camme 90, Cowley (John Goodryge, gent.) 57, Elbertton (John Campneys, gent.) 23, Dursley 67, Wodmyncote 50, Newton Bagpathe and Wosylworthe 15, town of Wutton under Edge 88, tithing of Synvell 27. *Signed here by the Commissioners.*

Symmynsale and Come 19, Worttley 21, Kyngescote 25, parish of Siymbrydge 95, Styncheomme 30, tithing of Awckinton 79, parish of Nymysfyld 27, tithing of Lyggyns Cromwell 35, Abbottes Cromwell 22, Arlyngamme (Walter Yeate, esq.) 78, Ashshellworthe 57, Beverstone 26.

Parchment roll of 10 membranes, of which 7 are written on both sides.

R. O.

3. "The muster taken by virtue of the King's commission the xiiijth, xvo, xvjo, xvijo and xviijo days of September an^o R. Henrici viijth xxxiiijth of all the able men for the King's wars," with arms, &c., taken within the hundreds of Barton, Henbury and Thornebury, Glouc., before Sir Nic. Poyntz and John Poyntz.

[Giving, by tithings, &c., list of names, mostly followed by notes of armour and weapons, and with letters in the margin opposite each, to indicate whether they are able archers or billmen or not able.]

Contents: Hundred of Barton by Brystow: Tithing of Clyfton 20 names, Mangottysfyld (Morys Barkley, esq.) 52, Stapleton 32, Barton (John Yong, gent.) 68.

Hundred of Henbury in Saltmarche: Tithing of Henbury (?) 18, Westbury (household servants of Mr. Denys) 33, Yeate 38, Northwyke and Redwyke 23, Chareltan 16, Schyrehampton 30, Stoke Byshop 21, Stowyll 36, Henbury 12, Compton 20, Auste 19, Stoke Gyffordes 22, Yehynton 12.

Hundred of Thornebury: Town of Thornebury 71, tithing of Acton and Lateridge (Nic. Poyntz, knight, with 10 archers, 10 demilances and 80 footmen) 30, Raungerworth 20, Tedryngtown 18, Kengton 18, Gauntes Yroote 5, Marchefyld 91, Morton 15, Falefyld 14, Oldebury (George Huntley, esq.) 42. *Signed*: N. Poyntz: John Poyntz.

Parchment roll of 11 membranes, written on one side only.

R. O.

4. "The certificate of the names and surnames of men of arms and men armed meet for war, as well archers as of other horsemen and footmen above th' age of xvj years within all and singular towns, boroughs, sokes, hamlets, parishes and places, as well within liberties as without, within the hundreds of Kyftesgate and Tybaston, in the county of Glouc., arrayed, viewed and tried and caused to be armed, also warned to have armour and weapons according to their degrees after the form and effect of the statutes and ordinances thereof made and provided," before Sir John Briggs and Ric. Coton at Wynhecombe 25 and 26 Sept. and at Cheltenham 30 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., by virtue of the commission to them and others directed, and of "the diversities of armour with which every of them is armed," so that they "from thenceforth may be prompt and

* Interlined in another hand.

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 2. Gloucestershire—*cont.*

ready to serve our said sovereign lord as often and when need should be," constables and tithingmen being sworn to make true presentment and "every able archer totted with this letter 'a' in the mergent and the bill men with 'b.'"

[Giving, by townships, &c., lists of names, most of which have letters "a" or "b" prefixed and are followed by notes of armour and weapons. Totals of men, horses, &c., at the end.]

Contents:—Kyftesgate hundred: Wynchecombe 92 names, Alderton 4, Charyngworth 6, Bachesore 17, Aston-under-Egge 8, Aston Summerfyld 10, Lyttle Wormyngton 7, Potteslyp (Edm. Bradway, gent.) 6, Langeborough 28, Sudeley 17, Chorleton Abbottes 11, Fourde 9, Pebworth and Marston 24, Campden (Ant. Porter, gent.) 52, Brodecampden 9, Westyngton 8, Buckland 34, Twynnyng (Roland Moreton, esq.) 52, Coundicote 6, Snowhill 13, Dorsyngton 10, Overswell 8, Farnecote 5, Chyldyswikewan 43, Admyngton 12, Templeguityng 28, Weston-under-Egge 15, Naunton 10, Fraunton 2, Cawhonyburne 20, Quynnton 17, Weston-upon-Aven 6, Senbury 18, Ebarton and Hydeote 13, Hawlyng 17, Dydbroke 19, Grete 8, Gretton 15, Stauntun 20, Haylys (Ric. Androys, gent.) 7, Dombleton 19, Mycleton 16, Nethergutyng 15, Stanley Pountlarge 12, Toddyngton (Hen. Tracy, esq.) 21, Wyllarsey 11, Longmerston 16. *Signed*: John Bryggys: Rychard Coton.

Total archers 187, billmen 323, harnesses for archers 41, for billmen 174, horses 60, other harness, viz., saletts 43 and splints 26.

Tybaston hundred:—Hynton (Geo. Daston, gent.) 25, Aston-under-Bredon Hyll 20, Beckford 26, Grafton 15. *Signed*: John Bryggys; Rychard Coton.

Total archers 29, billmen 28, harnesses for archers 3, for billmen 12, horses 2, other harness, viz., saletts 12 and splints 7.

Long paper, pp. 32.

R. O.

5. Certificate of musters in the hundreds of Gromboldisasche and Pokylchurche.

[Instead of marginal letters, the names of the able archers and billmen are repeated at the end of each list.]

Contents:—Hundred of Gromboldisasche: Tithings, &c., of Olveston, 20 names in the harness list and 9 of able men, Tortworthe (Thos. Throgmorton, esq.) 31 and 30, Olde Sodbury 24 and 12, Horton 24 and 14, Sodbury borough 19 and 18, Little Sodbury tithing 10 and 3, Charfeld 0 and 12, Frampton 0 and 5, Boxwell and Leythorton 1 and 7, Lytill Badmyngton 10 and 5, Lytylton-upon-Severne 0 and 5, Hawkysbury 9 and 19, Wapeley and Codryngton (John Soper) 5 and 7, Kylecott 15 and 12, Dydmerton and Oldebury 0 (harness only), Hambrok 0 and 6, Upton 0 and 4, Alveston 1 and 2, Wynterborne 3 and 13, Acton Ager (?) 9 and 0, Wykewarre 1 and 17, Hempton and Padchewaye 0 and 9, Tormerton, Acton Turvyld and Litilton (Sir Edw. Wadham) 1 and 11, Over 0 and 4, Rochampton 0 and 9, Bitton 1 and 13, Dereham (Sir Walter Denys) 1 and 3, Dynnton 0 and 5, Tokyngton 5 and 18, Dodyngton (Nic. Wykes, esq.) 1 and 9, Great Badmyngton 6 and 4, Alderley (John Poyntes, esq.) 3 and 4.

Hundred of Pokylchurche: Tithings of Puckulcheirche (Hugh Denys, esq., Wm. Trye) 3 and 11, Syston 0 and 3, Coldaston 0 and 2, Wyke 0 and 13, Westurley 0 and 39. *Signed by Sir Walter Denys, Davyd Broke, John Poyntz, Nic. Wykes, John Barlow, and Hugh Denys, commissioners.*

Parchment roll of 6 membranes, written on one side only.

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R. O.

6. Names and dwelling places of all persons appointed to have harness and other weapons ready, and also of all able archers and billmen within every tithing, township and borough in the hundreds of Sente Brevelles and Bledystowe (*sic*) mustered viewed and tried by George Baynam and Ric. Brayn, two of the commissioners assigned by the King, allotted by division to the said hundreds.

[Giving under townships, &c., the names of the men, and some women, with the harness they have (*e.g.* "horse harness for two men," "bill and a body harness," "bill and splints," "bow and sheaf of arrows") and in the margin the words "byll" or "ar," opposite the names of able billmen and archers. No numbers given.]

Hundred of St. Brevelles: Townships of Mycheldeane 52 names, Habynehall 30, the Lee 17, Ruarden 36, Lytledeane (Ric. Brayn, esq., with harness for himself and 2 archers on horseback and 2 billmen afoot) 46; town of Newnam (John Sparke, mayor) 27; township of Norwod 15; parish of Flaxley 12; township of Saynt Brevels 39, "Clow-walles Bem"* (Geo. Bayghnam, esq., with harness for 4 archers on horseback and 6 billmen afoot) 52, Englysybyknar 40, Coullvord 59, Stawnton 34, Bryme 19, Churchyn Bem 42, Brokewere 11.

ii. Hundred of Blydislowe: Tithings of Awer 31, Agrelow 9, Blydslow 5; hamlet of Blakeney 18; tithings of Etlowe 15, Pyrton 21, Aylberton 39; township of Lydney 65; tithing of Nasse 8, township of Huelfelde (Wm. Warren, gentleman) 12.

iii. Similar musters for the hundreds of Botlowe and Westbury and the duchery of Lancaster, taken by Thos. Whyttington, John Arnold and Arthur Porter, commissioners.

[Giving the names of persons with harness as in the preceding, followed by lists of the names, repeated, of the archers and billmen.]

Botlowe hundred: Township of Dymock, viz., Ryland 34, Woodende (Wm. Brugges, gent.) 37, Ledingeton 37; township of Newente 76; hamlets of Kempley 31, Malleswyke 26; tithings of Oxenhall 27, Kylcote 10, Cugley 15, Compton 22, Bullesdon (Arth. Porter, esq., with harness for himself and 2 archers a horseback) 17; hamlet of Bromesborowe 29, Pauntley (Thos. Whittyngeton, esq., with harness for himself and 6 archers a horseback and 4 billmen, John Brugges, gent.) 35, Upleden (John Arnold, esq., himself and 2 archers a horseback and 2 billmen) 30; tithing of Rudford 10; hamlet of Taynton Magna 22; tithing of Teynton Parva 11.

iv. Westbury hundred: Hamlet of Westbury 8; tithings of Overley 14, Netherley 28, Ruddylle 21, borough of Bleisdon 26, tithing of Churcham 32.

v. Duchery of Lancaster: Hamlet of Huntley 31; townships of Longe Hope 45, Mynstreworthe 70; tithing of Bulley 9; hamlet of Tybreton 30; tithings of Elton 25, Adsette 41, Rodley (Wm. Bowleys, gent.) 84.

Parchment roll of 28 membranes, written on one side only. Divided into five sections as above, each section signed: Thomas Whyttington: George Beynam: John Arnold: Arthure Porter: Richard Brayne.

M. 3. Herefordshire,

R. O.

A list of the hundreds in Herefordshire, followed by a statement headed, "The devysyon," showing the allotment of commissioners to them, viz.:—Stretford and Wigmore: Sir Edw. Croft, Thos. Havard, Huntynghon and Grymsworthe: Sir Jas. Baskervyle, Jas. Vaughan. Radlowe, Greytre and Wormelowe: John Scudamore, Stephen ap Harry

* Taken as a part of St. Brevel's.

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 3. *Herefordshire—cont.*

and Ric. Warmecombe. Ewiaslacy and Webtre: Sir Ric. Vaughan, Miles ap Harry, Thos. Baskervyle. Broxashe and Wolfey: Ric. Palmer, Ric. Warmecombe, Ric. Wynforde.

i. Certificate, to the King and Council, of Sir Edw. Croft and Thos. Havard, commissioners allotted to the hundreds of Stretford and Wygmore, by virtue of the King's commission to them and others, that they have viewed and mustered all his loving subjects within these limits with their "harness, artillery and other habiliments of war," and commanded such as had not harness and habiliments as required by law to provide themselves with all celerity, and commanding all "from thenceforth from time to time" to be ready to serve in the King's wars. *Signed.*

[Giving by boroughs and townships lists of names, each prefixed with the letter "a" for archer or "b" for billman, followed by statements of the "abilamentes of warre" (or "artillery" if there are only weapons), viz., the numbers of harness, horses, saletts and splints besides the harness, grayves, bows, sheaves of arrows, swords and daggers; and totals for the whole hundred under each of these heads.]

Contents:—Stretford hundred: Borough of Pembruge (Robt. Lochard, gent., Wm. Brace, gent.) 39; parish of Kyngeslande 23; lordship of Leonhales 33; borough of Webley 36; townships of Almaly and Upcot 32, Dylwyn 19, Hynton and Twyforde and Burton 16, Bery, Weston and Broxwodde 13, Shobdon (Jas. Croft, esq., demilance) 37, Kyngespewen 17, Staunton and Stockelowe 14, Kynarsley 20, Marston, Noke and Leue 13, Monkelane 12, Ereslonde 19, Letton 5, Morecotte 7, Stretforde and Byrley 13. Totals of able men (360), etc.

Wigmore hundred, late a member of the dominion of Wales and by act of Parliament united to Hereford county: Borough of Wygmore (Thos. Croft, gent.) 35; Aylmystre 12, Brompton Bryan, Borisforde and Bucton (John Harley, esq., demy lance) 22, Hertton 8, Tytley 14, Lynebroke 3, Nashe 4, Lyngghen 16, Byton 8, Yetton 12, Donton 10, Leynt 11, Frowyke 6, Cassop 9, Wylley 9, Come Villa 6, Waples Evys 4, Walforde 8, Stepulton 7, Over Kyngesham and Nether Kyngesham 16, Moldeley 7, Knyll 6, Brompton 6, Marlowe 2, Shurley 2, Nether Lye 7, Cotsole 4, "the township of ———" (*blank*) 11, Aston Boryngton 7, Lentwarden 14, Atforton Staner and Speton 7, Lentall Irons 9, Kynton 7, Letton and Newton 3, Aston 5, Stepulton and Wytton 3. Totals of able men (337), etc.

ii. (*f.* 20.) Like certificate by Sir Jas. Baskervyle and Jas. Vaughan.

Contents:—Grymsworthe hundred: Wellyngton (Wm. Harpar, esq.) 29, Canon Peown (John Monyngton, gent.) 26, Morton 5, Norton 10, Toppisley and Byfford and Hampton 38, Credenshill 7, Staunton and Letton 12, Shelwycke (John Monyngton, gent.) 20, Tylynton 5, Brobry and Wornesley 5, Upton, Yasor and Monyngton 12, Brugge Solers and Bysshbston 15, Mawncyllacy 14, Stretton and Suggwas 10, Burhyll and Burletton 12, Nether Lyde 19, Breynton 8, Brymshop (Thos. Dansy, gent.) 13, Mawnsyll Gamage and Were 3. Totals of able men (263), etc.

Hunttyngton hundred: Lordship of Clyfford (Jas. Whytney, gent., Robt. Vaughan, gent.) 86; Wyllersley (Thos. Havard, gent.) 5, Erdysley 39, Whytney 18, Wynfretton 17, Kynton 14, Hengoyd 4, Hergest and Oulde Kynton 13, Russhoke and Chykeford 14, Hunttyngton 23. Totals of able men (232), etc.

iii. (*f.* 34.) Certificates of the names of the able men of Wormelowe hundred mustered at Harrwoodes Grene 15 Sept., Radlowe hundred mustered at Ledbury 19 Sept. and Greytre hundred mustered at Rosse

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20 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., before John Scudamore, Ric. Warmecombe and Stephen Aparry.

[Giving billmen and archers in separate lists and the names of the individual (or joint) owners of the "harnes and other abylymentes," under townships as before, ending with a list of townships appointed to find harness specified for 24 "shire archers" named. Total numbers not given.]

Contents:—Llangaran 22 names of able archers and billmen and 17 (mostly the able men repeated) who have harness, Balyngesham (Wm. Scudamore, gent.) 4 and 9, Litle Dewchurch and Bolston 5 and 6, Orcoppe 19 and 0, Much Dewchurch 31 and 15, Henthllan (John Gll'm, esq., Walter Gll'm, gent.) 18 and 12, Byrches 8 and 7, Dewyswall and Llandinabo 4 and 2, Seyntwaynardes 15 and 6, Welsshnueton and Llanrothall (Ric. Harbarte, esq.) 16 and 3, Garwey 14 and 4, Kylpeck 14 and 4, Lytle Wylton 5 and 9, Bayseham and Foye 15 and 5, Wylton 12 and 7, Kynges Caple 11 and 5, Petourstow 6 and 4, Llanwarn 3 and 6, Michellchurch and Pencoyd 9 and 4, Goodrich (Thos. Apowell, esq.) 36 and 38. Names of townships appointed to find horses and harness for 24 shire archers, named. *Signed*: John Scudamore: Stephen Ap Harry: Richard Warmecombe.

Radlowe hundred: Ledbury 18 and 25, Ledburye Foreyn 30 and 52, Estnour (Thos. Clynton, esq.) 14 and 12, Collewail 30 and 40, Donyngton 7 and 6, Canon Frome 5 and 9, Castell Frome 11 and 19, Evysbache, Ledon and Litle South Hyde (Ric. Morton, gent.) 4 and 10, Busshoppes Frome and Egletton (John Fyzours, gent.) 6 and 20, Parke and Pyxley 10 and 6, Ayvton 4 and 7, Monesley (Rog. Chabnour, gent.) 8 and 9, Litle Marcle 10 and 8, Stoke and Westhyde (John Lyngen, esq., Ric. Monyngton, gent.) 20 and 19, Asporton 18 and 0, Stretton 14 and 0, Yarkehyll and Weston 13 and 18, Morton Geoffrey (Thos. Wykes, gent.) 5 and 3, Tadyngton (John Bromwich, gent.) 18 and 21, Luggewardyn (Nic. Wallwen, gent.) 14 and 14, Bosebury 22 and 23, Upledon (Ant. Wesbourne or Weshbourne, gent.) 24 and 25, Cradley 45 and 40. Names of townships appointed to harness 24 shire archers named. *Signed by Scudamore, Ap Harry and Warmecombe.*

Greytre hundred: Mordyford (Rog. Hereford, gent.) 27 and 27, Fownhope (Thos. Bromwich, gent.) 26 and 40, Bartwastre and Dormynton 13 and 22, Solers Hope 9 and 6, Wollhope 29 and 50, Rosse Foren 12 and 9, Rosse Borough 45 and 40, Walford (Walt. Motton, gent.) 18 and 23, Busshoppes Upton (Chr. Grey, gent.) 27 and 30, Eton Treygos (John Abrehale, gent.) 15 and 9, Aston Ingen 13 and 15, Howe Caple (Wm. Caple, esq.) 7 and 7, Brompton 7 and 13, Much Marcle 48 and 37, Lynton and the Lee 13 and 16, Weston 8 and 16, Putley 7 and 5, Hope Manysell 4 and 0, Fawley 2 and 2. Names of townships appointed to harness 24 shire archers named. *Signed by Scudamore, Ap Harry and Warmecombe.*

iv. (f. 73.) Certificate (in the same form as § i) by Sir Ric. Vaughan, Miles ap Harry and Thos. Baskervyle. *Signed.*

Contents:—Webtre hundred: Bolyngshope 8, Nethe Bolyngshope 11, Kleonger 14, Mokas 12, Turneston 6, Poston (George Ap Harry, gent., demy lance) 6, Wowchurche 7, Webton 4, Woormebyrge 16, Kenchurche 6, Bacton 17, Bredwardyn 36, Preston and Plowfield 6, Dore 7, Doore is Wale 9, Dyddley and Grafton 8, Cobwall and Mawiffyld 5, Coblyngton 5, Canon Brygge 4, Belyner, Chilston and Webton 3, Eton 9, Lullham and Canonbyrge 4, Peturchurche Wylbroke 7, Hynton, Madley and Dorston 19, Tyberton and Monyngton 20, Homlacy 11,

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 3. *Herefordshire—cont.*

Dyndor, Alensmore 17, Dewles, Kyngston, Howton (Thos. Amorgan, gent.) 3. Totals of able men (314), &c.

Ewiaslacy hundred: Craswall 35, Llanveyne 35, Newton 28, Llan Angell Escly 52, Raulston and Llansillo 27, Walterston, Trewyn and Swythoke 34, Cusope 12, Longtowne 64. Totals of able men (286), &c.

v. (f. 88.) Similar certificate by Ric. Palmer, Ric. Warmecombe, and Ric. Wynford.

Contents:—Wolfey hundred: Hampton Mapmore and Hampton Richard 4, Lytyll Hereford (Nic. Fytton, esq.) 33, Sarneshill (Thos. Monyngton, esq.) 39, Chorlstre and Staggesbache 27, Hope, Wynsley, Hyd, Hyll and Wyntercott (Wm. Berynton, gent.) 48, Newton, Brodfyld, Ryffyn and Warton 23, Yarpolle 20, Berchore 14, Hatfyld and Edvyn 20, Medylton 35, Pencombe 13, Homber and Rysbury 14, Rocheford and Croft (Ric. Croft, esq.) 18, Oreleton 35, Laystres and Whyly 10, Asheton and Morton (George Cornewell, esq.) 27, Dockelowe, Westewood and Brokemount 21, Eton 30, Upton and Playstres 11, Stokelowe 30, Ricardes Castell and Ludford 38, Kymalton, Stocketon and Bache 38, Eyton (Thos. Hacluytt, esq.) 7, Bryerley and Bradford 9, Lufton 20, Eventon (Simon Hyett, gent., John a Brygges, gent.) 15, Brymfyld 31, Lucton (John Wymour, gent.) 18, Solers Dyllewyn 38. The borough of Lemster: Yetman strette 48, Southestrete warde 18, High strete betwene the Crosses 25, Hye Strete warde 45, Medyll Mershe warde 35, The Nether Mershe warde 29, Westrete warde 21, The Cornemarkett warde 23, The Burgestrete warde (Robt. Phelps, gent.) 19, The Church Strete warde 10. Totals of able men (957), &c. *Signed*: Richard Palmer, per Warmecombe (*in Warmecombe's hand*): Richard Warmecombe: Richard Wynford.

Broxasse hundred: Borough of Bromyard 35, Ocle Lere 2, Wethyngton, Nonyngton, Preston and Bothe Dyngylles 26, Stokelacy 16, Brokehampton 1, Bodenham cum hamlettes 51, Testarn Delamere and Testarn Wafur 16, Avenbury and Kynges Stanford 18, Norton Halywater and Bushops Stanford 18, Felton 16, Muche Cowarne 64, Mawreden and Amburley (John Lyngen, esq.) 68, Sutton 35, Grendon Waren, Marshe-ton and Grendon Episcopi (John Blount, esq.) 16, Bredynbery and Wacketon 10, Thornebury, Rowdon, Colyngton, Stockeblysse and Hampton 37, Wolferlowe, Sapy, Pery and Hyde 43, Stanford Episcopi and Norton 16, Whitborne 17, Pychardes Ocle 34, Ulyngewyck and Lytyll Cowarne 29, Wynslowe and Lynton Halywater (Rog. Hardwyck, gent.) 24. Totals of able men (591), &c. *Signed by Wynford, Palmer (by Warmecombe) and Warmecombe.*

vi. (f. 110.) Similar certificate by Sir Jas. Baskervyle, Ric. Warmecombe and Thos. Havard, commissioners for the city of Hereford.

Contents:—Wybrugge warde within the Yat and without the Yat 65, Puston, Hynton and Newton townships 4, Wydmershe warde within the Yat and without the Yat 23, Bystrete warde 60, Eyne warde 49, Seynt Towens warde 35. Totals of able men (230), &c.

vii. (f. 115.) List headed "The commissioners," showing the numbers of men and harness to be provided by each, viz., the bp. of Hereford, "six demi lances, xxiiij pair of harness and xxiiij men," Sir Edw. Crofte, "horse and harness for himself, xxiiij pair of harness and xxiiij household servants and baileys of his lands;" and so on, with Sir Jas. Baskervyle, John Scudamour, Jas. Vaughan, Jas. Baskervyle, Roger Bodenham, Myle ap Harry, Wm. Hull, clk., Ric. Wallewen, Ric. Palmer,

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Ric. Warmecombe, Thos. Havard, John Glm., Ric. Wynford and Sir Ric. Vaughan, sheriff.

A bound volume of 120 folios, of which some are blank.

M. 4. Lincolnshire.

R. O.

Musters for the wapentakes of Louth Esk and Ludborough.

"The certificate of Sir William Skipwithe, knight, and John Hennege, esquire, commissioners concerning the musters for the wapentakes of Lowthe Eske and Ludeburgh, whereunto they were allotted; as well of the number and names of all such persons as be charged with white harness to serve the King's Grace as also the names of all the persons of every township within the said wapentakes as be able to serve the King according to the tenor of the said commission."

[Giving, under townships, first the names of gentlemen and others who provide harness, and then a list of names to each of which is prefixed a letter "a," "b," "aa," or "bb." Totals given at the end of "Alman revyttz, cottez off plaitte ande grekendyns," of able men, of archers of the best sort, archers of the meaner sort, billmen of the best sort, and billmen of the meaner sort.]

Contents:—Lowtheske wapentake: Yarburge (John Wallay, gent.) 7 names, viz., 1 who provides harness and 6 able men, Awthorpe 4 and 10, Ruckelande 5 and 0, Burwell 3 and 14, Halynton 0 and 5, Haughame 0 and 6, Taythwell (Thos. Billesbie, gent., Barnard Mesendyn, gent.) 2 and 16, Mucton 0 and 8, Northe Reston 0 and 6, Calestrope 0 and 4, Raythbie-cum-Maltbie (John Etton, gent., Wm. Manbie, gent.) 2 and 10, Sowthelkyngton and Northelkyngton 0 and 12, Withcall 0 and 8, Kelstron (Chas. Yarburch) 1 and 10, Great Carlton (Chr. Meyrs, gent.) 1 and 10, Gayton off the Wolde 1 and 6, Est Wyckam 1 and 4, Welton 0 and 10, Stuton 0 and 6, Carlton Parva 1 and 4, Conesholme 0 and 10, Cokeryngton Mare 4 and 12, Kenyngton 2 and 12, Alvynegame 0 and 22, Garnethorpe 11 and 27, Manbie 0 and 12, Grymolbie (Wm. Somercotz, gent.) 1 and 19, Sowthe Somercottz (Wm. Skupholme, gent.) 6 and 24, Northe Somercottz 6 and 31, Skydebroke and Saltfleithaven (John Phitzwilliam, gent.) 7 and 24, Saltefletbie (Bryan Newcome, gent., Robt. Burgh, gent., Thos. Craythorne, gent.) 9 and 34, town of Lowthe (Robt. Doughton, gent., — (blank) Marlingz, gent., John Chapman, gent.) 60 and 139.

Sir Wm. Skipwithe charged with horse and harness for himself and 12 household servants.

Ludeburge wapentake: Utterbie (John Skipwithe, gent., John Awncowyn, gent.) 3 and 14, Foderbie 0 and 7, Nune Ormesbie (Arthur Ormesbie, gent.) 1 and 14, Wargholme 0 and 14, Conehame and Calthrope 0 and 23, Ludeburge-cum-Whiame 1 and 14, Litill Grymesbie 1 and 0.

Totals of harness and men (634). *Signed*, Will'm Skipwithe.

Pp. 13.

M. 5. Northamptonshire.

R. O.

[Musters in Northamptonshire.]

The heading, which is very mutilated, ends with the words, "and sene by Syr esquier and Will'm the same wyth in xijth daye off the [month of] yere of the rayne of [our most dread sovereign lord Henry] the viijth by the g[race of God of England France and] Ierlond kyng, defend[er of the Faith, and supreme head of the Church] off Englonde and Ire[land]."

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 5. Northamptonshire—*cont.*

[Giving, by townships, first the name of the constable and then the names of the archers and billmen, followed by the names of those who have horse or harness.]

Contents: [King's Sutton hundred]* :—Sursame, Whytfulld, Over Rodston and Nether Rodston 15 names (*mutilated*), [next page containing the names for at least one place entirely lost], Hover [Rodston] 6 names. Warkeworth, Overthroppe, Nether Cotte, Huscott, Chacom and Grymsbery, 1 shire archer named, viz.:—Warkeworth (Mr. Larrens Whodull) 11 names, [Nethercotte and Grymsbery] 16, Chacumbe 13 able men and 10 (*or more*) finding harness. Wapnam, Helamdon and Fawcoktt, 1 shire archer named :—Whapnam 9 names of able men and 6 (*and more*) finding harness, Helamden 11 and 5, Fawkotte 5 and 0. Newbotell, Charletton and Purston (Mr. Crosswell) 8 and 4. Fen[de]f[r]orde and Larrense Marston 11 and 9 (*and more*), Lawrence Marston 11 and 2. Kyngsutton 40 and 14. Hynton 15 and 0. Myddelton Cheny 22 (*and more*) and 7. Farnynggo 10 and 7 (*and more*). Anoo and Crotune (Mr. Hanskape, Mr. Bowton) 15 and 9, Crowton (Mr. Wacklyn) 6 and 1. Culworthe and Thrope Monfyld (Mr. Davers) 11 and 17. Stene (Mr. Barker) 5 and 1. Brackley 22 and 1. Halsse and Ho[ld] Brackly (Geo. Yorke, gent.) 9 and 1. Evenly (Mr. Waynman, Mr. Thos. Stutbery) 8 and 5. Hawlsse 5 and 3. Thrope Mownndvyll (Mr. Gyfford) 5 and 4.

Chepyng Wardon hundred :—Chepyng Wardon and Eggotte 19 and 13, Edgecott 12 and 7. Byffelld and Trafford 17 and 15. Solgrave and Grytworthe (Mr. Stwstebury, Mr. Arden) 20 (?) and 15, Gryttworth 10 and 1. Woodforrd, Edon and Hynton 14 and 7, Edon 10 and 7 (*inverted order*), Hynton 10 and 0. Bodyngton, Asshdon in the Walls and Appultre 15 and 8 (?), Aston in the Walls (Mr. Butler) 11 and 9.

[Greens Norton hundred :—Weston] 14 (*or more*) and 12 (?), [Wedon] (*entirely lost*), [Pl]umton 9 and 5. [Bradden], (Mr. Mathe[w]) 4 and 10. Slapton (Mr. Nic. Lovett) 6 and 9. [Moreton], 8 (*and more*) and 9, [Aschebe] (Mr. Cope) 5 and 5. Blaxley and Woodend (Mr. Thos. Foxlee) 12 and 2 (*and more*), [Woodend]e 6 and 14. [Maydford] 9 and 7. Haydson 3 (*and more, mostly lost*). [Sylweston] 12 and 5. [Norton Dawy] 10 (*and more, half lost*) and 8 (*or more*). Wytylbere 6 (*and more*) and 17.

[Towcester hundred :—A muster showing names of men of at least seven places, the first of them being a large town with over 70 archers and billmen ; but the names of the places are all lost by mutilation. It appears by comparison with another muster certificate in R. O. that the hundred is Towcester and the other places of which names of inhabitants appear are Tyffylld, Grymescott, Abthorpe, Caldcott, Gayton (Mr. Tanfyld named) and Patsell.]

Large paper, much mutilated, pp. 49.

R. O.

2. Certificate of Thos. Cave and Wm. Saunders, commissioners appointed for the musters taken within the hundred of Gyllesburgh, Ntht.

[Giving, under the townships, the names (of the able men?) arranged as archers and billmen—and where one of these possesses horse or harness the fact is noted. At the end of each township or group of townships is a note of the harnesses the community is "bound to find." No indication of the rank of persons named. No numbers except the total.]

Contents: Nortoft 14 names, Cotton 4, Gyllesburgh 6 and Holwell 3 ; Thurneby 14, Creton 20, Coldassheby 13, Cottesbrok 41, Wynwyk 14,

* In this abstract the names in brackets have been supplied by comparison with Vol. XIV., Part i., No. 652, M. 14 (2).

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Westhaddon 27, Navesby 35, Elvertoft 22, Watford 11, Long Bukby 45, Cley Coton 13, Croke 25, Lylborne 15, Stanford (Thos. Cave, esq., with 10 men) 19, Welford ("William Saunders, esquire, appointed by the King's letters to vj bowmen, which be ready") 21.

Total archers 102, billmen 276, harnesses 44, horses 19. *Signed by Cave and Saunders.*

Parchment, 6 long pages.

L M. 6. Nottinghamshire.

R. O. Muster roll for Bassetlaw hundred.

[Giving, under townships, lists of names, each described as "able in person" or "not able in person," and with the harness and weapons, if any, he possesses noted. In the margin the words "archer" or "bill" opposite names of the "able" men, and at the end of each list the number (1, 2, or 3) "of shire archers for the same town." The name of the constable heads each list.]

Contents: Stretton (George Lascelles, Ant. Thorneye, gentlemen) 61 names, "iij shire archers for Styrtton and Fenton jointly," Everton and Scaffworth 44, Northleverton 33, Southleverton (Anthony, gent.,* with horse and harness for himself and two archers) 53, Southbeck Wheytley 9, Hayton-cum-Tyln (Thos. More) 25, Clareburgh 58, Westretford 29, Lytylburgh 23, Heydon-cum-Upton (Geo. Wastenez, esq.) 42, Stockham 13, Estrdayton 29, Ragenell (Robt. Nevyl, esq.) 17, Gammylston-cum-Westdayton (Edw. Thurlond, esq., John Thurlond) 36, Laxton (Mich. Clerkson) 55, Worsopp 77, Gaytforth 12, Warsopp 57, Carleton in Lyneryk 48, Clypyston 23, Scofton, Clumbur and Budbye 21, Barnebye 10.

Parchment roll of 10 membranes (one very small), docketed Bassetlawe.

R. O. 2. Bingham hundred.

[Giving, under townships, lists of names, mostly with marginal letters "ar." or "b." opposite them, and sometimes with the heading "these be the names of these persons that be able to do the King service betwixt sixty and sixteen," or the like. With notes of any harness any of them can furnish.]

Contents: Outhorpe 14, Adbolton 14, Flyngton 24, Watton 20, Shelforde 17, Cropwell Butler 21, Skreton 18, Cropwell Byschop 20, Kneton 10, Cottgrave (Mr. Rossell) 26, Scaryngton 7, Saxundall 4, Thoroton 8, Hawkysworthe 12, Byngham 37, Orston 18, Thorleston 14, Carcolston 28 (seven of whom are "cotegers"), Langar 35, Hiklyng 11, Kynnalton (John Constable, esq.) 19, Brydford on the Hill 21, Newton 2, Tethbe 12, Clypston 4, Stanton 6, Granby 25, Aslokton 15, Brokton Soney 16, Elton 11, Ratclyff 23.

Twelve slips of paper, in different handwritings, stitched together, and endorsed: Wapontagio de Byngham.

R. O. 3. Thurgarton hundred.

[Giving, under townships, lists of names with letters "ar." or "b." opposite most of them in the margin and notes of the harness and weapons in possession of any of them.]

Contents: Southe Muskham 12 names, South Carleton (Mr. Wm. Bassett) 10, Marnham (Mr. Thos. Babyngton) 16, Kellam (Mr. John Sutton) 28, Snaynton 11, North Muskham 23, Holme 17, Malbek and Kyrshall 6, Edyngley and Halum 25, Nether Cowyke 6, Sir John Byron

* Surname omitted?

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 6. *Nottinghamshire—cont.*

"and xx. household servants with him to serve the King's Grace horsed and harnessed" 20 (*in Byron's hand and signed by him*), Roulst[on] 21, Stathorp 8, Ossyngton 7, Bulcot and Burton (Sir Brian Stapleton with 14 servants) 17, Cawnton 9, Grestorpe 12, Normonton 11, Upton 22, Farnysfeld 19, Cromwell 18, Hornyngham 6, Thurgarton 23, Halton (Laur. Maxer) 8, Wodborowe 11, Hocorton 11, Wynkburn 11, Oxston 22, Caleverton 16, Averham (Sir Hen. Sutton and 6 servants) 29, Bleysby, Gybbesmer and Goyrton 15, Weston 25, Skegbe 8, Morton 12, Kyrlyngton 21, Eperston 13, Lowdam 30, Lamley 14, Northe Carlton 11, Fyscarton 21, Westroppe 27, Gownaston 17, Sutton-upon-Trent (Sir Wm. Mering with 6 servants) 51, Southwell 70, Gedleyng 21, Blythwurthe 10, Knesall 11, Norwell 22, Wyllabe, Wodhouse and Mydylthorpe 4.

25 *long pages, with parchment cover endorsed*: Thurgarton and Lithe.

R. O.

4. Newark town.

[Giving, under the several divisions of the town, lists of the able archers and billmen and "not able men," with notes of any horse or harness they have.]

Contents: Town of Newark (Ant. Forster, bailey of Newark, and 8 servants named), Mylnegate 54 names, Balderton Gate cum Cartergate 34, Osmanthorpe 16, Barnby Gatte 27, Kyrkgatte 41, Cottchardes 10, "The payment Dysney of Newarke" 47, ——— (*blank*) Street 14, Wynthorpe 16, Ferneton within the liberty of Newarke 29. Totals mutilated.

Pp. 13.

M. 7. *Oxfordshire.*

R. O.

The certificate of Sir Geo. Darcy, Thos. Brydges and Thos. Wenman "of and for taking of the musters" of the hundreds of Chadlyngton and Bampton, Oxon., by virtue of the King's commission to all the justices of the shire directed, unto which two hundreds the said Darcy, Brydges and Wenman were "elected and appointed," 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: G. Darcy: Thomas Brigges: Thomas Waynman.

[Giving, under townships, lists of names bracketed in two groups as archers and billmen, and in another column the "armour" furnished by the township, *e.g.*, "The town an archer on foot furnished." Totals of each township.]

Contents:—"The said Sir George Darcy is contented to find x bowmen, fully to be furnished on horseback, and x billmen on foot." Similarly Bridges and Thos. Wenman, each to find three archers and three billmen.

Chadlyngton hundred: More and Moorton (Chr. Arundell, gent.) 12 names, Feild 4, Shipton 6, Mylton 7, Fulbroke and Westhall 7, Swynbroke 6 (including the lady Inglefeld), Chirchill 7, Chastleton and Brokeend 6, Enstone parish (Thos. Gybons, gent.) 10, Cleveley 10, Gagingwell 1, Heythropp 7 (including Mistress Elynour Asshefeld, widow, and Master Humph. Asshefeld), Teynton 7, Mynsterlovell 2, Spellysbury 17, Deane 3 (including Master ——— (*blank*) Penyston), Ramysden 3, Fyfeld 6, Kyddington 1, Idburye 5, Saresden 2, Chadlyngton 8, Hooke Norton (John Croker, gent.) 19, Walcot (John Hacker, gent.) 2, Ascot 9, Rolrighte Magna 4, Swarford 6, Pudlycote (Ric. Bekingham, gent.) 1, Chilston 2, Lyneham 4, Over Norton 5, Cornewell 2, Kenkham 8, Salforde 3, Rolrighte Parva 2, Cippyngnorton 34.

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Bampton hundred: Wytney parish 70, Bampton Decan 3, Bampton Halymote 20, Bampton Doily 2, Hadden 2, Lewe 4, Bresingnorton 10, Burforde borough with the parishes 88, Upton and Signett 3, Aulscott 7, Bradwell 14, Canfeld 9, Brighthampton 2, Duckelington 12, Shifford 6, Browghton 2, Brightenden 11, Astall 13, Kentcott 2, Burton 12, Chimney 6, Helforde 5, Fylkyns 3, Stanlake 20, Cockethrup 3, Kelmeccot 5, Astoon 15, Westwell (harness only) 0.

A parchment roll of 9 membranes, stitched together at the one end; with ornamental capitals and headings to the membranes.

R. O.

2. Wootton hundred.

[Giving, under townships, lists of names with the letters "a" or "b" opposite them in the margin, and at the end of each list the number of the township harness and the names of persons who have harness.]

Contents:—Watereton and Gosforde 12 names, Begbrooke 4, Yardyngton (Ant. Androys) 9, Wolvercote and Goestowe 6, Carsyngton 15, Worton 6 (here "the tenants of the late dissolved abbey of Godstowe and Master Elmys tenants" have harness for one archer), Eynesham 30, Staunton Harecourte 15, Southby (John Redley) 18, Cogges 9, Wylcote 2, Northeley 9, Hamborough 13, Bladon 11, Combe 15, Stonefelde 9, Kyddyngton 3, Glympton, Ludwell and Darneforde (Wm. Lyddiard) 6, Glympton, Wotton, Hordeley, Darneforde and Old Woodstocke 1 harness, Wotton and Hordeley 8, Olde Woodstocke 2, Woodstocke 36 (Ric. Williams, mayor), Hensyngton 2.

8 long pages.

M. 8. Shropshire.

R. O.

The certificate of the muster of our sovereign lord King Henry VIII., taken at Hodnet in the hundred of Bradford, Salop, 16 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., before Thos. Newport, Wm. Yonge, and Thos. Pygot, "commissioners for the said muster to be taken within the county of Salop," to whom, upon division, the hundred of Bradford is allotted.

[Giving, by townships, lists of names almost all followed by the words an able billmen or bowman, and with a note of his harness and weapons.]

Contents:—Shabury 13, Wollerton 15, Shenton 9, Staunton 4, Shorslow 1, Ightfelde 23, Norton 14, Wore, Grenhunger, Doryngton 28, Betton under Lyne 13, Whyxall 8, Kenston 2, Adderley 11, Sponele 10, Paynton 4, Lytle Whytheford 3, Lybrockhurst 12, Weston 14, Hodnet 27, Letle Drayton 5, Terne 1, Hawghton 3, Edgebald 2, Much Arcall 11, Peplowe 14, Prese 41, Hethe 14, Wodlandes 5, Morton Corbett 9, Sandford 7, Letle Bowlas and Mooston 10, Hackston 7, Morton Saye 7, Hatton Heynethe 10, Laken 6, Sulton 1, Coldhatton 4, Blecheley 11, Sleppe 6, Rowlton and Elwardyn 13, Marchomley 17, Espley 3, Mystley 2, Sandbroke 5, Keynton 10, Pylson 7, Lygombrye 4, Cheryngton 11, Cheswardyn 15, Goldston 2, Pyxley 2, Muche Aston 6, Wyllaston laund 5, Berston (Rondill Gravener, esq.) 12, Howle 4, Pyxstock 3, [K]etley 3, Upynton 6, Wellyngton 39, Crug[edon], Sleppe and Kynnerley 12, Lylleshull 29, Preston upon Wyldmore 7, Letle Dawle 3, Esumbryge 4, Langford juxta Newport 7, Wodcote Lynden 5, Muxston 14, Tyberton 5, Childes Arcall 7, Newport 68, Cullyshurst 4, Sutton 7, Lonkeslowe 13, Norton 7, Uckynton 10, Hawghton, Newton and le Hurst 3, Walcott 5, Leyghton and Garmeston 15, Downton, Preston de le Were 7, Drayton 72, Kynges Eyton 11, Rusheton 9, Hynstok 14, Rockcetur 14, Lawley 4, Wythyngton 11, Bowlas 11, Meeston 3, Aston under y^e Wreken 5, Upton under Hawgmond 15, Eton Con-

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882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 8. *Shropshire—cont.*

stantyn 11, Allerton 8, Muche Whetheford 3, Stoke upon Terne 12, Wystanwicke 4, Berwyck 6, Styrehley 4, Yeton upon Terne 5, Sugdon 4, Dawley 10, Accham 12, Chorleton 7, Besslow 3, Steele 4, Uffinton 7, Edgemond 24, Watersupton 9, Rodynton 8, Admaston 6, Rockwarden 12, Burcote 1, Leton 1, Alscott 5, Longdon upon Terne 7, The Ree 1, Chetwyn 6, Stockton 5, Hopton under the Hyll 3, Lytle Byldos 4, Longford Ternhill 24, Weme 58, Tylley 18, Newton, Lowe and Le Dyches 25, Aston 9, Woberley 5, Horton 8, Coton 15, Edstaston 16, Whychurch *cum membris* 155, Hadley 4.

Total bowmen 340, billmen 1,010; of whom 233 have horse and harness. *Signed and sealed by* Thomas Newport, William Yong, and Thomas Pygott.

Long paper, pp. 48.

R. O.

2. View of muster taken of the hundred of Munslow [Salop.] 21 Sept. last past, 34 Hen. VIII., by Ric. Cornewall and Wm. Foxe, justices of the peace.

[Giving, by townships, lists of names, almost all of which are prefixed by the letters "a" or "ar" or "ab," and many of them followed by notes of harness and weapons. At the end are totals of archers, billmen and harness.]

Contents:—Munslowe, 27 names, Stone Acton 6, Coldweston 5, Rowthall 3, Felanton 17, Burton 24, Patton ("this township hath harnessed a man for the yerle of Salop, and Mr. Lee hath the inductyng of hym") 7, Walton and Aterby 11, Kalaton 13, Halgot 31, Abton 10, Mylychop and Hongerford 22, Veston 10, Mydlehope 9, Hopbowdeler 25, Angheston 9, Tugford ("the township hath harnessed a man and set him forth with Sir John Talbot") 35, Cardyngton 19, Wylston 36, Wegewecke and Harreld 5, Stoke Milbrow 17, Hugh Lye 20, Thonglond 8, Yeton and hamlettes 36, Hopton 11, Weston 9, Hatton 9, Lytyll Wenlock and Huntynghon ("these townships have harnesssed iij men already which are with Mr. Thomas Lee") 17, Wystanton 10, Bropele 43, Clestanton Richardmarton 11, Acton 25, Dilton 9, Derrton 3, Medilton ("these townships have harnesssed fyve bylmen and ar gon wt Mr. Lee to the yerle of Salop") 10, Browun 9, Prestope 9, Rusbury (Ric. Lacon, gent.) 35, Barrowe 9, Madeley (Ric. Chorton, gent.) 33, Becbery and Badger 11, Ewryye 18, Lynley 16, Miche Wenloke 57, Aston 14, Corston 23, Stanton 8, Gretham 31, Shipton 12, Norhowse (?) and Larden 8, Wyck and Bardbe 9, Bentall and Posenall 11, Willey 18, Sant Margaretes Clee 13, Puet Bromfyld 5, Stevynton 4, Total archers 90, billmen 519, harness for 33 men, and also 11 jacks and 6 salletts.

Like muster by the same commissioners taken in Ludlow, 20 Sept., 34 Hen. VIII., of Stanton Lacy and other townships in Munslow hundred, viz.:—

Stanton Lacy (Thos. Cressett, gent.) 37, Longley 3, The Pole 9, Hochekys 1, Hopton (Wm. Hopton, gent.) 12, Sutton 10, Hyggeford Middelton (Edw. Brocton, gent.) 20 (six of them servants to John Baughe), Nether Heyten (John Hopton, gent.) 7, Onybury (Wm. Slade, gent.) 14, Walton 4, Ledwiche 7, Shelderton 5, the Rooke 7, the Over Heyton 5, Sheriffes Ledwich 3, Henley lordship 10, Wolferton 10, Assheford 19, Rye Felton 9, Halton 12, Assheford Carbeno 10, Overton, More and Bitchcott 22 (one of them servant to John Benson, parson of Richardes Castell), Hauford 9, Dynynchop 9, Cleyfelton and Whitbach 8, Burwey (Thos. Hopton, gent.) 2, Aldon 14 (among them servants of Mr. Vernon and John Baugh), Bromfyld 23, Church Stretton [and] Stretton le Atle 18, Alnestretton 27,

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Lytyll Stretton 15, Mynton 12, Whittingeslowe ("this whole lordship hath harness with the appurtenances and horses for iiij men which are appointed to go with the earl of Arundell") 11. Total archers 55, billmen 169, harnesses 24 and also 6 salletts and 8 splents.

Like muster by the same commissioners of the town of Ludlow, 15 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., viz.:—Councillors of the town: Thos. Wheler and Ric. Handeley, bailiffs, and 34 others and 3 servants named (Wm. Fox,* gent., John Bradshaw, gent.). Inhabitants: Castell Ward 61, Brodstrett Ward 36, Olde Strett and Galford Ward 78, Corvestrett Ward 58. "The hanex (*harness*) artylery and weapon in the custody of the occupacions of this towne of Ludlow over the armour and weapon above declaryd," viz., of the "mylners and bakers," "smythes," "taylours and mercers," "walkers," "corvisers," "tanners," "wevers," "bochers," and "barbours and dyers." Total archers 100, billmen 124, harnesses 41.

Like muster, taken by the same commissioners, of Purslows (*sic*) hundred, 22 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII.

Contents:—Purslowe 2, Clongonnas. Apcot and Rowton Salters ("all these townships are gone to serve the King under Mr. Litelton"), Coston 10, Rowton Pyardes 2, Clonbery and Brampton 17, Kempton 26, Brome 5, Ledome 14, Clunton 19, Downe and Acton 19, Wentnore 20, Astun 13, Syptun 9, Hopsay and Barley 17, Yetewyn and Chelton 11, Weston 8, Constable Home 4, Ratlychop 9, Wistonstow 4, Longfyld 11, Egedon and Bromslo 17, More 23, Bedsten and Beckey 12, Beck 6, Hopton 22, Wolston 6, Stowe 10, Modlecote 6, Boknell 16, Myntowne 9, Scete 5. Total archers 37, billmen 214, harnesses 54, and also 5 coats and 10 splents.

"Busshops land. The view of muster thereof taken at the Windmill by the Towre (?) of the Lee," on Monday, 8 Sept. 14 Hen. VIII. [No commissioners named, but apparently a portion of the foregoing hundred of Purslow.]

Contents:—Eyton and Plowden (Humph. Plowden, gent., John Eyton, gent., Roland Eyton, gent.) 8, Tokorton 11, Lydbury (Wm. Nedham, gent., Ralph Nedham, gent.) 30 ("Syr Ric. Dawes, vicar there, to harness a foteman with vjs. viijd. which Richard Nycolles did geve hym"), Astanton 12, Broughton 5, Colbache 19, Wedbache 12, Lynley and the Beche 18, Lee and Ocley 5, Beyston 7, Brocton 11, Norbury, Whitcote and Herdwicke 22 (Mr. Litelton's tenants to harness two men and Mr. Leighton's one), Bushops Castell 76. Totals of "able men" 35, billmen 93, harnesses 35.

Musters, taken 15 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. of Overs hundred before Ric. Cornwall and Wm. Foxxe, commissioners.

Contents:—Grite (Thos. Locheard, gent.) 26, Sylvyngton 6, Nasshe and Tylsopp (Thos. Hill, gent., Edm. Hill, gent.) 20, Whitton (John Whitton, gent.) 18, Mulston 13, Nynd Solers (Humph. Conysbe, gent.) 17, Cleton 3, Byturley (Ric. Hopton, gent.) 16, the franchise of Burford 13, Boraston 12, Wetmore 3. Total archers 42, billmen 87, harnesses 17. The commissioners can harness themselves and 11 (Cornwall 8 and Foxe 3) able men.

Grand totals of the above musters. *Signed*: Rychard Cornewall: William Foxe.

Long paper (originally a roll), pp. 100. Endd.: "The musters taken of the hundreds of Munslowe, Overs, Purslowe and the town of Ludlowe," Salop, by Ric. Cornewall and Wm. Foxe.

* Cancelled "quia postea."

1542.

882. MUSTERS—*cont.*M. 9. *Worcestershire.*

R. O.

Certificate, addressed to Sir Thos. lord Audeley of Walden, lord Chancellor, by Edw. Bratt and Ric. Calowehyll, bailiffs of Worcester, of the muster of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Worcester above the age of 16 years.

[Giving, under the several wards, lists of the bowmen and billmen with marginal notes of how many there are and how many of them (not more than half) are able men to serve the King in his wars if need require. After some of the names are the words "a man's harness" and the numbers of these harnesses are noted. No indications of the rank of persons named.]

Contents: High Ward 151 names, St. Andrew's Ward 150, St. Martin's Ward 95, St. Clement's Ward 34, Alhallowe Ward 194, St. Nicholas' Ward 94, St. Peter's Ward 97.

The "whole total sums" of bowmen and billmen 818, of which those able to serve the King are 273 "and noo horcemen." There are 147 men's harness ready at an hour's warning.

Parchment roll of 2 membranes.

M. 10. *Yorkshire.*

R. O.

Book of musters taken by Sir Ralph Eure and Sir Roger Chomley in Pikryng Lith, the borough of Scarburro, Whitby Strand and the lordship of Spawnton, according to the King's commission.

[Giving list of names, each either followed by the words "able person," with some note of his horse and harness if any, or else by a note of harness or weapons, without the words "able person." Most of the able persons have the words "archer" or "a bill" in addition. Totals of men and harness.]

Contents: Pikringe 177 names of able persons, Synnyngton, Merton and Eddyston 55, Wrelton 20, Aslagby 16, Middylton 26, Cropton 25, Rosdayll 13, Herttoft 18, Cawthorn 8, Kynthrop 15, Newton-upon-Roo-clyff 15, Levysham 20, Loketon 19, Gottland 25, Ellerburn-cum-Sarmonby 40, Thornton 73, Wylton 17, Alnerston 44, Eberston 55, Snaynton 28, Brompton-cum-Sawden 30, Wykham-cum-Ruston 55, Hotton Buschell 27, Atton 27, Catton and Osgodby 19, Lebston and Grystwaytte 14, Scalby 37, Burnyston 19, Clowghton and Staynton 21, Marres 13, Ryton 13, Kyrkby Mysperton 22, Bergh and Bergh (*sic*) 12, Great and Little Habton 16, Normonby 22. Total archers in Pikringlith 286, billmen 866, harnesses 255, jacks 80, salletts 57, splents 7 pair, horses 280.

Scarbrugh (Newbrugh, Hawbrugh and Under Clyff) 28 archers, 80 billmen, harness for 40, and 40 horses.

Whitby and Whitbystrand 97, Robynhoyd Bay and Fyllyng Dayll 82, Scleghtes and Eschdayll syd 10, Snetton 28, Ukkylberby 10, Newham and Donslay 20, Rowswarpp 11, Hawscares and Staynsyker 21, Broxsay 6, Everlay 16, Haknes 16, Sylffow 22. Total archers 126, billmen 213, harness for 67, and 50 horses.

Spawnton 38, Appilton 20, Rosdayll 16. Total archers in Spawnton lordship 17, billmen 47, harness for 15, and 12 horses.

Grand totals.

Pp. 42.

M. 11. *Wales.*

R. O.

"The names of them that ben charged to buy coats of fence, glaves, swords, daggers 'whese' (who is) ready with the same according to their charges."

1542.

[Giving, under lordships and parishes, lists of names, each followed by the word "cot," "gleif," or the like.]

Contents: Lordships of Welsh Talgarth and English Talgarth, including the parishes of Kethedynne and Glasbury, and the lordship of Tretour, Langedre parish. Roger Vaughan and about 430 names arranged in various lists, but as the document is mutilated, it is probable that some 50 more are lost.

Large paper, pp. 3. Mutilated.

883. WYMOUNDE CAREW to JOHN GATE.

R. O.
[1540-2.]

Pray remind Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentation Court and Mr. Pollard to declare to the King my accounts given before them and the brief declaration in my own handwriting. Mr. Pollard promised to deliver these books and declare my honest doings. Please thank Mr. Pollard for me, and get my brother Denny to thank him; if he come without my books get him to declare it by mouth. Rychemount, Wednesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "To his loveyng brother John Gate, esq'er, geve this." *Endd.*

1 Oct. 884. O'NEIL, EARL OF TYRONE.

Harl. MS.
6,074 f. 59.
B. M.

Account of the creation of O'Neale as earl of Tyrone, at Greenwich on Sunday 1 Oct 34 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2, in a book with parchment leaves, bearing at the beginning the signature "G. Dethick, alias Garter."

Titus B. xi.
386.
B. M.

2. Modern copy, from "the book made by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter," apparently the preceding.

P. 1.

Lamb. MS.
608 f. 123.

3. Another modern copy, apparently derived from § 2.

P. 1. *See* Carew Calendar, No. 174.

1 Oct. 885. O'NEIL, EARL OF TYRONE.

Lamb. MS.
603 f. 75b.

Letters patent* creating Con O'Nele earl of Tyrone, with remainder to his son Matthew, *alias* Feardourghe, O'Nele and his heirs male. To hold his lands in knight service under certain conditions (specified in English). The heir apparent to the earl to bear the title baron of Duncannon. Witnesses, Cranmer, Audeley, Oxford, Hertford, Gardiner, Lisle, Russell, Gage, Sir Ant. Wingfield, Wriothesley, and Sadler. Greenwich, 1 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Contemporary copy, pp. 3. See Carew Calendar, No. 173. With copy of the Articles of Submission (*see* No. 832), subjoined.

Ib. f. 14.

2. Later copy, from the enrolment, certified by "Ja. Stanyhurst." Pp. 3.

Lamb. MS.
608 f. 35b.

3. Modern copy, with the articles subjoined in another hand. Pp. 2.

Titus B. xi.
379.
B. M.

4. Another modern copy, pp. 3; with the articles subjoined, p. 1.

* Enrolled on the Irish Patent Roll, 33-35 Hen. VIII. m. 2. *See* Morrin's Calendar, p. 85. The enrolment in the English Patent Rolls differs from this document in the text, and is wrong both in the date and in the witnesses, as noticed in No. 881 (1).

1542.

1 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 2.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 191.

886. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Have received their letters of Friday last. The King marvels that the ordnance, etc., is not arrived at Berwick, but doubts not but God will frame all things prosperously in time. As to Browne's tarrying for the King of Scots; when he has, with Norfolk and Durham, viewed Berwick and Wark, and done the rest as instructed, he may return with them to the King. And, as the King of Scots should be honorably received, and the King intends to defray his whole charges if he come in post, they are to consider what that charge will amount to and leave money and appoint persons to make preparation, and three or four cart-loads of hangings, plate, &c., shall be sent down. They shall take order for Rutland, as lord warden, with the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland, to meet him, and the two earls to accompany him to York, where the whole Council, with lord Latymer, shall again meet him. Westmoreland shall then return home and Cumberland, "because he is young," attend him to Huntingdon, where another company of noblemen shall meet him.

Where the Scottish ambassadors' instructions stated that it would touch their King's honor to come further than York; they are to be asked why it should touch his honor more to repair to his uncle at London than it did to go by sea into France to the French king.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Minute to my l. Norff., my l. P.S., the bp. of Durham, and Sir Ant. Browne, primo Octob. aº xxxiiij.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 101.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the preceding is the draft. Dated Greenwich, 1 Oct. *Signed by* Cranmer, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, and Sadler.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: Ebor., 3 Octobris, de Con. du Roy.

1 Oct.

Baronius,
xxxiii., 21.

887. ROBERT VAUCHOP to the CARD. OF ST. CROSS.

Extract from a letter showing difficulties alleged in Germany against attending the Council of Trent. Saltzburg, 1 Oct. 1542.

Latin.

2 Oct.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 40.

888. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 1 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

At Greenwich, 2 Oct. Present: as above. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of John Haynes, of London, to attend daily. The keeper of Ludgate examined of his contention with Hans van Fremat touching the escape of a prisoner.

2 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 6.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 192.

889. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Have received theirs of 30 Sept., enclosing a letter from Sir Geo. Lawson, by which the King is glad to see that the grain, etc., out of Norfolk and Suffolk, is arrived. The King notes the behaviour of the Scots in taking the carts from Wark, and the slackness of Car in suffering it, and would have it laid to the ambassadors which part now keeps best promise. Hearing that they rig out at Dieppe 16 good ships, one of 300 [tons], and the least of 80 [tons], the King has sent command to all ports in these parts that no ships go forth until his further pleasure. Enclose the minute that Norfolk may take like order there.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to my l. of

1542.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 103.
B. M.

2 Oct.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar.
VI. II. No.
66.]

Norff., my 1. P.S., the bp. of Durham and Sir Ant. Browne, ijo Octobr. aº xxxiii]º.

2. Original letter, of which the preceding is the draft. Dated Greenwich, 2 Oct. *Signed by Cranmer, [Hertfo]rd, Winchester, Wingfield, Sadler and perhaps by others, whose signatures are lost.*

P. 1. *Mutilated. Endd.: Ebor., 4 Octobris, du Conceil du Roy.*

890. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

This morning received her letters of the 23rd inst., with the packet for the Emperor, which was forthwith sent to Bristol, to reach Fallaix if possible, and, if not, to be carried into Spain by a merchant, who is half resolved to go thither on business.

After dinner to-day, I was with the King, who said that the Almaines mentioned in your letters would be very welcome here, and he thought you would have no great need of Almaines, at least to raise the siege of Parpignan, for the French, after divers losses by sallies of the garrison and by cannon shot, have retired, and, being repulsed from the city of Henne and failing in an attempt against Colibre de Portevendrea (?), at the approach of Alva with 15,000 or 16,000 men, including the expected succour from Italy, have withdrawn to a little town called Clarak, 2 or 3 leagues from Parpignan. The French king has sent for engineers to fortify the said place, thinking either to famish Parpignan or constrain the Emperor's army to give him battle in his strength, and was boasting that he desired nothing but battle, and would be content that his only daughter should be a harlot if he might be sure that the Emperor would give him battle; however, this King thinks, with his ambassador in France, that the French king much more desires peace or truce than battle, and he wonders at the French thinking to famish the town, with Spain at its back, when they confess that the Emperor is stronger by sea than they are. To explain affairs there, the King gave Chapuys a map to copy and send to the Queen. The King also said that (having heard from Antwerp that the bp. of Westminster was despatched from the Emperor, and that with him came certain personages on the Emperor's part, and knowing that 14 or 15 ships were arming in great haste at Dieppe) he intended forthwith to send the swiftest ship here to warn them of the French ships, and to steer for the Irish Channel. As to Scotland the King told me that the Scottish ambassadors appeared colder since they had answer from their master, and would not offer that their master should come further than York, and that not before the Queen of Scots's confinement. He will not accept these conditions, and, unless, within three days, they speak otherwise, the English will march to their enterprise. On Chapuys suggesting that the Scots had got wind of the ships that were arming in Dieppe, he answered that his ships kept such good watch that that could not be; and he supposed that the French seek only to hurt him, and they make brags to his ambassador, whom they keep from approaching the camp or the Court, but a herald of his has been at Parpignan and learnt the above news, and, moreover, that Orleans was in that quarter, and that a good part of the Clevois and other lanzknechts were going thither.

This lord of Ireland called the Great Nel was yesterday created earl, making the greatest possible homage and obeissance; and, what is stranger, the bishops* who came with him renounced the title and provision which they had from the Pope for their benefices, and accepted all from the King. London, 2 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 4.

* The bp. of Clogher and George Dowdall, afterwards abp. of Armagh. See No. 924.
G G

1542.

891. CHEKE to GARDINER.

Pleads for a relaxation of the edict* as a favour to himself and not as a right. *Beginis*: Quum ea te eruditione ac ingenio esse intelligam. *Ends*: Dominus Jesus D. tuam nobis diu servet incolumen.

Lat. Printed in S. Haverkamp's Sylloge Altera, pp. 458-463, and in *Cheke's De Pronunciatione* (edit. 1555), pp. 339-45.

2 Oct. 892. GARDINER to CHEKE.

Would accede to his earnest request if it were possible; but points out that to abrogate, for the sake of an individual, an edict* made for the public good, would argue too much inconsistency in a chancellor. Granucii, postridie Cal. Oct.

Lat. Printed in S. Haverkamp's Sylloge Altera, pp. 464-468, and in *Cheke's De Pronunciatione* (edit. 1555), pp. 345-9.

2 Oct. 893. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 8.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 193.

Received the King's letters and commission yesterday. Perceive that if the prisoners in Scotland are not immediately delivered the army is to proceed; but nothing is heard of the ships of war, or of the others with ordnance, beer, coopers' work, &c., from London, save only of one with 300 qr. of wheat. Time will be required for the coopers to work and for baking and brewing; and to proceed to Newcastle before the arrival of these things would needlessly consume the victual there. Yesterday, communed with the ambassadors touching depredations by the King's naughty subjects of Tynedale and Riddisdale and the men of Liddersdale. They said it would never be well until the two Princes met and took order for these naughty people who, for their own safety, do all they can to let the meeting. Perceive they have no doubt but that their master will agree to come to such place as the King appoints, and that the prisoners shall be delivered as soon as the capitulation is past, but not before. Have deferred the setting forth of the army from the 11th to the 15th inst. Touching the isles of Shetlande and Orkeney; are informed that Shetland is so distant that Englishmen who go yearly to Iceland dare not tarry on those coasts after St. James' tide. They must pass through the Pentley Frith, the most dangerous place in Christendom, and Scottishmen who know it best dare not venture to pass it at this season. Orkeney is also very dangerous and full of rocks, the people live by fishing and have little to devastate save oats and a few beasts, which are so wild that they can only be taken by dogs. The enterprise would not quit the 10th part of its cost, besides the danger of losing the ships, and they dare not attempt it unless the Council send men to instruct them. Beg to know the King's pleasure by Friday next. York, 2 Oct., 2 p.m. *Signed by Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

2 Oct. 894. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 10.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 194.

Desires them to be a buckler of defence if the King is not content with the doings here. Cannot rule the winds, and without the coming of the ships of war with the provision from London it were folly to set forward, so that this delay of four days must turn to the King's profit, as explained in their common letter. To-morrow being the day appointed for delivery of money for conduct and coats, we will stay delivery of conduct money till we see how we do with the ambassadors. If there

* See No. 327 (3).

1542.

was bread and drink at Berwick sufficient to bring us to Edinburgh, as there is not of drink the fourth part, unless the ships were come with sufficient to bring us home it were folly to go thitherwards. York, 2 Oct., 2 p.m. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

2 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 26.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 198 (1).

895. SIR WM. EVERS and SIR GEO. LAWSON to NORFOLK.

Reply to his letter that, on Saturday last, arrived (besides the ships and crayers with corn and cheese before) 3 ships with ordnance, artillery and tents from London, 1 ship with costrelles and coopers' necessities, 3 ships with timber and logs from Newcastle, 4 ships with corn and cheese from London and Norfolk, and 5 ships with corn to be sold in the market; making in all in this haven 33 ships and crayers. At Holly Elande are eight ships of war, viz.—The *Small Galley*, Cary, captain, the *Small Bark*, Parker, captain, the *George Bonaventure*, Jenny, captain, the *John Evangelist*, Nytygate,* captain, the *Matthew* of Hull, Fowbery, captain, the *Trinity* of Hull, Thwaytes, captain, the first prize that was taken, whereof Chamberleyne is captain, and the *Dragon*, Armorer, captain. Also at Elande are 11 ships that brought men and corn.

Touching affairs Evers has certified the lord Warden. Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed*: Wyll'm Eure: George Lawson.

P. 1. *Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}. Ebor., 4 Oct., Sir George Lawson.

2 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 21.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 197 (1).

896. ANGUS to NORFOLK.

Thanks for forwarding a letter from his daughter Margaret, and for Norfolk's goodness to her. The King of Scotland and part of his realm fear the coming of our master's army, and will refuse nothing if it come forward, but are in good hope of peace. The earl of Murray, the King's bastard brother, has, by advice of the bishops and Churchmen, reproached the King for his gentle offers to the King our master; whereat the King, being offended, has left his Council in Edinburgh and come to Dunbar castle. Doubts this, but the fact is that the King has been these four days at Dunbar and Tantallon castles providing for their defence. They speak of peace and provide for war, like wise men; but they are in great fear, knowing that they cannot resist the King's army. Begg that, if the King accepts the King of Scots and stays this business, he and his house may be restored to their lands. His brother desires to remind Norfolk that the laird of Drumlanrig longs for his answer from the King. Asks when Norfolk is coming to Newcastle, that he may wait on him. Encloses a letter for his daughter Margaret. Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}. Ebor., 4 Oct. Anguysshe. *On the back in Norfolk's hand*: "iijm^l vij^o vij."

3 Oct.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 40.

897. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Greenwich, 3 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Mr. Wiatt and Mr. Tate appointed to conduct the earl of Tirone, Sir Dole Guineys, Sir Arthur Guineys, and an Irish bishop,† the morrow after, to do their duties to the Prince.

* Misread "Wytygate" in Hamilton Papers.

† Of Clogher. See No. 924.
G G 2

1542.

898. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

R. O.

Minding to have the King's title to the realm of Scotland more plainly set forth to the world, "that the justness of our quarrel and demand may appear, we have appointed certain learned men to travail in the same;* and, for because the archbishops of York hath in times past had jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, we do not doubt but there is very old, ancient and authentical monuments of the superiority of the same see over them (if there be good and diligent search) to be found in your old registers and ancient places of keeping of such writings," this shall be to require you, on the King's behalf, to have all such writings as make for the King's title sought out "and examined by your chancellor, D. — (blank) and other such learned men as you shall appoint thereto," and certify us with all expedition.

ii. The SAME to the BISHOP OF [DURHAM].

St. P. v. 212.

After the words "to travail in the same" in § i. occurs a mark in the original, indicating a variation in the text for another letter in a form given below, viz., "and forbicause we know that your lordship in times past hath taken some pains in the same thing," we pray you to search your old registers and ancient places where you think anything may be found for the clearer declaration of the King's title; and to certify us thereof, and also signify to us what "charters and monuments for that purpose you have seen, and where the same are to be sought for."

[The letter in this form, which is evidently the draft of a second letter to some other bishop, is printed in the State Papers as if intended for the Archbishop, and the continuation given in § i. entirely ignored.]

Corrected draft, p. 1. Endd.: "[3^o Octobris],† M. letters to th'archbishop of York and ——— (blank)."

Calig. B. vii.

289.
B. M.

2. Notes and extracts, apparently taken from Durham records (no doubt in pursuance of § ii.), to show the dependence of the Kings of Scotland upon the Crown of England, giving an account of various wars and other proceedings between the years 1093 and 1189, including copies of the Donation of Coldingham by King Edgar of Scotland in 1097, with its confirmation by King William II. of England, and of a grant of liberties by King Richard I. to the Kings of Scotland.

Latin, pp. 8.

Ib. 322.

3. Copy (perhaps made in continuation of the preceding) of a mandate, dated Westm. 9 July 1291, by King Edward I., to the prior and convent of Durham to enter in their chronicles copies (recited) of letters remaining in the King's treasury, viz. (1) An acknowledgment by "Florens Counte de Hoylaund, Robert de Brus," &c. [See Rymer III. 88—the names here are very inaccurately given], of Edward I.'s suzerainty over Scotland, and submission of their claims to his arbitration; dated Norham, Tuesday after Ascension 1291. (2) Grant by the same claimants to Edw. I. of the custody of all the castles of Scotland until he gives his decision; dated Norham, Wednesday after Ascension 1291. [See Rymer, *ib.*]

P. 1. Part Lat. and part French. Endd. in a later hand: "Title of Kynges of England to y^e realme [of] Scotland proved by certain wrytyng[es] sought out by Cuthbert B. of [Durham], j. E. 6."

* See § ii.

† These words in a somewhat later hand.

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3 Oct. 899. The PRIVY COUNCIL to [the COMMISSIONERS at YORK].

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 104.
B. M.

Since it appears, by their last letters, that they hear nothing of the ships of war which, as shown by the copy of John Cary's letter to them, were long before at Skarborough, they are to send along the coast to search where they be become. As the time approaches for their enterprise to be put in ure, unless they agree with the Scots, if the King's ships are unlike for lack of wind to reach Berwick in time they must essay whether the munition in them may be conveyed thither by land, and if possible the beer also. Considering the great preparation of ships out of Depe and those parts of France, it were not amiss to man the hulks there and join them with the King's navy. Greenwich, 3 Oct. *Signed by Cranmer, Audeley, Winchester, Wriothesley, and Robert Dacres.*

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Ebor., v. Octobris, a Cono R. Fly leaf with address gone.

3 Oct. 900. WAR PREPARATIONS.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 3.
B. M.

Norfolk's warrant to Sir John Herryngton, treasurer of the Wars.

1. To pay 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to John Atherton for coats of 121 men at 3*s.* 4*d.* York, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed by Ryc. Urmoston.*

P. 1.

Ib. f. 13.
B. M.

2. To pay Sir Wm. Mulleneuxe 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for coats of 380 men. York,

3 Oct. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed: Henr' Tarleton.*

P. 1.

Ib. f. 17.
B. M.

3. To pay Germane Poolle 3*l.* for coats of 18 men. York, 3 Oct.

Signed.

ii. Receipt, 3 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed: Chrystoffr Smythe.*

P. 1.

3 Oct. 901. EDW. SHELLEY to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 12.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 195.

Has delivered to Sir John Harrington, by several warrants of Norfolk and others of the King's Council, 60,000*l.*, save 500*l.* which they commanded him to carry to Berwick, with the books received from Wriothesley's servant, Wm. Honnyng. Received at Morpeth a book of Honnyng's declaration of money received from him, which he will peruse and copy and then send to Harrington. Neither biscuit nor beer is come from London. Sir Geo. Lawson has brewed 400 barrels and 200 costrelles of beer and baked 8,000 penny loaves, and daily helps the garrison with bread and beer, because of the lack here. He fears lack of millage. Berwick, 3 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

4 Oct. 902. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 41.

Meeting at Greenwich, 4 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Sir Rog. Townesende having sent a lewd rhyme devised in the name of a Scot, letters were written to him to try out the author and furtherers of it. Upon an action, in the court of Odiham, by Wm. Dale against Wm. Boneham, one of the Pensioners, a letter was sent to the steward of Odiham to stay the matter until 17 Nov., that Boneham might get leave of absence from Court and provide counsel. Letter written to the Deputy of Calais to send a letter sent to him from

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902. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

the captain of Dieppe touching a truce for fishermen during herring time. Bowyer, having fulfilled the decree in his matter with Neretti and Bremont, was discharged of his recognisance; and Fras. Pellison, broker, remaining in the Cownter, summoned to repair to the Council.

4 Oct. 903. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 13.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 196.

In answer to theirs of the 2nd; the King's meaning is not that they shall press for delivery of the prisoners before they capitulate with the ambassadors for the rest that is now to be agreed upon, but that, after the conclusion, they shall be sure of the delivery before the King's army and garrisons are discharged; lest they make the prisoners hostages for the ambassadors, being of more estimation and revenue than the ambassadors. If the enterprise of the Isles is not meet for this season, they shall devise what enterprise may be done by the navy, by a landing about the Frith or burning the Scots' ships; for it should be to the King's honor to annoy them as much as possible.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., my l. P.S., the bp. of Durham and Sir Ant. Browne, iiij^o Octobr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 105.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the foregoing is the draft. Dated Greenwich, 4 Oct. *Signed by Cranmer, Audeley, Hertford, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley and Sadler.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address gone. Endd.: Ebor., 6 Octobris, De Con^o R.

4 Oct. 904. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

His long delay in writing was for want of news. Mons. de Vandosme is beside Messiers with 16,000 foot and 2,000 men of arms, and Mons. d'Orleance was lately coming thither in post. The prince of Orrenge and count of Bure lie within three leagues of them with 50,000 foot and 6,000 horse, the armies being separated by a great river. It is thought that they will not join together this year. Wrote in his last how Orrenge and De Bure won in eight days all that Orleans got in three months. The Great Master and others say that Yvoire still rests in French hands, howbeit the French fled in great fear at the approach of the Emperor's army. Hears that 10,000 Almaines, 10,000 Italians and some Spaniards have embarked at Genes for Spain; so that if the Dolphin is still before Perpignan, they will give him battle. The bruit among the French is that he has taken it with loss of 20,000 men on both sides, as the captain of Arde told Wallop, two days ago, when he passed by him to see the King's bulwarks in the Marresse. The captain said Mons. de Beez was come to Bullen and their camp would shortly break up. That of the Burgundians will do the like, and 10,000 Almaines shall winter at Arras, Lisle, Ayre, Bittune and St. Omer, while the Almain Clevois on the French parts shall lie in Upper Picardy. The Great Master of Flanders was sent for in diligence from St. Omer four or five days past; "who sent me word by Mr. Vaughan, being then there, at his return would write me of divers great matters to advertise the King's Majesty." Guisnes, 4 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—Begs them to forward his letters directed to Norfolk and the lord Privy Seal.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.. a^o xxxiiij^o.

1542.

4 Oct. 905. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
189.

Wrote of the publication of war between the Emperor and French king, and the indiction of the Council at Trent with the Emperor's answer thereto, &c., on 11 and 24 Aug., 9, 14 (morning and evening) and 20 Sept., but, as he hears nothing of my lord of Westminster's arrival, encloses copies of the said publication, indiction, and answer. Wrote by Westminster, who was then at Bilbao, the answer of the Emperor and Granvelle to the Council's letter in cipher of 11 Aug.

The 27th ult., Card. Visew, otherwise Michael de Silva, sent from Rome instead of Card. Contareno, who was dead, arrived at Monçon. All, except the Nuncio's flock, say he had a very slender reception. He came to solicit peace with France and the setting forth of the Council, and to procure a reconciliation between the King of Portugal and the bishop of Rome and himself; but he returns unsuccessful, being neither suffered to tarry here nor to execute the large authority which the bishop of Rome committed to him. The Emperor "stomacheth" much this war, which he attributes to the French king's reliance on the bishop of Rome. The Emperor's departure from Monçon is delayed by the uncertainty whether the French have retired to Narbone or are fortifying themselves between Perpignan and Salsas. Much succour passes from Castilla towards Perpignan. As all Doria's galleys are coming from Italy and the Prince* is sworn, some think the Emperor will go into Italy to "prevent" the Turks coming next year. He is "a wondrous and secret close man, not opening his determination till the doing, for the most part"; yet all this army assembled in Castilla, and paid in advance, must be intended for some notable exploit.

Speaks of his diets.

This cardinal of Portugal is even now come hither to visit the duke of Camerine, who is sick. He has his despatch and departs in two or three days. Sends in cipher "the chief points of Granvelle's sticking,"† as Westminster so much "desired knowledge sundry ways to be given," with other advertisements. Barbastro, 4 Oct.

The French have, by deceit, won Chirasco in Piemont.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*: aº xxxiiiº.

5 Oct. 906. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 17.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 197.

Yesterday the herald of Scotland brought answer from the King of Scots to his ambassadors, who thereupon showed us that they had absolute commission for a meeting without restraint of place, affectionately worded; and the delay was because of the opposition of many of their King's Council, who even blamed the ambassadors for desiring this meeting. Nevertheless, their master sent them instructions restraining their commission, viz., that in their open capitulations they shall agree to no further place than York, and not before 15 Jan., but that, if the King could not come so far, he would come to such place as he should desire, for example Huntingdon, and they might bind themselves in articles apart that he would perform it. They showed their master's signed instructions to that effect, and read a letter of the Council. A clause at the end of the instructions forbade them to capitulate further than their instructions allowed. We answered that whereas, before, their commission restricted them to York and their instructions gave them more liberty, now their commission was large, and

* Philip.

† No. 608.

1542.

906. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

they were restrained by their instructions, and the liberty given by their former instructions revoked, so that it was evident they meant no plain dealing. And we shewed our ample commission, which they liked, and said our instructions were conformable, to treat of a meeting at London before Christmas (which they had said they were sure their master would agree to) and delivery of our prisoners and their remaining as hostages; or else your army must proceed. They regretted that they could not agree to such conditions, saying that touching the prisoners they were referred to their first instructions, which were that, upon your Grace's letter to their master, the prisoners should be restored. We said that, as commissioners instructed to capitulate for them, our request was of more effect than a letter. They said there was no doubt of the delivery when the meeting was agreed upon and the army dissolved; but we insisted that it must be before the army was dissolved. They said that, as for horse and gear, it was impossible to restore it, because in the ruffle it was carried off as well by Englishmen of Tyndale and Redisdale as by Scottishmen, but the prisoners should be delivered without ransom. Finally they showed a letter from the Secretary of Scotland, bidding them to keep to their instructions, for rather than agree further the Council would venture battle. Had much debate, in which the ambassadors protested that they had done their best, but some of their King's Council were sore against this meeting. They showed themselves as sorrowful men as we have seen. The division in their Council is shown by a letter from Angus to Norfolk, sent herewith.

Since this matter cannot take the effect looked for, we will assemble the whole army and go forward; but, considering that the army will not be at Newcastle until the 15th inst., we have given the ambassadors fair words (lest upon their writing desperately the Scots should give the first buffet) agreeing that they should write once again to their master, and we would likewise report to your Highness, although we were sure you would relent nothing. We offered them in writing "the points whereat we stakke," but they said they knew them and returned the paper with a paper of the articles they durst condescend to (enclosed), which they said differed little from our demands. On leaving this town, on Sunday or Monday next, we shall take them in our company in order that they may show what answer their master sends. York, 5 Oct. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham and Browne.

Pp. 7. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiij.

R. O.
St. P., v. 198.

2. Statement by the Scottish ambassadors of the articles they are content to agree upon with the English commissioners, viz.:—That their King will meet his uncle at York, 15 Jan. next, provided he have ample safe conduct under his Great Seal and sign manual; that both armies be sealed and order taken for good rule on the Borders; that (the meeting concluded and the armies sealed) the English gentlemen who are prisoners in Scotland shall be delivered, ransom free, according to the credence sent by Ros herald; that the writers remain in England as pledges for the meeting, and, although York is the place appointed, their King will (if advertised that his uncle is coming to keep the day appointed "and may not come to York without hurt of his person") come to any other place.

On a slip of paper attached.—"My lords," we may not forget to pray you to write to your Sovereign how we have, this day, shown you our master's constant mind to meet with his dearest uncle and the great

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impediments he has, and to beg him that "sic sobir difference as restis now stope nocht ye said meting, etc."

Pp. 2. Headed: "Thir are ye articulis and hedis yat we are content," &c. *Endd.:* "Th'articles wherupon the Scottes be content t'agree."

5 Oct. 907. WAR PREPARATIONS.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 11.
B. M.

[Norfolk's] warrant to Sir John Herryngton, treasurer of wars, to pay lord William Haworth 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his wages for 28 days, ending 5 Oct., and 8*l.* 8*s.* for wages of nine soldiers during that period. York, 5 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Not signed.*

P. 1.

5 Oct. 908. SIR THOS. WHARTON to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 32.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 201 (1).

Since his letters by Mr. Curwen, 60 Scots, in boats, entered Holme lordship on Monday night, 2 Oct., and burnt two houses, "and took two watchers and three other, an old man they did bear away in a sheet." This was done for displeasure that those persons last year obtained a redress of the same Scots. Next night Sandy Armstrang, Andrew Bell and 24 English and Scottish men, took 20 nolt and 5 of the Johnstons in Annerdale, "and slew a fair gelding" and came away without hurt. The night after, Wharton's cousin Thos. Dacre, with Sandy Armstrang, Andrew Bell and Will the Flagon, Scottishmen, Grames and other Englishmen to the number of 30, and six boys, set fire in the Kirk strete of Dumfries, and have, it is thought, burnt 30 houses and much corn. They had to break a house to get fire, and thereby aroused the town, and of the first comers in the street they struck down five tall men, and left five broken spears in them, one of them that Andrew Bell struck being already dead. They came away with two prisoners "without hurt to any of the Englishmen or horse."

These borderers think that when the Commissioners are in Scotland a forray of 400 Scots and others of the West Marches should burn Awyke in West Tevidell, and "lay a bushment for the forray of these marchers," the Englishmen to take their wallets, so that if the enterprise fail they may do another on the morrow. The time to be at the Commissioners' command, and no let to be thereof unless the Scots assemble such a power as to keep these marches occupied with their own defence.

The garrison men of Scotland departed on Saturday and Sunday last from Dumfries, to be ready upon warning. Trusts that most of the Liddersdelles will do good service in Scotland, and that Eskdale and Ewesdale will do no Englishmen displeasure, but spoil their King's sheep going in those countries. Has practised with other Scots, as before the invasion he will report, and meanwhile annoys them for their burning in the King's lordship of "tholme" (the Holme). Carlisle castle, 5 Oct., 2 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: "To the right honorable my lord of Norfolk, my lord Privy Seal, my lord of Durem and Sir Antony Browne, knight, in haste." *Endd.:* Ebor., vjo Octobris, de Tho. Wharton.

6 Oct. 909. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 42.

Meeting at Greenwich, 5 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Winchester, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Daeres. No business recorded.

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909. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

At Greenwich, 6 Oct. Present: as above. Business:—Robt. Cowley, sometime master of the Rolls in Ireland, committed to the Fleet.

[* * The entry, Greenwich, 7 Oct., records neither attendance nor business, and the next date is 9 Oct.]

6 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 23.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 198.

910. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Have written to the King their conferences with the Scottish ambassadors, and intend to set forward and keep the 15th inst. at Newcastle, taking the ambassadors (who have eftsoons addressed their herald into Scotland) with them as far as Berwick, so that if they have news from their master they may show it. As the writers must now go forward notwithstanding any offers, they desire ample instructions what to accept, in case the Scots make offers between this and Berwick, or even within Scotland. Enclose a letter from Lawson showing that all the ships that came with John Cary from London are arrived; but nothing is heard of such as should bring the 850 tun of beer. Touching the putting ships to sea to help John Care and stopping ships from passing beyond sea, the King's pleasure is accomplished.

P.S.—This letter was written and ready to be signed this morning when the ambassadors came with a request that Layrmonthe might repair to speak with the King his master, thinking his presence would do more good than letters. Answered that as their commission was to them three conjointly, the others could do nothing in his absence, whereas if it had been as large as that of the writers the other two might have acted in his absence. He then desired access to the King; and to this the writers condescended, thinking that it might let the Scots from giving the first buffet, and that the King might protract the time with him until the army was ready.

Have instructed Suffolk to advance and, having more men than they need, leave at home for him all Westmoreland and Cumberland (*in margin*, Kendale), and most of Northumberland and Fournes. Of the Bishopric, they take only the earl of Westmoreland's band and 500 tenants of the bp. and church of Durham, who are now in garrison upon the Border. Sir Thos. Wharton desires to know how to use Dunlanricke, whose friends wish him back. It were well to let him know what entertainment he shall have if the King will use his service. Seeing that so many of the men of these parts are left for Suffolk, they refer it to the Council whether he need bring with him the 3,000 men determined upon. Desire instruction in what sort the customary defiance shall be made before their entry into Scotland. York, 6 Oct., 10 a.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham and Browne.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiijs,

6 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 27.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 199.

911. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

This morning the ambassadors of Scotland came to me, and, besides the communications mentioned in our common letter, Lere-month said to me in presence of my lord of Durham and his owa fellows, how sorry they were that we did not conclude; for their King would have met me at Caldstreame and there determined to come upon the thieves of Lidersdale while I came upon those of Tindale and Ridsdale, and so subdued them for ever. Before this I wrote to you that I thought he would so do. Protests the eagerness of all here for the journey. York, 6 Oct., 10 a.m.

1542.

Asks how my lord of Sussex does, who, they hear, is in great danger.
Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}

6 Oct. 912. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
 32,648 f. 29.
 B. M.
 Hamilton
 Papers,
 No. 200.

We trust to make Scotland repent that they followed so much the counsel of the earl of Morray and his kirkmen. Our letters to the King and the Lords show the state of all things. My lord of Norfolk and my fellows thank you for your news. Recommend me to Buttes and thank him for his pills. "I would not have foregone them at this time for all the good I have." York, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo},

6 Oct. 913. ORKNEY, ERSKINE and LEIRMONTH to JAMES V.

Add. MS.
 19,401 f. 51.
 B. M.

Received his writings and commission this Thursday,* at 8 a.m., by bearer, Ros herald; and thereupon met the King his uncle's commissioners, who, after the commissions were read, desired to have the meeting at Londoun, Wyndishoir or Hamptoun Court. Refused that, but offered to conclude the meeting to be at Zork, according to James's writings, but they would not oblige their master to come to Zork. Offered that if the appointment was made for Zork and James heard that his dearest uncle was "on gaitwart towarts Zork for keping of ye day appointit and may not cum to Zork without hurt of his persoun," he would condescend to come to some other convenient place. This they refused, because the writers' commission did not authorise it, and asked for answer ament the delivering of the prisoners. Replied that, the meeting appointed and the armies scaled, James would send them ransom free according to the credence he sent his uncle by Ros herald. In answer they showed their King's instructions to desire to have the said prisoners delivered with horse and goods as they were taken. Said that their horse and gear could not be gotten, for no one knew who had them. So the matter stands "upoun thir twa pointes," the place of meeting and the delivering of the prisoners. Have given the said Commissioners a writing of what they would condescend to, copy enclosed, which is sent to their master.

The said Lieutenant and Commissioners depart on Sunday next towards Newcastle, "and force it is us to pass with them, and causes their army here to follow them." There they have ordained us to have your Grace's utter mind and have promised us their master's mind. In the mean time the duke of Norfolk has taken upon him to stay the army and Borders, and we have promised the like to be done in Scotland, and have written so to my lord of Huntlie. We beg you to write sharply to your lieutenant and wardens to keep good rule and to send us your utter mind with diligence. "And gife we agre nocht at ye returnyng of ye said berar, lippin, Schir, na vyer† bot all extremite and weir incontinent." Zork, 6 Oct. *Signed: Ro. bischop of Orknay: Erskin: J. Lermontht.*

Pp. 2. Add.: The King's Highness of Scotland. Sealed.

6 Oct. 914. H. LORD MAWTRAEVERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Encloses the letter of the captain of Dieppe sent by the greffier of that town, with a packet of letters to Mons. de Bevers and the burgomasters of Dunkirk, Newport, Ostend and Flishing, exhorting them to truce during the fishing season. By advice of the Council here, sent the packet into Flanders, by Calais pursuivant. The thing is

* The date at the end, which is quite distinct, "vi. day of October," was a Friday; but it almost seems as if the letter was written the day before.

† "Lippin na vyer" (i.e., uthor, or other) — expect nothing else.

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914. H. LORD MAWTRAVERS to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

customary in times of war between France and Flanders and very profitable to Calais. The *greffier* waits here for answer, who in the last wars was sent hither for the like. Charged Calais *pursuivant* to "require" the conclusion of Mons. de Bevers. Calais, 6 Oct. 1542, at* 9 a.m., within an hour after "his"† arrival, who had been on the sea since 4 a.m. yesterday. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

6 Oct. 915. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

R. O.

I received your letter lately, showing that you have forgotten the good acquaintance you have long had with me, in giving more faith to a wicked and false reporter than to my writing. As to our fortunes lately in Luxembourg and before Perpignan, I know nothing that has happened to our prejudice. In Luxembourg we have lost no place which we wished to keep, and we still keep one which will cost dear to recover. If they attack it they will do as little as they did these 15 days past, when they were repulsed from an unfortified *château* belonging to Mons. de Rougnac. As to Perpignan, the King never intended to take it, but to induce the Emperor to fight his army under Mons. le Daulphin, who still remains near it. Where you say that you know more of the secrets of our affairs than I think, you will find that those who informed you that the assembly which I made was for an inroad on your country are wicked liars.

Complaint is made to me that passage is given to the Burgundians through your lands, especially that, in returning, your people buy their booty of them. Considering the amity between our masters, the deputy of Calais and you should not suffer the Burgundians thus to prepare their enterprises and sell their booty. Writes this before informing the King his master, and the ambassador in England, and begs Wallop to show it to the Deputy. Boullougne, 6 Oct. 1542.

Did not receive his letter until returning hither, or would have replied sooner. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add.: Cappitaine du chasteau et terre de Guynes. Sealed.

7 Oct. 916. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O.

Are sorry to perceive what has chanced between him and Mr. Palmer and that such light occasions should breed such inconvenience. Are informed that Wallop said he "had matter enough to lay to his charge." If he has any matter of weight it is to be signified to the Council; and if not they must be reconciled in such sort that all who heard the business may see that it "is clearly forgotten and discharged out of both your stomachs." The King will suffer no man to give unsuiting language to his meanest groom, and has planted Mr. Palmer in a gentleman's room, who is a gentleman born, although a younger brother, as Wallop himself once was. Have written also to Mr. Palmer to conform himself.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: "Minute to Mr. Wallop, vijo Octob., aº xxxiiijº."

917. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 73.]

Has received his letters of the 13, 24, and 27 ult., and of the 2nd inst. Is to thank the King for his good will in promising that the

* These concluding words are in Maltravers' own hand. † See No. 902.

1542.

Germans who were to be sent to Spain should be well received in his realm; but, as the French have withdrawn from Perpignan and the season is so far advanced that they could not arrive there in time to do service, she has sent them to Luxembourg, which the French have anew invaded. In a letter received some days ago through a merchant,* Chapuys asked leave [for him] to export to England from this country certain pieces of armour. This she has refused, as harness is now difficult to procure, and the price has risen more than one-third. Chapuys must not lightly agree to write for it, but rather make the above excuses, unless it should be expressly for the King; for the English have already taken a great quantity of it.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

7 Oct. 918. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 67.]

The day before yesterday, after dinner, the Council sent word that the bp. of Westminster had landed at Plymouth, having had to cast himself, with two of his men and his despatch, into a fishing-boat, because the great ship in which he and the Sieur de Corrierez came could not enter the port. De Courrierez, being worn (*travaillé*) by the sea, and the wind increasing, could not get into the boat, but was forced again to take the sea, and is thought to have landed the same Tuesday, at Falmouth, seven leagues thence. One of the Council has sent Chapuys word that the bp. brought good despatch, and that the Emperor was well, and determined next year to make a terrible meeting to the Frenchmen, and assail them both in Guienne and Languedoc, notwithstanding all that the Portuguese cardinal† could preach or say. This King has sent Mr. Huyet and others to receive De Corrierez. Has yet no news from De Corrierez, and is astonished that he has not sent some one.

Three days ago the King caused most of the ships here to be arrested, that he might make use of them, or at least of the mariners, as he heard that in Dieppe there was some diligent arming, and that some of the men of war who were in Picardy had come down thither. The King suspects that the said army is preparing for the help of the Scots, with whom he still continues the practice of peace, which Chapuys thinks that the Scots prolong in order to gain time, expecting either help from France or that winter may end the season for war, and afterwards will turn the matter into a jest (*se gaudiront de la compagnie*). Wishes that there was some good and sure peace between them, that the King might make the greater effort against the French. Presumes that she knows of the preparation of the said army at Dieppe, and has provided against its harming the Low Countries. London, 7 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

[7 Oct.] 919. NORFOLK to SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsb.
Letters.
A. f. 77.
Heralds' Coll.

"The Scots and we cannot agree, and yet our sticking is for a small matter. Wherefore one of them is ridden to the King, trusting to get more at his hand than they can at ours, for we may not pass our instructions. On Monday all we of the Council will towards Newcastle, and our company shall come after us; and all the army shall be there to-morrow sevensnight, which is the 15th day of this month. And so we intend to set forwards if they come not to our demands, which I believe they will do." Saturday morning.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

* Godfrey van Halisson. See No. 781.

† Michael da Silva, Cardinal, bishop of Viseu.

1542.

7 Oct. 920. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 31.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 201.

Enclose letters showing the pleasant news that all of the rest of the ships with victual and beer are arrived at Newcastle. Will send them at once to Holy Elande and Berwick, where, they pray God, they may find the provision ready to serve. Enclose also a letter from Wharton, showing an exploit lately done by Englishmen in Scotland. York, 7 Oct., 11 a.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham, and Browne.

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.*

7 Oct. 921. SOUTHAMPTON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 35.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 202.

Thank God! the victual and provision sent from London is all safely arrived at Newcastle, so that if they of Berwick do their part, I trust this journey shall serve the King well; for I never saw men "so desirous to give the setting on." York, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

Has been very ill at ease ever since he came hither, but this good news has made him whole.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.*

7 Oct. 922. WAR PREPARATIONS.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 4.
B. M.

Norfolk's warrants to Sir John Herryngton, treasurer of the wars.

i. To pay John Aderton, of Lancashire, 13*l.* 12*s.*, for conduct money of himself and 50 men from Aderton to Newcastle, 116 miles, himself at 2*d.* a mile and his men at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* York, 7 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same date. *Signed:* "per me Wylleam Keneon (?)."

Ib. f. 8.
B. M.

2. To pay Sir John Byron 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for coats of 560 men, and 84*l.* for conduct money of himself, 2 captains, 3 petty captains, and 300 soldiers from Kolwicke, Notts., to Newcastle, 120 miles. York, 7 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Not signed.*

iii. Note that this is entered in two particular sums in the book. *Signed:* per me Will'm Teburow (?).

P. 1.

Ib. f. 14.
B. M.

3. To pay Sir Wm. Mullenux 26*l.* 12*s.* for conduct money of 102 men from Sefton, Lanc., to Newcastle, 114 miles, viz., the captain at 4*d.*, petty captain at 2*d.*, and men at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the mile. York, 7 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed with a mark.*

P. 1.

7 Oct. 923. BRIAN LAYTON to the BISHOP OF DURHAM.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 104.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 225 (1).

Has done his best to find forth the traitor that is about to deceive this house. Has examined his servants, upon oath to keep it secret, and encloses the examination. All save John Coke, whom Durham knows, agree in one tale. Coke was a great thief in Scotland, and a rider nightly, before Layton took him to service. He has great acquaintance in the Marce, especially with Andrew Home, who "is a forward man and a man of great acquaintance in the Court of Scotland." Has no other ground for suspicion of Coke, and has not attached him. Begs instructions. From your castle of Norham, 7 Oct,

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1542.

ii. 7 Oct. :—"The examination of my servants by a book oath to know" what they thought was the weakest place of this house. In taking this I swear each man to keep close what I would examine him of.

Sir Roland Prate, Geo. Selbe, and 28 others (named) all agree that the utter ward is not sure, but the inner ward is unwinable. John Coke says the utter ward may be stolen by a company of men coming up from the water side by the Monk's well and the east end of the dungeon to a "howlle den that is without the wall betwixt the dungeon and Sanders Tower, from which they might with ladders come over the wall into the stackyard, and then with ladders come over Clapam's Tower into the inner ward, because the watch was kept on the other side of the house. (But that is not true, for one stands nightly on Clapam's Tower, except he walk thence at times to the Hall leads.) He also says that men might come up from the water side to the kitchen sink hole, break it wider and come in; but there is no danger to the inner ward except by these two means.

In Layton's hand, pp. 3.

8 Oct.

R. O.
St. P., III.
427.

924. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.*

Answers their sundry letters as follows:—1. Approves their proceedings. 2. As they write that with money to furnish the army for one whole year beforehand much could be done, they shall send an estimate of what is required, over and besides the revenue there, and provision shall be made against the beginning of the year. Marvels that heretofore no such instance for money has been made. 3. As an act is passed here for the continency of priests, a reasonable book must be devised and sent hither for a like act there. As to Meath and the Annaly, they may proceed as appears convenient. The Act for the confirmation of farms let there by the Commissioners was not certified hither, and is therefore out of order and must be revoked. 4. Have created Oneyll earl of Tyrone, and his son Matthew (and his successors, heirs apparent to the earldom) baron of Duncannon. Gave him a chain of 60*l.* odd, paid for his robes and charges of creation 65*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and gave him 100*l.* in money. For the rest that came with him; made McGuinez knight, to be called Sir Dol McGuinez, and gave him 100 marks, but refers the granting his lands to their certificate. Made Arthur Guinez knight, gave him 50*l.*, and granted his suit to have the cell of Newry converted to a college. Desires them to favour the earl and take order with him touching the lands of Ulster. Took the submission of the bp. of Clogher, and caused the Council to receive his bulls and oath. Gave him a new grant and 40*l.* in money. Granted Parson Doudall 20*l.* pension and the reversion of the bpric. of Armacon. To each of the said temporal persons, gave certain apparel. 5. Ordnance and munition shall be sent by Mannering, servant to John Travers. 6. Has taken order that his Irish subjects shall be as free in the Inns of Court as English. 7. Gives directions to them to appoint the master of Any to the bpric. of Emolye. Odonell's chaplain† is to have the bpric. in the north, but for lack of the true name thereof expedition is deferred. 8. The Deputy shall appoint ten men in wages to Wm. St. Cloo, but bind him to attend hostings. 9. Sends herewith the bills for Sir Thos. Butler and James Garland. 10. Is pleased that Obrien, Odonel, the baron of Upper Ossorie, lord Fitzwilliam, and the rest of the Irishmen shall come hither in the beginning of next year.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 23. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland, viijo Octob. a^o xxxiiijo."

* Enrolled on the Irish Pat. Roll, 32-33 Hen. VIII., m. 9. See Morrin's Calendar, p. 78.
† Conaught O'Siagail, afterwards bishop of Elphin. See Vol. XVI., Nos. 1127*n*, 1194.

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8 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 38.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 204.

925. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS at YORK.

In their letters of the 5th inst. the King notes the accustomed dissimulation of the Scottish ambassadors; and he much allows the Commissioners' determination to proceed, not doubting but this journey shall cause the King of Scots to be displeased with those who hindered his acceptance of the offers of peace. In spite of the King's natural inclination to avoid war with his nephew, considering the preparations and the necessity for some notable exploit to purge the dishonour which the Scots bruit of this realm (viz., that Bowes and his men, being far greater in number, durst not abide to encounter the Scots), will have them accept no conditions until they have done some such exploit. After that, if the Scots make offers greater than those to which the King has written that he would condescend, and the Commissioners think that the enterprise cannot with advantage be pushed to extremity, they may embrace them, at their discretion. Two points the King insists upon:—(1) that they hearken to no conditions until a notable exploit is done, and (2) that they admit no less conditions than already required, but rather better, such as pledges of more reputation or the bringing back, with the pledges, of Bowes and the rest with horse and gear. Wish them success. Greenwich, 8 Oct.

P.S.—Considering that the war is, by incurses on the Scots' side, open, and that the prisoners in Scotland are not put to ransom, and that the communication with the ambassadors has "supplied the nature of an indiction," the King thinks a formal indiction unnecessary; and yet, for declaration of the matter to the world, a proclamation shall be here devised. As for lord Donlanrick, the King would know, by George Douglas or otherwise, what he expects.

Draft, pp. 4. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., my l. P.S., the b. of Duresme and Sir Anthony Browne, viij^o Octobr. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Harl. MS.
6,989 f. 106.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the foregoing is the draft. Dated Greenwich, 8 Oct. *Signed by* Cranmer, Audeley, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Gage, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, and Baker.

In Gardiner's hand, pp. 4. Fly leaf with address gone.

8 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 36.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 203.

926. COMMISSIONERS at YORK to the COUNCIL.

This bearer, Killygrave, has received the money of Sir Thos. Butler, and also an obligation for the costs. Purpose to depart for Newcastle to-morrow and be there on Wednesday, to make ready for the arrival of the army. York, 8 Oct. *Signed by* Norfolk, Southampton, Durham and Browne.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

8 Oct.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 10.
B. M.

927. WAR PREPARATIONS.

Norfolk's warrant to Sir John Harryngton, treasurer of wars.

1. To pay John lord Conyers 217*l.* for coats and conduct money of 714 men from Hornbye to Newcastle, 60 miles, with their 7 captains and 7 petty captains. York, 8 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, 7 (*sic*) Oct. *Signed by* Henry Wetherelle and George Cateryk.

P. 1.

2. To pay Wm. lord Parre 17*l.* for coats of 102 soldiers, and 14*l.* for conduct money of captain, petty captain, and 100 soldiers from Dente to Newcastle, 60 miles. York, 8 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed*: per me Marmaducum Clerionettes, *P. 1. Signed as examined by Ric. Hochonsun.*

Ib. f. 16.
B. M.

1542.

Ib. f. 24.
B. M.

3. To pay Edm. Wryght 17*l.* for coats of 102 men, 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for conduct money of himself, a petty captain and 100 soldiers at 4*d.*, 2*d.*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the mile, respectively, for 80 miles, from Gremounde to Newcastel. York, 8 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day, signed by Edm. Wryght. Certified as examined by Ric. Hochonson.

P. 1.

8 Oct.

928. SIR ARTHUR DARCY to NORFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 42.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 205 (1).

By advice of the Master Gunner and of Best, master gunner of Berwick, have proved all the bassys and find but one whole. "The forlowkes breakys and pynes evyn bye the chambyrs, so as noon off them wyll serve." Cornelys, the King's smith, was to blame for making them, and the Master of the Ordnance for not assaying them. Will set joiners to the 400 ordnance spears to make them round and light after this country sort. All the other ordnance shall be ready shortly. The ships he gave half freight to at London, by Mr. Secretary's command, demand the other half now, and he has no commission nor money to pay it. The *Mary Flower*, that carried the great ordnance, fell in a leak and at Yarmouth transferred her load to another ship, which demands money for freight. 8 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* To my lord Lieutenant's grace.

8 Oct.

929. THE WAR.

R. O.

Licence by "Jehan de Sevyecourt, chevalier, seigneur de Sainsseval, conseiller maistre d'hostel ordinaire du Roy nre. Sire, gouverneur et cappitaine de sa ville d'Ardre et compte de Guisnes et de mille hommes de pied de la legion de Picardie," to Nic. Chabe, soldier under him, to go to Guisnes and obtain permission of Captain Vlesven (?)* to sell cattle, as cows, white cattle, swine (? *pousiaus*, for *porceaux*?) and other booty there. Ardre, 8 Oct. 1542. *Signed*: J. de Sevicourt.

French, p. 1.

8 Oct.

930. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.†

Add. MS.
28,593 f. 145.
B. M.
Lanz, II. 378.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II. No. 65.]

Received his letters and message by the Card. of Viseu, his Legate, whose journey hither might have been spared if His Holiness had received the Emperor's answer to the Nuncio about the sending of legates or letters to the same effect. Need not, after his letters of 25 Aug. last make a long reply. These letters gave the causes of the war, and the Pope knows how the Emperor has done his office for the peace of Christendom. Describes how he was attacked while engaged with his forces against the Turk. Begs him to observe his promise to proceed against such as infringe the truce and adhere to the Turk, which is the true means of pacifying Christendom; and that that may be done the sooner, has despatched the legate without delay. Monzon, 8 Oct. 1542.

Lat. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 6.

9 Oct.

931. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Desent's
A.P.C., 42.

Meeting at Westm., 9 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letters written to mayor and customers of

* The name has been so altered that it is impossible to say what letters are intended to remain, but in any case it is very unlike "Wallop." See No. 934.

† An undated draft of this letter, in French, will be found printed in Granvelle, *Papiers d'Etat*, II. 645. It varies from this by giving the date of the letters brought by the Legate, viz., 26 Aug., and the date of the Emperor's previous letter as "23," not "25," Aug.

1542.

931. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—cont.

Bristol to follow their voyage into Spain, notwithstanding the general restraint; and like letters to the mayor, customers, &c., of Southampton.

[*.* Next entry is 15 Oct.]

10 Oct. 932. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II. No. 68.]

In favour of Wm. d'Amizelle, whom the King sends to provide and bring hither a thousand of fir wood to make lances.

French. Modern note from a Vienna MS. Headed: 10 Octobre 1542.

10 Oct. 933. COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
Æ. 648 f. 41.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 205.

Enclose a letter from Sir Arthur Darcy, showing how indiscreetly Sir Chr. Morres has handled himself in sending basses to Berwick without assaying them. For all the army he has sent only one barrel of bowstrings containing 10 gross. The lack of these shall not let their journey, but they will keep their day at Berwick and make shift for them. Harlesay beside North Alderton, 10 Oct. *Signed by Norfolk, Southampton, and Browne.*

P.S. in Norfolk's hand.—Will be at Newcastle to-morrow by noon.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

10 Oct. 934. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

The Frenchmen are aggrieved that we receive and buy booty taken by the Burgundians. My lord Deputy of Calais and I have answered them that if Flanders lay for their purpose as Boullonoyes does for the Burgundians, we should use them likewise, and, to prove it, they should make a course to Bourbroughe or Gravelinges. Sent that answer to De Beez, who wrote to him yesterday, and seems not pleased with a letter of his, mentioning the Dolphin's loss before Perpignan, and that Orleans had lost in eight days what cost him three months to take, and touching his own assembly made to overrun the Pale. Encloses his letter, received on Sunday afternoon. The same morning, Mons. St. Chevall sent one with a passport desiring to know whether they might bring a booty taken in Bredenard hither to sell. Replied that they might "with right good will," and sent horsemen to the border of the Pale to escort it; but after a little delay answer came that the booty was sold within Arde. Reckons here was no booty, but that the matter was only to prove what he would do. Points out that in the passport St. Chevall "writeth a great style," touching the county of Guisnes, in comparison with the style which De Beez always gives Wallop.

Heard, the same afternoon, that a general muster of the footmen of the Boullonoies should be taken next day at Marguyson. Sent out espials, who report that the muster was only to set order in the country; that 700 men were there with weapons and 300 without, to whom De Beez gave order to be ready to wait upon such captains as he would appoint, to make turnpikes in every village, to provide each man hose of his captain's colours, and each village to send a sufficient personage this week for further instructions. Sent also two of his horsemen to De Beez to complain of evil treatment by his men two days past, one of them having been put in danger of life, and the other's wife beaten in her own house. De Beez prayed them to tarry till he had taken the musters, and meanwhile see if they could find any of the offenders. They found one, who was sent prisoner to Bullen. De Beez, with his commendations, sent word by the horsemen that, in future, if the Burgundians came to take booty they should be pursued as far as the

1542.

gates of this town or Newnham Bridge. Asks whether to resist them if they attempt such a thing; and meanwhile, if they come so nigh, will salute them with ordnance; but he does not think they will venture.

Of the Imperial part knows nothing worth writing. The Great Master is not yet returned from Court. Of the prince of Orrenge and Mons. de Bure is little speaking, except that they have retired, as Vandosme likewise has done.

Wrote before of the lack of a provost marshal here, and that Mr. Awdeley, who exercised the room very well, would retire unless commanded by a letter from the King or Council to continue, and suggesting a little augmentation of his wages. Begs, at least, a letter for his continuance. Guysnes, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiijº.

10 Oct. 935. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
192.

Having received from the Council a letter, dated Havering, instructing him to proceed with the Admiral upon the words used to his clerk, touching the arrest of their ships, took occasion of access to the Admiral. Describes the conversation; which he began by saying that in his affection for the continuance of the amity, he had sent into England to enquire of the matter, and say that the Admiral thought the usage of their subjects strange; and so declared word for word as prescribed in the said letter. The Admiral replied that he was sure of Henry's affection for his master, in spite of the bruises in Flanders and Spain that he had joined the Emperor, concluding marriage and lending him money and being his host; for himself, he honoured Henry next to his own master as their best ally, and the most gentle and bounteous prince he ever knew; as to the ships, it was right that pirates should be punished, and he himself had arrested certain Normans, whose process should be made; when he first heard (from merchants rather than from the ambassador, who wrote least of it) that their ships were unjustly detained, he had indeed spoken somewhat roundly; but these were trifles, and he was always ready to do what he could to increase the amity, by alliance, "sang" or otherwise; they were as ready to treat as ever, and, although sorry to hear of business between Henry and the Scots, they would not meddle. Paget answered that their affection was well employed, for the world knew how Henry had declared his affection for them, and now, if it was less regarded, their approved friends might feel uncertain, as well as their new confederates, like Denmark and Sweden; in his affection for the Admiral, as a friend of his master, he was apprehensive, seeing this Court divided,—the Queen of Navarre, Mons. d'Orleans, Madame d'Estampes and he against the Queen, Dolphin, Constable and almost all the Cardinals: here was Sadolete come to practise, and if his practise went forward, as men hoped, the Queen of Navarre and Mons. d'Orleans must "hold in," and, as for Madame d'Estampes and him, what would be the end? Even now men were saying his sickness was due to perplexity. The Admiral, rousing himself and thanking Paget very heartily, said men in his position must have enemies, but if a man meant well the end must be good, and as for the Cardinals, he "set not by them a point" (and here he dispraised the bp. of Rome); they were "desired to peace with some appearance of honest conditions." Paget replied, that was not the first offer, and he prayed God that the broker between them might not make both to lose and take the gain himself. "Par le corps Dieu, il est ung fin compaignon," said the Admiral, laughing, and so dismissed him.

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935. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Would not reply to what the Admiral said about the amity, alliance, "sang," and readiness to treat; but mentioned Sadolet in order to cast a bone in his way. Begs pardon if he committed faults which a wiser man might have avoided.

Wrote by Hammes that the army was retired to Clarac and the duke of Alva before the Pertuise, and that the French boasted that they would give battle if the Emperor would abide it. Describes how the army is now dispersed into garrisons, and the Dolphin expected here, what trouble has been with the Swiss mercenaries (who refuse to do more than defend), the King's review of their numbers and the withdrawal of the workmen from Clarac to the fortification of Narbona. The sudden departing of the camp is said to be for fear of inundation, but is rather because of scarcity, which is increased by the disaffection of the people, who are rather Catalanish than French. The King lays all blame upon himself. He went not to the camp but to Narbona, where he stayed two days and then came here, where he has been a se'nnight. He has sent to Lyons for the card. of Turnon and the new Chancellor, and will tarry hereabouts until he sees what way the Emperor will take; and will then go to Lyons if the Emperor go to Italy, or, if the Emperor go towards Bayone, he will go into Gascoyn, and so by Xaintonge, Limousin, and Brittain to Picardy. Describes how the French boast that if that way had been taken this year they would have mastered all the Low Country, and how the King has boasted at supper that he would chastise the Emperor and send Orleans to make war in Tuscany, and that he had sent Sor John Paulo and other captains into Italy to levy men. He has given Sadolet the bpric. of Mâcon, and travails with the Bishop of Rome both to win him and appease the Venetians; so that, by the Legate's appointment, the Venetian ambassador, the Legate and the Admiral have had a long conference. For the Bishop's share the King offers the realm of Naples. Sor John Paulo went to Italy long before the camp was raised, and men think he will never recover from his sickness, "il mal Franchese." The bands of Italians and Gascons have quarrelled over a booty, and 80 of the latter are slain. While the camp was at Clarac 3,500 foot and 400 horse entered Perpignan, passing within an English mile of Mons. de Thermes, captain general of the horsemen in Piedmont, who had been sent with 1,000 horse to intercept them. It is supposed that De Thermes and his men were asleep. Since the camp departed, 2,000 more have entered, and the townsmen return to their mysteries. The French say the Emperor will retire for want of victual. A courier from the Legate in Spain brought word yesterday that the Emperor's navy of 52 galleys waits at Maillorque for the Emperor, who returns into Italy and goes thence to Almain to borrow "sould" for 20,000 men; and so come to Flanders, to marry Henry's daughter and join him against France. Knows that Francis expects Henry to make war on him next year, and that he has said that if matters go well with the Emperor, he will let Henry know next year that he has "not well done this year." To-day he despatched one to Denmark and Sweden, to put them in readiness against England next year, and one to Almain, to provide lanceknights.

Guasto has at last caused Mons. de Langey "to cry creeke," and is master of the campaign, having taken Susa and Gase on the Pau, within five miles of Turin, put Turin itself in danger, and overrun the country almost to Grenoble. The Venetians have executed "a great sort of gentlemen," among them one of their secretaries, Augustinus de Bonda and one Sor Valery, who had an abbey by Sens in Bourgoyn, and is here much lamented. Wrote before that Turchetto was in hold; but the ambassador

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of Ferrare, who came hither yesterday, for certain practises, says Turchetto has escaped to Mirandula, and that the secretary who escaped (as Paget wrote) was in hold at a town of the Bishop of Rome's called Folini. Learns secretly that the duke of Ferrare is French in heart, and has sent munitions to Maran, and that the Venetians suspect him. Encloses a letter from Melvil, that the King may "see a beginning." Frater Dionysius,* generalis ordinis Servorum, and cardinal de Sancto Marcello, whom Henry knew by writing (for he was on his side in his great cause at Rome), is dead, and his brother, Frater Bernardinus, a cordelier, esteemed above all in Rome for learning, virtue and preaching, is fled to Germany and professes himself "one of theirs." "These two legates"† have as yet only felt the inclination of "these princes," of whom the Emperor is said to be the stiffer. The Admiral is very sickly and not like to live long. This day when talking with the King he fell in a swoon.

Thanks Henry for the gift bestowed upon him, as he perceives from the lords of the Council. Montpeslier, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 12. *Add.* *Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

Caius College
MS. 597, p.
189.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 11.

10 Oct.
R. O.

936. EDMOND HARVEL TO HENRY VIII.

Wrote 27 Sept. Letters from Constantinople certify that the Turk came to Andrinopoli, anxious for the things of Hungary, hearing of the great host of Christian men converted to the oppugnation of Buda and of Pest, which is not abandoned, as was reported, but defended by 10,000 Turks. Soliman, bassa of Egypt, is sent towards Hungary with 20,000 horse and 4,000 janissaries; and there is great preparation to contend with the Almaines and much diligence about the naval works. There is always mention that the Turk demands the duke of Orleans for hostage of his navy. Polin, the French ambassador, is well entertained by the Turk. Doria is gone from Geane with 40 galleys, against Provence. The Imperials have put 3,000 footmen in Parpignan, although the French have often divulged the taking of it. Guasto has taken many towns, and is largely superior in the field. The Imperial ambassador has required passage for 10,000 men, of whom 4,000 are on the way to Milan. This argues that the Emperor will make some great "esforse" in Italy.

Here is continual mention of the General Council to be kept at Trent. The Bishop of Rome has deputed three cardinals‡ and two bps. to make preparation there, and Ferdinando has written to the Signory for victuals for the Council; "whereat the Signory could not abstain laughing of such vain matters with th' Imperial orator who delivered the said letters to the Signory concerning the request of the victuals." The Almaines have protested that if the Council be not kept at Trent at the time appointed they will make a Council provincial. The secretary Cavatza is now in Rome, by the Bishop's command, and so out of these men's peril. Mafio Leon, who was banished for the late crime, is dead in Bononye. No others are yet discovered, but divers of the great are suspected, and the investigation proceeds rigorously, as is necessary in so corrupt a city as this was. Venice, 10 Oct. 1542.

Hol., *pp.* 2. *Add.* *Scaled.* *Endd.*

937. SIR THOS. WYATT.§

Egerton MS.
2711.
B. M.

A volume containing the originals of Wyatt's poems, printed by Nott, some of them in his own hand, others corrected in his own hand.

* Dionisio Laureri. † Sadolet in France and the card. of Viseu in Spain.
‡ Cardinals Parisi, Morone, and Pole. § Wyatt died on the 11 Oct., 1542. See Inq., p. m. 34 Hen. VIII., No. 90, and Nott's Wyatt, lxxiv.

1542.

937. SIR THOS. WYATT—*cont.*

For further description see Catalogue of the Egerton MSS. acquired by the British Museum in 1888.

12 Oct. 938. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O.

Have declared his letter of the ——— (*blank*) inst. to the King. Where you write that Mons. de Bies is determined to follow any booty taken by the Burgundians up to the "hard gates" of Guysnes or Newneham Bridge, the King desires you to remind him, friendly, that he has charge under his [master] as you have under yours, who would perhaps not be content; and that the King, as an equal friend to [both,] reckons that his dominions ought to be a sanctuary to both [side]s, and to permit such liberty to the one party might lead to inconveniences; and pray him to observe "neighbourhood" and neutrality. If he attempt to execute his determination, Wallop shall welcome his men as he proposes, and put them in some fear to attempt it again.

Draft, pp. 2. Mutilated. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Wallop, xij^o Octob. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

12 Oct. 939. COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 44.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 206.

Yesterday, received theirs of the 8th. Arrived here yesternight, and Norfolk departs for Berwick on Saturday; to put things in order, against the arrival of the army, to invade Scotland on Friday or Saturday come sevensnight. After they have done such displeasure to the enemies as they intend, it is not to be thought that they will offer acceptable conditions, but rather try to devastate Northumberland. Desire therefore to know who shall be warden to defend the Marches after their return, and what number he shall have, and that the King may send them letters and commission addressed to him for that purpose before Sunday come sevensnight, when they trust to be so far into Scotland that letters cannot safely reach them. It is to be considered that an army sore travelled and setting the head homewards will hardly be stayed unless appointed before to tarry. Send a cipher in which to send news out of Scotland, which also they will leave with Suffolk, Evre, and Wharton. Can get but two ships of sufficient burden to go to the seas to John Care, viz., one of this town belonging to Jas. Lawson and one of Orwell, of which Sabyne is owner. Newcastle, 12 Oct., 7 p.m. *Signed by Norfolk, Durham and Browne.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

12 Oct. 940. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 46.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 207.

Begs their intercession with the King, when the time comes, not to name him warden of the Marches; for, in his old age, the winter here would kill him. Would rather lose the small substance of goods he has than lie this winter in any house on this side Dankaster, save only Lekenfeld, "where the air is nothing so vehemently cold as it is here." About 20 years past, was the King's lieutenant here when the Marquis of Dorset was warden of the Marches, who, when the winter came, was discharged and Norfolk charged with both offices.*

My lord Privy Seal has been ill these eight or nine days, and came hither this day in a litter. The fear of not being able to serve this journey troubles him; and I would rather have an arm broken than miss his company, "for without him and his brother† I were all naked." Newcastle, 12 Oct.

* Norfolk (then earl of Surrey) as lieutenant, and Dorset, as warden of the East and Middle Marches, were both appointed on 26 Feb., 1523. See Vol. III., No. 2875.

† Sir Ant. Browne.

1542.

P.S.—My lord Privy Seal's hand so trembles that he cannot sign the common letter. Fears he is in extreme danger.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a° xxxiii^{jo}.

12 Oct. 941. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
201.

The siege being levied from before Pest, 7 Oct., and the army preparing to return, left it next day and arrived here on the 11th, where he received Henry's letter, dated Westm. 29 Aug., concerning Baron Hedyke, the captains, drums and fifes, kettle-drums and his return. Perceiving that other letters for him from England have gone on to the camp, waits here for them and has sent a man thither to provide the drums and fifes and to appoint a meeting with Baron Hedyke if still in the camp. If not, will follow him to his house, and, by the way, enquire for kettle-drums; for in the camp were only two, one with the Hungarians and the other with the General. On the 5th inst., after battering a breach, they assaulted Pest, but failed; and afterwards, for lack of wages, the soldiers refused to keep watch and ward or to make assault. The Almains will leave garrisons and be in Veyene by March next. The King of Hungary will crown his eldest son king of Hungary and remain henceforth in Almain. He will shortly hence to Norenberge, to treat this matter with the Empire.* Vayena, 12 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: a° xxxiii^{jo}.

13 Oct. 942. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 48.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 208.

Mr. James Leyrmonth, late ambassador from the King of Scots, arriving at Greenwich on Monday last, made great suit for access to the King's presence; but, as he had no new letters nor commission from his master, he was, after two days' suspense, finally referred to the Council, who made him plain and particular recapitulation of their (the Scots') unfriendly proceedings, their provocations of this war, and the lack of that affection which his master, both by letters and by him, had protested; which lack largely appeared by his last instructions restraining the meeting place to York when the commission was absolute. The Council then remitted him to the Commissioners, as fully instructed. From this ungentle proceeding of the King of Scots, it is evident that he has no such affection for the King as he has declared, and any offer he may make to come to a meeting will proceed rather of constraint than love. The Commissioners shall, therefore, after an exploit done, not appoint with him unless he presently after the said exploit (1) deliver the prisoners and (2) conclude amity leaving out the reservation of France, (3) send three personages of honor to lie here for a year after the amity is ratified, and (4) renounce his usurpation of the King's lands. After that, if he offer to come to the King, order is to be taken for his honorable entertainment by the way, and for the dissolving of the army and stay of the Borders.

Draft, with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 9. *Endd.*: Minute to my l. of Norff., my l. P.S., the b. of Duresme and Sir Anthony Browne, xii^{jo} Octobr. a° xxxiii^{jo}.

13 Oct. 943. COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 54.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 209.

Report, with weeping eyes, that my lord Privy Seal is in such case that his man Patric thinks him past remedy. Considering the loss of him at this time, it is most necessary that the King should send hither

* "Emper," mis-read "Emperour" in St. P.

1542.

943. COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

some man to lead the vanguard, as the nobility of this army have had so small experience. If he be here this day sevensnight he shall be in time; for the writers will spend Saturday, Sunday and Monday near the Tweed devastating the March and Tevidale. Newcastle, 13 Oct. *Signed* by Norfolk, Durham, and Browne.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

13 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 56.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 210.

944. NORFOLK to WINCHESTER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Is very sorrowful for the loss of this man,* for, with no lack of willing noblemen, he has no help but of the Master of the Horse, who will prove of great service, lacking neither wit, soberness nor diligence. Hopes the King will make him his brother's heir in the name and lands of Southampton. Having the rule of the horsemen, he cannot meddle with the vanguard. Thinks the lord Admiral is the meetest man to lead the lord Privy Seal's men, 4,000 of whom came from his friends in the south and from the Duchy of Lancaster and would most gladly go with the lord Admiral knowing what great friends they were. If the lord Admiral comes he need bring nothing but his own person, and Norfolk will provide that he may come to the army without danger if he be here by to-morrow sevensnight. Friday morning, at Newcastle, 13 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. (with note, "Look on the schedule closed herein"). Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

ii. Schedule in Norfolk's hand enclosed in the above.

If the King will not send my lord Admiral, I doubt not my lord of Hertford will come, and he is the meetest personage next the other, being the Prince's uncle and experienced in wars beyond sea both with me and my lord of Suffolk. He is my near kinsman, and shall be very welcome.

13 Oct.

R. O.

945. WALLOP and Others to the COUNCIL.

Send herewith a "brief declaration of the laying out, in three months and one day," ended Michaelmas Eve, of 7,900*l.* received from Sir Ant. Knevett and the remainder from last declaration of 7,000*l.* received from Mr. Denny, with estimate of one month's wages to the 26th inst. The 1,345 workmen and labourers, remaining besides those "discharged by sickness," can finish what is to be done this year by 4 Nov., to which time they have estimated; but from thenceforth they can give no estimate until they know how many the King will retain at Guisnes this winter. Suppose that 200 may well remain hewing hard-stone, mining chalk and perfecting the brays about the Castle. Have added an estimate after that rate, showing the cost of wages (if the crews of horsemen and footmen remain as now) up to 21 Dec. Beg for speedy sending of money, to pay the said crews and workmen and provide conduct money for the men to be despatched as the several pieces of work now in hand shall finish. Guisnes, 13 Oct. *Signed:* John Wallop: Anth. Rous: Rychard Lee.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

14 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 59.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 211.

946. COMMISSIONERS in the NORTH to the COUNCIL.

This morning arrived the Scottish herald Rosse, with letters from the King his master. Two hours later, the ambassadors sent their secre-

* Southampton.

† Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse, was half-brother to Fitzwilliam Earl of Southampton.

1542.

tary to say that, the letters being directed to them three jointly, they durst not open them until their fellow's* coming, whom they looked for hourly. The Council can judge their meaning; considering that Rosse says that there arrived in the Frith, on Thursday last, 16 sail of Frenchmen laden with wine, which are probably the ships rigged at Dieppe. They were seen to pass Tynmowthe lately, and Suffolk writes, on the 12th inst., that divers such ships of war of France were off Hull and Scarborough. John Browne, captain of the wafters of the ships sent from London, came into this haven although we wrote to him from York to go to John Care at Holy Elande. With this wind neither he nor Care at Holy Elande can get out; and the French ships came so far off that he saw them not. Jennyns reports that all their ships of war have only victuals for 15 days. Here they cannot be furnished except by those who came with John Browne. Have written to Stannop to help them from Hull. Jennyns complains that the ordnance sent from London broke when it came to be shot, and that for 120 men there came scant 60 harness. Marvel that the ships of war which, the Council wrote, should come from London, are not come; since the wind that brought the French navy might well have brought them. My lord Privy Seal is past knowledge, "but, thanked be God, I, the bp. of Duresme, did shrive him this morning and gave him his rights, and found him as good a Christian man as ever I saw in my life."

Intended to go to Edinburgh and there be re-victualled out of the ships, but now it will be hard to overcome their fleet thus reinforced with 16 sail from France. Will, however, rig out six or seven ships here to go with the ships of war to seek the enemies in the Frith, and will enter Scotland on Friday next; and even if victuals will not serve as far as Edinburgh "we will make such a smoke as shall not be clawed of many years." Norfolk departs to-morrow towards Berwick, Browne follows with the army, and Durham awaits here the coming of Suffolk. John Care "has so wisely used himself that, for the lack of victual, he hath driven all his men to eat and drink but only two times in the day, which hath not been accustomed to mariners." Newcastle, 14 Oct., 6 p.m.

P.S.—The two ambassadors have essayed to protract the army's setting forth until their fellow's coming. They are to remain here until Lere-monthe comes; and Durham with them, not for their sakes, but to await my lord of Suffolk. Their herald who reported the coming of the 16 sail of Frenchmen now says that none were come on Thursday last, and that he heard it in England. They still trust that Leremonthe shall bring such news that peace shall ensue. *Signed by Norfolk, Durham, and Browne.*

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

14 Oct. 947. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Is informed by the Sieur de Beures et de la Vere that Henry's men have arrested a ship of war of his, imprisoned the crew and sent the ship, in Henry's service, against the King of Scots; confiscating it because three Scots were found therein. Two of the Scots were burgesses of La Vere and the third a gunner in the Sieur de Beures's pay. Prays him to order the release of ship and prisoners and to give credence to the Emperor's ambassador. Antwerp, 14 Oct. 1542. *Signed.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

* Leyrmonth.

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15 Oct. 948. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 43.

Meeting at Westm., 15 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler. No business recorded.

[** The entries for 16 and 17 Oct. record neither attendance nor business.]

15 Oct. 949. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.

Galba B. x.
132.
B. M.
Rymer, xiv.,
778.

Commission to the bps. of Winchester and Westminster and Sir Thos. Wriothesley to treat with Charles V.'s plenipotentiaries for a closer amity. 15* Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, forming part of a sequence concluding with Charles V.'s confirmation of the treaty on 31 March 1543.

15 Oct. 950. DURHAM and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 61.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 212.

My lord Privy Seal died this morning, but the King's affairs shall not thereby be protracted. Norfolk departed before day to prepare at Berwick for the whole army, which will be here to-night. Browne sets forward towards Berwick to-morrow after the departure of the hindmost. Wrote yesterday how the ships were pinned in this haven by contrary wind, which has now so turned that they may go to sea. Browne has, therefore, ordered them to "avayle," and provided two more ships of 100 [tons] to go with them; and by next ebb, at six o'clock, they shall be at sea, and to-morrow morning where we wish them. Newcastle, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

15 Oct. 951. BROWNE to the LORD ADMIRAL and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 61.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 213.

Grief for the loss of his brother, which for the King's service he dissembles, is increased by the grief and annoyance of satisfying the 4,000 men who came to serve under him. Begs Wriothesley, because he that is gone was his faithful friend, to comfort his wife, and also to require a sight of his will, and let the writer know what he has willed for the burying of his body, which meanwhile lies chested in the parish church here, "where he shall have service daily over him till he be removed." His men, laying apart their sorrow, are, like true men, bent to do what they came for. Newcastle, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

15 Oct. 952. WILLIAM LORD GREY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

This day 15 Burgundians brought a booty of 300 sheep as far as St. Nycase, within the Pale, where 100 Frenchmen overtook them, rescued the booty, and compelled the Burgundians, who "demeaned themselves very manly," to fly, with three or four of their number sore hurt. Seven Frenchmen pursued seven Burgundians over the bridge of St. Nycase into the Marys, and when they would have returned Grey beat the bridge with ordnance, so that they durst not pass, but were taken, with the Burgundians, by certain of Grey's men. Sent forth the captain, with 40 of the crew and four horsemen, who captured eleven more Frenchmen. Finding the captain of Fynes with his company beside Pitham, within the Pale, they desired him to come to Grey or else to Sir John Wallop, "to answer to the alarm and presumptuous

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enterprise" within the Pale. He was content, and went to Guisnes, while Grey resorted to the Deputy and Council, who have sent for the said captain and other Frenchmen, to examine them. Desires instructions touching the Frenchmen and Burgundians whom he detains, and how to act in like enterprises hereafter. Castle of Hampnes, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

16 Oct. 953. HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK, TUNSTALL and BROWNE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 65.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 214.

Has seen their letters to the Council of the 12th and 13th. Trusts the lord Privy Seal may yet recover. To supply his place in this journey, sends the earl of Hertford to lead the vanguard; and under him, for the encouragement of his men, Sir John Gage, controller, "being a dear friend and alliance to the said lord Privy Seal," who is to be chancellor of the Duchy if he dies. As the Commissioners now leave Westmorland, Cumberland, Kendall, and most of Northumberland and Furness behind, as they wrote on the 6th, the gentlemen left with them must be men able to lead them if necessary. Special regard must be had that no Scots remain in the fortresses, and that none have charge thereof who have made them as free for Scots as for Englishmen, like Carre of Wark, and the late constable of Berwick castle. Intends not to trouble Norfolk with the wardenry. If, by means of Angus or otherwise, any nobleman or man of great favour in Scotland is induced to give pledges to become Henry's faithful subject, he may be received, and his house and possessions spared. Hertford and Gage are to be privy to all their counsels, and likewise to the secret commission which was given to Sir. Ant. Browne and the lord Privy Seal to declare to Norfolk. They are to visit the lord Privy Seal, if he be still living, and comfort him on the King's behalf. Norfolk is to see diets of 66s. 8d. paid to Hertford and 40s. to Gage, with their posts thither.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norfolk, the b. of Duresme and Sir Anthony Browne, xvj^o Octobr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

16 Oct. 954. WAR PREPARATIONS.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 5.
B. M.

Norfolk's warrants to Sir John Harryngton, treasurer for the wars.

i. To pay John Aderton 27l., for himself at 2s. and 50 footmen at 6d. for 20 days, beginning 16 Oct. Newcastle, 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed:* John Aderton.

P. 1.

Ib. f. 9.
B. M.

2. To pay Sir John Beron 173l., for 3 captains at 4s. a day, 3 petty captains at 2s., 270 footmen at 6d., and 30 archers on horseback at 8d., for 20 days from 16 Oct. Newcastle, 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

Ib. f. 15.
B. M.

3. To pay Ric. Molenex 20 days' wages from 16 Oct., 56l., viz., for a captain at 4s., petty captain at 2s., and 100 footmen at 6d. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

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954. WAR PREPARATIONS—*cont.*Ib. f. 21.
B. M.

4. To pay Francis earl of Shrewsbury, 1,130*l.* for 20 days' wages from 16 Oct., of himself at 10*s.* a day, 20 captains at 4*s.*, 20 petty captains at 2*s.*, and 2,000 soldiers at 6*d.* Newcastle, 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed:* per me Robertum Swyfte.

iii. Note, "Allowed upon this warrant according to the entry of the book, 738*l.*"

P. 1.

Ib. f. 26.
B. M.

5. To pay Edm. Wryght 57*l.* for wages of one captain, one petty captain, and six horsemen at 8*d.* a day and 94 footmen at 6*d.*, for 20 days, beginning 16 Oct. Newcastle, 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed:* Harry Medylton (?).

iii. Note: "Allowed of this warrant," 37*l.* 12*s.*

16 Oct. 955. DU BAESKRE (?) * to WILLIAM LORD GREY.

R. O.

Certain of my soldiers who had made a booty of 400 sheep had their booty rescued by the Frenchmen within your country, a thing which is insufferable. As you have eighteen Frenchmen prisoners, I beg you to deliver them to my said *compaignons* in compensation. Auderuicke, 16 Oct. 1542.

Copy. French, p. 1. Address copied at foot: A Monsr. Monseigneur Grayz, gouverneur du chasteau de Hams, a Haems.

17 Oct. 956. RUSSELL to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 26.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS.
Pt. I., 74.]

"My Lords (*sic*), since your departure here arrived letters whereby it appeareth that my Lord of Norfolk thinketh that the ships prepared in Depe be come into the Frith. It may like you to advertise his Grace for truth, that no one of these ships be gone thither. The King's Majesty had Flecher of Rye hovering in the sea before Depe till they were all despatched, which was after this sort: 5 to waft the herring fleet; 6 to meet with certain ships of the Emperor's, coming from Gynney; 4 to Burdeulx; and the rest a fishing. This is so confirmed besides, and upon the sight of Flecher and other two boats also sent out for the nones so testified, that we take it for truth that they shall take no damage by that company. Thus we pray God to send you health. From Westminster, the 17th of October. Your assured friends (*sic*), J. RUSSELL."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therle of Hertforde.

17 Oct. 957. SUFFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 70.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 215.

Thanks for the news in his letters dated Westm., 15th inst. Yesterday my lord of Cumberland came, declaring that Norfolk left him and his retinue to await Suffolk's coming. He desires to have 500 of his men in wages, for he would be loth to venture himself among the Borderers without a good number of his inland men about him. Begs to know the King's pleasure herein, and the order to be taken for their pay. Thought to have 3,000 Borderers to serve without

* The copyist seems to have attempted to give the signature in facsimile.

1542.

wages, but now finds they are not bound to serve without wages except in invasions of Scotland for 24 hours, and in keeping their own borders. Must have money to wage them, if the Scots come in with an army. His leg is much amended, so that he trusts to be able to ride and go in five or six days. Topclif, 17 Oct. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

17 Oct. 958. NORFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 72.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 216.

Arrived yesternight and finds here only the victual in the schedule herewith. John Browne, "like an ungracious man," is entered into Tynmouth haven with all the victuals, and the wind is now so contrarious that it cannot come out. Fears the loss thereby may be twenty times the value of all Browne's lands. To-night, received the King's of the 13th. Even if the great exploit cannot be done, unheard of devastation shall be made on the Borders. Doubts nothing but lack of drink. Is himself well, notwithstanding the little rest he gets. Prays God to turn the wind and let John Browne come by Friday next. Berwick, 17 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij.

Ib.

2. Schedule showing the bread, etc., remaining at Berwick, 15 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII., viz.:—Bread 24,000 penny loaves, biscuit 8,000, wheat flour 100 qr., wheat in garners 600 qr., rye and mastleon 300 qr., malt 2,300 qr., barley 600 qr., peason and beans 500 qr., grain and malt in the haven in ships, by estimation, ——— (blank), beer in costrelles (3,000) 120 tun, in barrels (700) 100 tun, in hogsheads and pipes 9 tun; cheese 800 wey. (Notes in Norfolk's hand state that there is bread and beer for 4 days and flesh for a longer period.)

P. 1.

17 Oct. 959. The COUNCIL OF CALAIS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Having examined the Frenchmen of whom I, the lord Grey, wrote yesterday, they said Mons. de Bies commanded them on pain of their lives to pursue Burgundians who took booty up to the gates of your fortresses. Sent to Sir John Wallop for the captain of Fiennes, to have examined him, but he writes that he has already dismissed him as doubtless he will explain to your Highness. I, the lord Deputy, have written to De Bies as in the copy enclosed. Calais, 17 Oct.

P.S.—After finishing this I, the lord Grey, received and answered letters from De Bies (copies enclosed); also from the captain of Olderswick (copies enclosed). *Signed*: H. Mawtravers: Wyllyam Grey: Rauff Ellerkar: Edward Bray: Edward Wotton.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

17 Oct. 960. [LORD MALTRAVERS to DU BIES.]

R. O.

On the 15th inst. the captain of Fiennes, with 100 men of his band, pursued certain Burgundians who had taken a booty into our ground and attacked them there, a thing which seems to me very strange, arrogant and presumptuous. Perceiving it, Mons. de Grey, captain of Hampnes castle, sent out men to take both parties, and has taken eighteen of yours whom he purposes to keep until he knows the King's pleasure. Being examined, they said you gave them charge to pursue booties up to the very gates of these fortresses, which I

1542.

960. [LORD MALTRAVERS to DU BIES.]—cont.

cannot believe. The King my master, maintaining amity both with the Emperor and your King, reputes his country free to both. Hearing, these days past, that the captain of Gravelines had taken Frenchmen within my master's territory, I wrote to him to send them to me; and he wrote back that your men had similarly taken Burgundians whom you refused to release, saying that even if your men had taken them within the town of Calais they should have been good prize. Still, the captain promised to send the said prisoners; wherefore I pray you, Mons. le Mareschal, send me the Burgundians whom you detain, and I will send you your men. Calais, 17 Oct. 1542.

Copy. French, pp. 2.

17 Oct.

R. O.

961. OUDART DU BIES to WILLIAM LORD GREY.

I am just informed that you detain prisoners sixteen subjects of the King my master, among them one Longesticq, an archer of my company, whom your men took on Sunday last, pursuing certain Burgundians who had come to pillage our country, a thing which I find marvellously strange. I think your King does not intend you to make war on us without other declaration, and that you would not wish to be the cause of a breach of the amity between our masters, and therefore I write to you to send them to me. I must tell you that your subjects much favour the Burgundians, which seems to me to be a fault which you and the other captains should correct. Boulogne, 17 Oct. 1542.

Copy. French, p. 1. Address copied: A Milord Gres, capitaine du chateau de Hames pour le Roy d'Angleterre.

18 Oct.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 43.

962. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 18 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Winchester, Westminster, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter written to the Deputy of Calais to allow the mayor and aldermen to keep a court leet, as they seem entitled to do by charter of Edw. III., until Robt. Pole, bailiff of Colham, shall appear here and show why they ought not so to do.

18 Oct.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
69.]

963. CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

The day before yesterday, 16th inst., we were with the King, who (having, upon the letters of credence, heard the declaration of the Emperor's reciprocal inclination for the closer amity and intelligence), told us that it did not lie with him that it was not concluded heretofore, and that he was astonished at the delay made therein, but still more at some difficulties and little scruples put forward by the Emperor, to the hindrance of so important a work, especially in the article of rebels and in the expression of ecclesiastics in the article of defence; and that a reformation of amities should be complete and absolute, and so clear and definite that there could remain no ground for misinterpretation. In reply we showed briefly the Emperor's reasons, without, however, entering any dispute, as it seemed best (not to irritate him) to debate them with his Council; and, besides, Chapuys had, three days before, had a long interview with him, having been called, as a friend and not as an ambassador, to hear his laments at the said difficulties. Finally, after enquiring of the Emperor's health, and telling us of the success of the Emperor's army in Juliers, and other

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things, which De Courierez will recount by mouth together with the honor paid him here, the King resolved to send deputies to us.

These deputies dined with us yesterday, viz., the bps. of Winchester and Westminster; and Secretary Wriothesley, and afterwards we discussed the difficulties given in writing, in Spain,* to the King's ambassadors. When we had repeated the representations made on the Emperor's behalf to the ambassadors in Spain, and added such as we could think of, they began by showing that they much feared that their master might take it ill, and that all might be broken. Afterwards, in conversation, they seemed to find a little more reasonableness in the excuse concerning the Pope than in that which touched *hantize* and rebels; but they did not say much, perhaps, because they knew not how to answer, or in order to learn first their master's resolute intention, of which they are to certify us to-day. In truth, we know not well what to hope from the countenance and speech of the King, and it is to be feared that he may grow cold rather than shorten the business; and we wish the bargaining might be made with your Majesty, but fear that the English, both for reputation and for other respects, would not condescend thereto. Since our charge depends entirely upon your command, we beg to know as soon as possible how to proceed in the other articles not expressly reserved by the Emperor, and whether to press for the remission of the conclusion of the treaty to you or to temporize. The King, who used continually to talk of reconciling the duke of Cleves with the Emperor, has said nothing of it, but showed pleasure at the Emperor's success against the Duke. There is no other news, especially of the affairs of Scotland, save that the lord Privy Seal is dead of the plague, in the North, which is a great loss, for he was a wise and prudent personage, and most devoted to the Emperor's service. London, 18 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

18 Oct.

964. CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 70.]

Since they wrote this morning, the King has sent to excuse his deputies for to-day, owing to important affairs; and has sent more news from his ambassador resident in France, not to be revealed as obtained from him. The effect is that the French had quite withdrawn from Parpignan and the county of Rosillon, after fortifying some unimportant places there, pretending that they retreated for want of victuals; and that, shortly before their retreat, Alva sent 3,000 men into Parpignan, to stop whom the French king sent a great force, but they dared not approach the said Spaniards. The French king would stay at Narbonne, to see if the Emperor would march his army into Languedoc. If the Emperor passed into Italy, the King would go to Lyons; and if he should invade France by Navarre, the King would go to that side, and then to Sanctonge and Bretagne, to collect ships for the enterprise of the Low Countries. Next spring he would enter the Low Countries on the side of Picardy, with all his forces, and was marvellously sorry that this year he had not made his effort there. The Swiss have returned not too satisfied with the King, and he still less with them, because when levied they understood that they were for the defence of France and not to invade the Emperor. John Paul Ursin and other Italian captains are gone to raise a great force in Italy for the coming year, and to make practices there. The French king was tempting the Pope with the offer of Naples, and was sure of the duke of Ferrara, who had sent (or at least permitted it) artillery and munition to Maran. The Venetian ambassador

* See No. 608.

1542.

964. CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*
(to whom lately the French king would not listen) is caressed and has had great communication with the Admiral and other ministers. The French king has also sent a person to Germany, to practise and to raise men for next year, and a secretary to Sweden and Denmark, to solicit preparation. He has given the bpric. of Mâcon to Cardinal Sadolet. The said ambassador also writes that Guasto was master of the country in Piedmont, and his men were come to Suze and even to Grenoble.

Norfolk has written that some Frenchmen had arrived at a certain port near Scotland, but he would so shut them up that they should do no harm. London, 18 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

18 Oct.

Add. MS.
32.648 f. 75.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 217.

965. RALPH CLESSBE to WRIOTHESLEY.

Norfolk, the King's general lieutenant in the North, says he has no ordnance to spare for the bulwarks at Holy Elande, whereof the one is finished and needs six pieces, the other half finished and will need 12 or 16 pieces. Has but one piece, and begs to know the King's pleasure. Berwick, 18 Oct.

My lord of Norfolk and the Master of the Horse will view the block-house in Holy Elande before their return. *Signed: Raf Clessbe.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

18 Oct.

R. O.

966. [WILLIAM LORD GREY to DU BIES.]

Mons. le Mareschal, as to the Frenchmen whom I detain, no doubt you are fully informed ere this by my lord Deputy's letters. As no one more desires to preserve the amity, Du Bies's letters unjustly accuse him of wishing to make war. Knows of none who favour Burgundians more than Frenchmen. On account of the smallness of the castle of Hampnes, I cannot put the Frenchmen in such liberty as I desire, but they shall be treated rather as friends than prisoners. 18 Oct.

Copy. French, p. 1.

18 Oct.

R. O.

967. [WILLIAM LORD GREY] to the CAPTAIN OF OWDERWIKE.

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., if there was such booty it was recovered by the Frenchmen; and, as to the eighteen prisoners whom you wish delivered to your *compaignons*, they were taken and are detained only for riot committed in fighting on the King's ground and unlawfully approaching the fortress of Hams, which is in my charge. I have informed the King, and will do as he shall order. Calais, 18 Oct. 1542.

Copy. French, p. 1. Add.

18 Oct.

R. O.

968. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

I have received your letter by your herald Guignes, before whose coming I was about to complain of the wrong done to subjects of the King my master. I have been in war in Italy and elsewhere, against many nations, and never yet found but that one pursued one's enemies up to the gate of the fortress. I do not know how you think the Burgundians may come to pillage us and we may not pursue them. It seems more than reasonable that you should prevent them coming through your country to pillage us, as they did on Sunday last, when our men who are prisoners did nothing but pursue them. As to Rocqtun, whom you sent me, I did not understand that it was as a prisoner, but because

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he appealed to you for protection. Thinks such doings scarcely reasonable. They have been friends hitherto, and it will be Wallop's fault if they do not continue so. Boulogne, 18 Oct. 1542. *Signed*.

French, pp. 2. Add. Endd.

19 Oct. 969. NORFOLK and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 77.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 218.

Signify the state of the army, which will be all here to-morrow, and will lie to-morrow night in the field. Norfolk's orders that with every 100 men there should come two carts laden with drink, and with every 10 men a spare horse with victual, have been ignored by all; who say it was impossible, and that the carriages they did bring were destroyed by the foul ways and weather. In spite of his orders that no horse should come past Newcastle but such as would serve for a spear, javelin or archer, all have come on naughty nags, saying they could not travel on foot and keep the day. When at York, commanded the President to send 120 wains and 40 carts, and 30 wains out of the Bishopric; and the sheriff of Northumberland to send all the wains he could get; but very few are come. For all that, and though they should drink water, they trust to make the enemies speak according to the King's pleasure, or else to make such a smoke in Scotland as was not seen this 100 years. The soldiers have taken incredible pains in coming, through foul ways and scarcity of victual, and here Rutland's lying so long in garrison has consumed everything, and the corn is yet on the ground, green. On Saturday or Sunday the ships of war sent from London, with the four others they manned at Newcastle, shall be in the Frith. The French ships are not come thither, nor since Suffolk wrote of their being about Hull and Scarborough have they been heard of. To-morrow the small ships with victual shall be here. Berwick, Thursday, 19 Oct., 6 p.m. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

19 Oct. 970. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to the LORD ADMIRAL and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 79.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 219.

Norfolk departed from Newcastle for Berwick on Sunday last, and the writer followed on Monday with the multitude, whom he has now brought hither. Albeit great companies of them were ill-lodged and lay in the fields with ill weather and hard fare, they are "willing and forwardes," so that the success of this journey is to be expected. Beg them to remember to comfort my lady his sister*, whom he dare not himself write to. Berwick, 19 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

19 Oct. 971. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to SIR JOHN GAGE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 81.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 220.

Is merry, and prays him so to be. They set forward to-morrow. I pray you send word to my folk that you have received letters from me, and commend me to your wife, with God's blessing to all my children. Berwick, 19 Oct., "by your son-in-law, ANTONE BROWNE."

"I pray you recommend me to both the Chancellors."

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

* The Countess of Southampton.

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20 Oct.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 44.

972. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Westm., 19 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Winchester, Westminster, Wriothesley, Sadler, "etc." No business recorded.

At Westm., 20 Oct. Present: the above-named and Russell, Riche, Baker, and Dacres. Business:—Letters written to Sir John Harrington and And. Nowell to enquire of lewd words spoken by a priest in Rutland.

20 Oct.

R. O.

973. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

On Sunday last, 17 or 18 Burgundians took a booty beside Lander-ton. The Frenchmen pursued them into the Pale as far as Sentergates, where they recovered the booty, and continued to follow the Burgundians into the Marres beside Hams, where they (the French) were taken; as both lord Graey and the Council of Calais will have reported. The governor of Feynes was brought to Wallop, who demanded why he entered with force of arms into the Pale, which was a franchise for both sides. He said he reckoned the Pale indifferent, and that they might follow their enemies in it, for most of their sheep of Faynes pastured on the hills adjoining the Pale, so that any Burgundian might convey their cattle into the Pale. And he asked, "Shall it then be good prize?" Wallop said it would, and they might do the like. He confessed that he had command from Mons. de Bese to follow the Burgundians "partout jux alefort lewse"; Captain Cabuche, whom he sent to recall the footmen out of the Marres, was saluted with ordnance and constrained to retire.

Explains that although lord Graey took the footmen, he (Wallop) durst not detain this captain, because he had not then received the Council's answer how to act in such cases, and feared that the taking of such a man would lead to the French overrunning the Pale and taking revenge upon the workmen in the chalk pits. Would have saluted them with ordnance if they had come near Guisnes. Within an hour after, received the Council's letter, from which he gathers that he is not to do more than salute them as above. Sent the letter next day to the lord Deputy, lord Graey, and the rest of the Council; and, the day after, wrote to Mons. de Bese. Encloses his answer, which does not answer all points of Wallop's letter. He had also a long discourse with the bearer Geynes, who can declare it.

Mons. de Guyse, with the Clevoys, has won again Verton and Villers in Luxingbroke, which were recovered by the prince of Orynge who now lies beside Nameur. The Dolphyn is retired from Purpenyon to Narbon, and the French king to Mompelyr.

"Most humle[y] besutching your Lordeshipes to be good u[n]to this bringer Geynes], ho I have sent with this, his commyng to you no[w] iij se[veral] tymes and to the Gret Mastre of Flanders ij times and as mutch to Mownsr de Bese, not having receyvyd of me ony thing for his charges, ho saythe hathe bin usid in war ar yn crewtyme to have allowance ijs the day for him self and his horse." Guysnes, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

21 Oct.

974. HIERONIMO ZUCCATO to the COUNCIL OF VENICE.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown), V.,
114.

Account of an interview with the King on the 3rd inst., when he related the abominable acts of treason perpetrated at Venice, and the King spoke very bitterly of the French. London, 21 Oct.

Original at Venice.

1542.

22 Oct. 975. NORFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 82.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 221.

The earl of Hereford (*sic*) and Sir John Gage arrived yesternight at 11 o'clock. Norfolk's orders to the men to bring beer and victuals, and to the President to provide carts and wains, were not followed. The beer and biscuit sent from London in small ships has been brought in here and delivered out, the rest is at Holy Elande, the wind being contrary and the ships too great to enter this haven. The carriages of this country are so feeble that they cannot carry more than one pipe each. The men drank water four days hitherward. Yesterday they had beer, of which, rating every man to a quart a day, there is only enough for six days. Wrote that they purposed to camp on Friday last, but the bridge into this town proved so weak that it broke with the multitude of people, and all were not over till yesterday, five men being drowned and many sore hurt. The great enterprise is not feasible, for lack of victuals. Trust the King shall shortly hear of some exploit by the ships in the Frith, and, meanwhile, the writers will do what they can for six days, and three days more, although they drink water. The King writes that he will appoint a warden in time convenient; but surely there is no time to lose, for the horses that return from Scotland will be too feeble to serve. Berwick, 22 Oct., 1 p.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Hertford, Gage, and Browne.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

22 Oct. 976. GAGE to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 84.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 222.

No news but what is in their common letter to the Council. Reiterates his parting request for favour to Edward Gage in his suits. Sent a letter to his wife from Newcastle, and sends others herewith to her and to Edw. Gage. Begs him to forward them to her at the Master of the Horse's house at Biflit. Berwick, 22 Oct. *Signed*.

P.S. in his own hand.—Is grieved to find such scarcity of bread, which is due to lack of grinding. Have to send to all millers, even 16 miles off, "verre by the contery ys sorre dyseapeowntheydde and the nessesyte herre notte releveydde."

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

22 Oct. 977. ALBERT DUKE OF PRUSSIA to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
(R. T., 149.)

Is accustomed yearly to send falcons to his friends, and sends twelve to the King by his falconer. "Date e Regiomonte ut supra."

Lat. Modern transcript from Königsberg, p. 1. Headed: "Regi Anglie xij mittit falcones, xxij Octobris (1542)."

22 Oct. 978. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Wrote on the 10th inst. That Henry has made a 100,000 men against the Scots, with such celerity, is the admiration of all men; who are persuaded that he will be victorious, being that Henry VIII. who overcame, at one time, both France and the Scots, "with the slaughter of their King, of their chief nobility, and of their best men of war, whereby the Scottish pride was so 'domid' that nother in courage nor might is remained any great moment in that rude nation." Now that the Scots can get no help from France, the writer hopes that Henry will reduce Scotland under his "regal empire."

The Marquis of Guasto has sent to Milan for eight double cannon, to use against strong towns in Piedmont, where he finds no "rescontre" in the fields. These 4,000 men out of Almain will increase his host, which

1542.

978. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

is not numerous, but very good. In Hungary all the Christian power "was" converted against Pest. There have been many skirmishes, in which the Christians were always superior. The Turk is in Andrinopoli, observing the success of the things in Hungary. The Turks seem to have no fear for Buda, but great doubt of Pest. The Turk makes great preparation for next year.

Encloses a letter from Count Ludovico Rangon, who much desires to serve against the Scots and to bring a good company of men intelligent in war. Hears that he praises the King above all men; and Harvel knows that he is of noble and real nature and tried courage. For two days, it was here thought that the bp. of Rome was dead, but letters of the 15th inst. from Rome disprove it, and relate that the Bishop is gone to fortify Ostia and Civitaveica against the Turks. Parpignan is well defended, and the Emperor very courageous for war, having refused audience to the Bishop's legate, who came to negotiate between him and the French king. Venice, 22 Oct. 1542.

P.S.—Hears nothing from "that gentleman* that went to Turin," of whom the Council wrote 1 Aug. It has been signified to him by sundry letters that he should repair hither for money, which will not be paid without his presence. Looks daily for him.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.

24 Oct. 979. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 44.

Meeting at Westm., 21 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker, Dacres. No business recorded.

Meetings at Westm., 22, 23, and 24 Oct. Present: as above, with Russell as lord Privy Seal. No business recorded.

24 Oct. 980. HENRY VIII. to PAGET.

Calig. E. IV.,
95.
B. M.
St. P. IX.,
202.

By his sundry letters, perceives his dexterity and diligence, and how the French king and some of his Council seem assured that Henry has concluded a new league with the Emperor, both La Planche and the Admiral having been enquiring therein, with a view to some new overture of marriage for Henry's daughter Mary and the duke of Orleans. Directs him to take some occasion to talk with the Admiral, or other of the Council, and incidentally let fall that he himself is well inclined towards them, and Henry free from any new amity with the Emperor. He shall say that secret friends in England report to him that, whatever bruits are spread or overtures made, there is up to this date no new league made nor marriage concluded with the Emperor, nor any money lent to him, but only certain merchants' matters have been discussed and ordered. Also that he thinks Henry would prefer the French king's amity to any other, and that they should weigh how necessary this amity and knot between the realms is, and treat the matter of the pension and arrearsages reasonably; for, so doing, he thinks Henry would agree to some reasonable moderation of the pension, but what they asked before was out of all friendly equality. He shall say that he thinks Henry would give a far greater portion than ever was given in like case, provided that a reasonable way were devised for the rest: suggesting that Arde, Brednerd, Turneham, and Mountory should be given now, and afterwards any other convenient corner of ground which Francis may chance to get. If the two

* Earl Bothwell,

1542.

Kings were thus knit together, especially having joined with them some of the princes of Almain,* they might work great things for Christendom and for their own commodities. W[estminster], 24 Oct. 34 Henry VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Mutilated.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding, with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, from which it is printed in State Papers.

Pp. 21. Endd.: Minute to [Mr. Paget] xxiii^o Octob. [a^o] xxxiii^o.

25 Oct.

981. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 45.

Meeting at Westm., 25 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Westminster, Winchester, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Daeres. Business:—Upon depositions sent by the mayor and jurates of Sandwich touching unfitting words spoken by Thos. Mylbanke, he was committed to the porter's ward, promising to try out the author of the words.

25 Oct.

982. SUFFOLK to NORFOLK and OTHERS.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 110.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 226 (1).

Since writing last has remembered that his commission for guarding the frontiers endures only until their coming out of Scotland, and therefore, instead of going this day to Aunwick, he returns to-morrow to Newcastle with 200 men; leaving the rest in garrison until they take order for the frontiers, which he hopes (to save the King's charges) will be as soon as possible. Will prepare drink and bread to bring their company to Newcastle, and hopes the ships he purveyed will come, which carry 120 tun of beer, much biscuit, 800 qr. of malt, and 400 qr. of wheat, besides beans and oats. Thinks they should not return many at once, or they may find great lack. [Morp]athe, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Begins: My very good lords.

983. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS, of Bamberg.

Corpus
Reform.,
IV., 885.

His conduct towards Alesius is worthy of his goodness. Melancthon, too, wishes the latter had deferred his departure† till the arrival of his Prince.‡ But it is needless discussing the matter now. Will help, rather, as far as he can. Wonders, however, he did not return to him (Melancthon), and talk the matter over. Had heard of the return of Duke Maurice.

Latin.

984. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS, of Bamberg.

Corpus
Reform.,
IV. 885.

* * * * *

De Jacobo velim te mihi respondere. Alesius recte quidem disputavit magistratum politicum debere *κολασιεν πορείας*, cum aliter dixisset alter quidam. Hanc disputationem, quia differri jusserunt, discessit; † poterat expectare adventum Principis.‡ Sed nimis amat *φιλόνη* vestram. Noster Princeps|| hac hyeme ei donat xl. aureos, ut habeat viaticum. Interim aliquid consilii quaerendum erit.

Last night I dreamt that Cruciger, Suavenius, Blarerus and I were sitting together, and I was bidding them farewell and saying that I feared that the kingdom of God would be taken from these nations and given to a nation producing fruit (*facienti fructus*). I am really moved by this dream. Farewell, with the church in thy house. If Alesius is there give him these letters.

Latin.

* A cancelled passage in § 2 puts this as having the Duke of Cleve on the other side, whom the Duke of Saxe and the Lantzgrave intend to help, but who will be in great danger unless he have more help than theirs. † From the university of Frankfurt on the Oder. ‡ Joachim II., Margrave of Brandenburg. § Leipsic. || John Frederic, duke of Saxony.

1542.

25 Oct. 985. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS, of Bamberg.

Corpus
Reform.,
IV. 886.

Duke Maurice and the Turks. You may read my letter to Alesius. I know not why he will not deliberate with me here. "Si quid suspicatur, aut βυσσοδομευει, sinam eum suas res agere, certe mea natura nihil habet latebrarum aut insidiarum ut scis. Sin autem putat se perfecturum esse negotium sine nostris, opto προχωρεῖν εὐτυχῶς αὐτῷ τὰ γνωσθέντα, 25 Oct.

Latin.

26 Oct. 986. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 45.

Meeting at Westm., 26 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Information exhibited by Baldwin Smith against Sholton, Holland, Hampshire, and others, searchers of London, and committed to the clerk of the Council to examine.

26 Oct. 987. HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK and OTHERS.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 85.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 223.

Has seen theirs, of the 22nd, to the Council, showing that, for lack of carriages and other necessities, they cannot achieve the great enterprise, but will tarry nine days in Scotland and expect the navy to do some good exploit in the Frith; and also desiring nomination of a warden to remain on the Borders. Is sorry that, through these lacks, with all their good will to serve and the great charge incurred, the damage to the enemies is like to be so little. Marvels at their writing that lack of carriage is the whole impediment; for he thinks that on coming to York, or before, they should have stayed the King's works in that country, and allowed the carriage to refresh themselves, and should have taken with them all the carriages of Yorkshire, Holderness, and Hullshire.* They might have devised or even yet take order for Suffolk to prepare other carriages with victual behind, to be despatched under escort to a place appointed, where the old "caske" might have been received back for a "farther renewing," if necessary. The Scots could not hinder this, unless they assembled an army between the main army with Norfolk and the army on the Borders with Suffolk. Suffolk's army might well devastate the country without delaying the main army to do it. Desires them to excogitate whether by this or other device they may augment the fame of their enterprise; for it will be rather to the glory of the Scots if, after levying so great armies and incurring so importable charges, they do no greater damage than is like to ensue of their last determination. Must better foresee all things hereafter, and for this time accepts their good will in lieu of the thing he desired.

(2) Knowing Hertford's desire to serve, and thinking it not amiss to have sundry noblemen acquainted with those Borders, appoints him, whom he has lately named to be Admiral of England, to be warden of the Marches, during pleasure. Sends his commission herewith. He shall have 5 marks a day, as Rutland had; and Norfolk and Suffolk, with the advice of the rest of the King's Council there, shall appoint a number of the army and garrison to remain on the Borders with him this winter. They must also, before returning, put the Borders in good order and punish malefactors according to former instructions. As the lacks which now hinder the King's purpose have chanced upon things which should have been provided there, and next year it will be necessary to follow what is now commenced, Norfolk and Suffolk shall take order against next year for provision of victuals and carriages.

* This sentence is in Henry VIII.'s hand.

1542.

(3.) If it is not already done, they must demand the prisoners whom the Scots detain, for ransom according to the laws of war; and, if they refuse, endeavour to get good prisoners and keep them without ransom.

Draft, with corrections in the King's hand and Wriothesley's, pp. 20. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., Suff., Hertf., Sir John Gage, and Sir Anthony Browne, xxvj^o Octobr. a^o xxxiii^o.

26 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 97.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 224 (1).

988. CUMBERLAND and WHARTON to [SUFFOLK].

An espial reports that on 25 Oct. lord Maxwell received letters from the King of Scots to hasten with all the power he could make to the East Marches. If he does, it is thought that they will fight on Sunday or Monday next. Another espial said that all the tried men of the West Marches and Ledsdale were this 26th day commanded to await Maxwell at Selbrygg, three miles from Mures,* and that Maxwell's son Robert, with the lairds of Homehendes and Gretnowe, should lie on the West Marches "for countenance." This espial says that on the 25th the army lay at Home Castle, and thinks, by the sound of the guns, which was heard in Ledsdale, that they won it. As we wrote before, all the Northland men lay Tuesday night in Lawderdale, and the earl of Huntley and lord Flemyng repaired to them from Jedworthe.

Dond Nyxson, Scottishman, who was sent to Edinburgh, brought news "the last Wednesday at night," that on Tuesday, the 24th, proclamation was there made for all men to go forward and they should have 4*l.* Scottish, which is 20*s.* st., the month, and all they could win. He says the King never rests, and that he saw him and many bishops that day at the hill of Edinburgh castle, at 10 a.m.; where were many oxen for carriage of ordnance standing there, but none had then set forward. Many carriages with victuals, spears, and axes were going that day to Haddington. The opinion is that they will fight, and that Huntley, lieutenant, shall have the vaward, for which there is great dissension between him and Murray. Huntley will have with him the earls of Ergyle and Lenaxx, earl Bowham, lorde Sudram, lord Maxwell, with the Northland men, the Marche, Tewdsdaile, Lotheane, and tried men of Nedesdale, Galoway, and the West Marches. Maxwell and the Northland men lay in Lawdersdale on Tuesday, and were to be that night at Smallom Cragg. The Scots say they will be between Englishmen and their home. The sheriff of Aberdeen told Nyxson that he would the Scots were between the Englishmen and their realm, "so that then it rained Englishmen," for they would not tarry and had cut the river Tweed for footmen to pass over. Fife, Angus, and other countries were to be on Ruslyn More on Wednesday last; and bishops, priests, and friars say they will fight. The Queen requested the nobility not to suffer the King to fight, "which is easily granted," and he has promised them that her friends shall revenge this quarrel. The King sent into the North on Monday for more men, and gibbets are set up in four countries to draw in pieces all who do not come forward. One of the wild Northlands men told Nyxson that their King had there all the tried men of his Northland, and they grudged that he sent for others, who would only destroy victual and leave their country waste. Most of the carriages Nyxson saw were on horseback. He was told on Tuesday that the English had won two towers and destroyed man, wife, and bairn; and that Dande Carre, Mark's son, had gotten in Bamberghes shire 100 horses coming to Berwick, and the King had given him, for his services, a parishing of land.

Another espial, servant to lord Maxwell, says that on Monday last, the 23rd, his master himself proclaimed at the Market Cross in Edinburgh

* Melrose.

[1542.]

988. CUMBERLAND and WHARTON to SUFFOLK—*cont.*

that all men should be ready with 20 days' victuals, "and said openly he thought it would have been peace, but now both the realms would be one shortly; and he himself was in Dumfrysse the xxvth of this inst."

Copy, in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, pp. 3. Being an enclosure in No. 994, headed: "News from my lord of Cumberland and Sir Thomas Wharton, deputy warden, as followeth."

26 Oct. 989. OUDART DU BIES to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
205.

Has received his letter from Westminster, 24th inst., and perceives that he has seen the letter Du Bies wrote to the Deputy of Calais touching the French subjects detained there. Is sure that in that letter and the credence he gave the herald he said nothing to shake the amity, which he has always done his best to maintain. As Henry writes that his country is neutral and free both to French and Burgundians, begs him not to permit his men to favour the Burgundians passing through it to make enterprises against the French, as they did on the day that 18 French subjects were captured when pursuing a booty and its takers. They are still detained, although they did no hurt to Henry's men; but he trusts that Henry will deliver them. Boullongne, 26 Oct. 1542. *Signed (signature mutilated).*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

26 Oct. 990. JOHN KNOTTYNGE, DEPUTY [of the ENGLISH MERCHANTS at ANTWERP, to the GOVERNOR and COMPANY of MERCHANT ADVENTURERS].

R. O.

"Jhus.

"Furthermore, at a general court here holden," 28 Sept. last, the worshipful Mr. Paul Wythpolle was elected governor; which election your worships (as I am informed) require to be annulled and he discharged. As no generalty can endure without a head, the Company require you, remembering the growing decay of good order and the violation of their privileges, to nominate some discreet person or persons to be elected; and so to bind the "youth now present" and the posterity of our Fellowship to pray God to requite you. "Thus, right worshipful Sir and Sirs, the Blessed Trinity have you in His Blessed tuition." Andwarp, 26 Oct. 1542.

Hol., p. 1. Apparently part (or copy of a part) of a letter.

27 Oct. 991. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasen't's
A.P.C., 46.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Lambert Baker, of St. Katharine's, Fleming, to appear *crastino Purificationis*, and meanwhile keep the laws.

27 Oct. 992. SIR WM. EVERS to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 99.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 224 (2).

On Tuesday, at 10 p.m., the King's ships of war that lay at Eland and the Skaytte Rodde passed northwards; and on Wednesday morning landed boats at Coldingham and burnt Aymouthe and the corn thereabouts, and slew "a man or two and two or three women," lost one man slain, and returned to their ships and passed northwards. If Suffolk's letters do not pass, they shall be returned. The one is left with a "nigh friend" of Evers, and the other with Sir Marm. Constable in Wark. Hears that Norfolk and the army pass forward, and the Scots skirmish nightly with the watch. This last Thursday night certain of this garrison burnt Aytone, where the Scotch warden of these marches lay, and

[1542.]

took prisoners, who say the whole body of Scotland is "to look upon our army this day or to-morrow." Berwick, 27 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.

28 Oct. 993. CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 71.]

Although this King's deputies, at the second communication, on the 21st inst., promised us brief resolution of their King's intention, and we have almost daily solicited it, they have shown great coldness therein; and we could not meet until the day before yesterday, when they called us to Winchester's lodging, situated in the way between ours and the Court. They said that their King marvelled that we would refuse to express the state spiritual in case of defence, adding to their former representations that evidently he was not so esteemed as was requisite, and his quality, will and power were ill considered, or there would be no question of preferring the Pope's amity to his, whose succession was continuous and certain, whereas this Pope was very frail and might die to-morrow and be succeeded by one of the French faction; that he had such credit with the Venetians as to induce them to league with the Emperor and him to defend Italy; that it would be folly to enter into war and expense where his amity was sought with profitable offers; that God had well aided him by keeping him from believing those who pressed him to declare against Francis upon trust of the Emperor's good will, which he found cold and meagre enough; and that, unless the articles were accorded as he made them in case of defence, or at least one quality without expression of the state spiritual, he could not and would not proceed. The deputies hold that all is going to pieces (*en rupture*), and show great feeling. We answered so cogently that they could not well reply; and there was no talk of any other article, the deputies evidently presupposing that in the rest they will be tractable and more conformable to reason. By their mien it seems to us that the affair is not yet to be taken as desperate, and, until we see the case in greater extremity, we will not put forward the form of capitulating remitted to the arbitrament of your Majesty, but put it forward when I, Montmorency, take leave of the King to-morrow, if audience can be had; which the deputies led us to expect to-day, but perhaps they delay it to think better of their case. To the King we will resume matters as graciously as possible, according to the advice and prayers of Secretary Wriothesley.

By Norfolk's letters to the King of the 22nd inst., he was entered into Scotland, having been delayed two days by the breaking of a bridge* where some of his men were drowned and hurt, and he hoped, especially by means of the ships which had arrived, to do some good exploit, and the Scots had not yet appeared. London, 28 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

28 Oct. 994. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 96.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 224.

Norfolk, with the whole army, has entered Scotland, and last news from him was, from anenst Caldstreame, on the 24th, the army lying near Warke, that he could not, for lack of victuals, tarry past four days longer in Scotland, and desired Suffolk to warn all Northumberland to bake and brew for the army at their return. Cannot learn what the army has done, as Sir Wm. Ever, to whom Suffolk sent letters to be conveyed to Norfolk, answers that letters cannot be safely conveyed, and none have come from Norfolk since the 24th. Dwellers on the Borders say the army has gone towards Kelso and Howme Castle, from whence was much gunshot heard, and has done great harm. Enclose report from Wharton,† showing that the King intends to give the army battle. The Scots ride

* Of Berwick. See No. 975. † See No. 988.

1542.

994. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

so busily between England and the army that no letters can pass. If all Liddersdale go to the Scottish army, the West Borders will not sit idle; and likewise the Middle and East marches if Tyffydale goes. Enclose news from Evers just received. Aunwycke, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

28 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 102.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 225.

995. TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

When Norfolk was at York, the King was informed of an intended betraying of Norham Castle by means of a vault covered with ashes, which led into the captain's chamber. Sent to the captain to examine whether any of his servants had intelligence with the Scots and might counterfeit the keys; for he knew that there was no such vault. Since then the captain has examined every man upon a book, under oath to keep it secret, what part of the house he thought most unsure. Encloses the captain's letter and the examination, which throw such suspicion upon John Cokke that Norfolk has committed him to ward, and he lies fettered in the low dungeon at Norham, Norfolk having now no leisure to examine him. To allay suspicion, the writer has caused the hole covered with ashes (described) to be built up. It is in the utter ward, which was never made for strength, but only to keep cattle in at night, and has certain towers in it for the country people repairing thither for safety to lie in. The inner ward is so rampired with double walls filled up between with earth that ordnance may play upon them. The scaling that Cokke speaks of would need too long ladders, and he is deceived in saying that the watch is kept on the other side, for two watch in the inner ward and four in the outer in all times suspected, besides the scoutwatch without, which must discover bringers of ladders. One of the watch in the inner ward stands upon Clapam Tower, which, he thinks, should be scaled after the scaling of the outer ward. Alnwick, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

28 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 108.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 226.

996. NORFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Are this day forced to turn homewards, and next night shall be their last in Scotland. The principal cause is lack of victuals; for few of the army found victuals, bread and drink between York and Newcastle, and much worse in the four days' journey from Newcastle to Berwick. Since entering Scotland, the most part have drunk nothing but water these five days, and eaten no bread since they left Newcastle. Unless Norfolk and Browne had made large provision of oxen and sheep, there had been much more lack. Never thought Englishmen could endure with so little and yet be willing to go forward. Have come through such ill passages that the wains are broken and the drink thrown away, and ordnance and carriages have been with difficulty brought hither. Will, to-morrow or next day, dissolve the army. If the river Tweed had risen, and forced them to return the way they came, they must have left most of their carriage behind; for, where they thought to march seven or eight miles a day, their greatest journey has been five miles, and yet they set forward daily by break of day. The amount of corn destroyed is incredible. Yesterday Sir Ant. Browne rode six miles further and burnt eleven of the best towns and villages in the Marshe, and devastated the country, which was full of corn. Meanwhile the camp burnt this town and abbey of Kelsall, which is reckoned the Edinburgh of the Marshe and Tevidale, and the villages near. Hertford and Gage, having nothing more to do, will return to the King when the army is dissolved, and make full report. On Tuesday two French ships, laden with ordnance, passed

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into the Frith, and John Care with the navy followed them six or eight hours later.

Long to hear who is to be warden here, and how many shall lie in garrison, who should not be less than 3,000, and can be victualled from the South. Few of the horses of those in garrison before are able to serve. Enclose a letter from Suffolk, dated the 25th, showing that he is returned from Morpeth to Newcastle. Marvel at it, for they expected him to remain as warden of the Marches until another should be appointed. Will desire him to leave his men on the frontiers; as they are paid for a month from Sunday last, until horsemen may be picked out of my lord of Cumberland's rule (500 or 600), Kendal (200 or 300), and Yorkshire.

This day and yesterday 19 men have died with drinking puddle water and lack of victuals, and many more are like to follow them.

P.S.—Wrote the above yesterday, at Kelsall, but had no sure conveyance. Devastated the country as they came hither, and will this day do the like, and at night dissolve the army. The King willed Norfolk and Browne, before leaving these parts, to view his garrisons and reform the offenders of Northumberland. Will do their best for the garrisons, and fear nothing but the mine for Wark, which is otherwise not pregnable. As the war is so hot, will not attempt reforming the offenders. They two will remain at Newcastle until they hear from the King, while the other two repair up with diligence; but it will be nine or ten days before they arrive there. Hawtell, in Scotland, 28 Oct. *Signed by Norfolk, Hertford, Gage, and Browne.*

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.

28 Oct. 997. NORFOLK to GARDINER and WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 112.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 227.

Write in their common letter that the horses of the late garrison are too poor to serve. Sees no remedy, unless Suffolk's band be left until fresh men may be picked out. The Scots will try and recompence the hurt done in Scotland, so that, unless the garrisons are right strong, much hurt shall be sustained. All Hallowtide is approaching, when the custom is to diminish half the garrison; but, for this year, Norfolk dare give no counsel. This was the goodliest army he has seen, and had it been set forth with victual two months earlier, "we might have done what we would without great resistance."

In his own hand.—Begs them to obtain his licence to return. His old disease of the lax is marvellous sore on him, as my lord of Hertford and Mr. Comptroller know. Hears that the King has distributed the late Privy Seal's things. Prays that the house of Bath Place may light on him, who has no place in London; for he has no entry in Excestre Place "but only of lending." His cost and pain in this journey has been treble any other man's. 28 Oct., before day. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiijs.

28 Oct. 998. INVASION of SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
10,110 f. 237.
B. M.

"In the 34th yere of our Soverayne lord Kyng Henry the Eght, the Actis done in Skotland, under the honorable lorde, Duke of Nortfolke."

On Sunday, 22 Oct., Norfolk went from Berwick with his army royal to Gayncelaw, and camped there. On the 23rd to Banoxburne, where was an alarm that night and four Scots taken "that came for spies and for to steal horses," who were commanded to be hanged next morning. On the 24th to Ekkyls, and that day were many skirmishes and certain Scots taken prisoners. That night the scout watch took four spies, who were next morning hanged in an old house in the town. On the 25th to a fair ground beside Kelsay, shooting the great ordnance at bushments on the hills and skirmishing, divers Scots being slain and

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998. INVASION of SCOTLAND—*cont.*

taken prisoners, and some of ours taken who ventured too far. On the 26th our men entered Kelsay and spoiled and carried away much goods and took or slew divers Scots. A tall man of ours that was above in the abbey looking forth was killed by one of our gunners in mistake for a Scot. Certain of our men were taken, and some slain. After spoiling the town our men burnt a great part of the town and abbey. That day, Norfolk burnt 20 towns about Kelsay and took many prisoners, and that night "our gonners shote a goodly peall of gonnes at Rovarce." On the 27th, for lack of victuals, all came over the water beneath Kelsay and camped that night at Redyne; and on the 28th they came to Berwick.

Pp. 2.

College of
Arms MS.
L. 1, f. 15.

2. "The 21st day of October in the xxxiiij year of the reign of our Sovereign lord King Henry the viijth., the duke of Norfolk's grace, lieutenant to the King's Highness, removed and camped in the borders of Barwicke. The next night camped in a town in Scotland called Paxstonne, and there was the camp that night." The third night in Gradenhild. The fourth in Pharneton (?). The fifth on Broxfylld by West Kellsse, and there camped two nights and two days. Then to Ridenborne and there camped a day and a night.

The first town burnt in Scotland was called Paxstonne. The next Ramrige Stinne. The 3rd, Gradenshilles. The 4th, Long Ednem. The 5th, Newton. The 6th, Stitshell. The 7th, Nenthorne. Then Spytte and Smellem Spittle. The Charterhouse and the two Mordaynes. The Scedericke and the two Broxlawis. Then the Flwrys and the Fayr Crosse. "Then, after, Ednem Spittle was brent, and all Roxbruche, the town of Kellsey and the abbey. Long Sproustoun and Ridenn and Hadenton."

In a contemporary hand, p. 1.

Add. MS.
5,758 f. 221.
B. M.

3. Later copy of § 2, but very faulty.

P. 1.

29 Oct.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 46.

999. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meetings at Westm., 28 and 29 Oct. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. No business recorded.

[* * Next entry is 2 Nov.]

29 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 116.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 229.

1000. NORFOLK and OTHERS to HENRY VIII.

In answer to his letters of the 26th, received this afternoon, certify that long before coming from York, they commanded the President to have certain carts and wains at Newcastle on the 18th; yet few came, nor was there bread or drink here to lade them with. Most of the army neither ate bread here nor all the time they lay in the field. The biscuit came from London in ships that could not enter this haven, and only came to Holy Elande, from Newcastle, the day before our departure hence, so that we could not tarry for it. That laden in small ships was such that of a 1,000 weight would not be made here 500, and half the beer was consumed and the remainder sour. Could not spare the carriage horses here, where they were needed for the horsemills and to carry wheat into the country to be ground. Beg him to think they have done all in their power. Will accomplish the rest of his letters, but think it unwise to punish the malefactors when the war is so hot, as they wrote to the Council yesterday. Berwick, 29 Oct., 7 p.m. Signed by Norfolk, Hertford, Gage, and Browne.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij^o.

1542.

29 Oct. 1001. NORFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 114.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 228.

Thanks for getting him discharged from remaining longer here. By the contents of the King's letters received this afternoon, he and his fellows fear that his Highness is not pleased with their proceedings. Assuredly they could do no more, as they will show when the King pleases to hear them; and for himself, his fellows and the whole army know what costs and pains he sustained. Berwick, 29 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.*

29 Oct. 1002. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. lxii.

This 29th Oct., at 3 p.m., received the King's commission to be warden here. Is not suitably provided to serve; for he came in post, with but three or four servants, upon promise of finding all necessities here, whereas he found but a bare tent, and was more unfurnished than the meanest gentleman in the field, all my lord Privy Seal's stuff being already sent away to his ships. As Master Gage can declare, "they" had charge of such a company here as Hertford, being a stranger among them, could hardly rule; and to remain here with those who know him still less and without provision or servants would be to his dishonour, as he trusts they will declare to the King. He that serves here had need to be allied among them of these parts, and it would engender a grudge among those noblemen here, whose men he must use, if they perceive a stranger to have the charge and themselves to sit still. Begs them to solicit the King "with expedition." If he were furnished and thought he could serve, he would not seek means to avoid it.

Corrected draft. Endd.: Copy of a letter to the Council, xxixº Octobris aº xxxiiijº R. H. viijº.

29 Oct. 1003. CONDUCT MONEY.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 7.
B. M.

Norfolk's warrants to Sir John Harryngton, treasurer of wars.

i. To pay Sir John Byron 86*l.* 9*s.*, besides 60*l.* 11*s.* remaining in his hands for wages not yet expired, for conduct money of 3 captains, 5 petty captains and 300 men from Ridingburne in Scotland to Colwicke, 210 miles. Berwick, 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

ii. Receipt, same day. *Not signed*.

iii. Note that 147*l.* is allowed of this warrant for conduct money, "according to the entry of the book." *Signed: Will'm Townraw.*

P. 1.

Ib. f. 12.
B. M.

2. To pay his brother, lord William Howard, 24*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* for 24 days' wages from 6 Oct. of himself at 6*s.* 8*d.* a day and 9 servants at 8*d.*, and for conduct money from Ridingburne to London 300 miles, himself at 4*d.* a mile and the others at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Berwick, 29 Oct., 34 Hen. VIII. *Not Signed*.

P. 1. *Headed: By the duke of Norff., the King's lieutenant in the North Parts.*

Ib. f. 19.
B. M.

3. To pay Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, 669*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for conduct money to 20 captains, 20 petty captains, and 2,000 soldiers "from Sheffielde and other places expressed in a schedule" to Newcastle, 100 miles. Barwicke, 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed: per me, Robertum Swyfte.*

Ib. f. 20.
B. M.

4. To pay Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, 511*l.*, over and above 392*l.* remaining in his hands, for seven days' wages of his retinue, for conduct money, from Ridingburne in Scotland to Sheffielde and other places, 150 miles, of 20 captains, 20 petty captains, and 2,000 soldiers, at rates specified. Barwick, 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

1542.

1003. CONDUCT MONEY—*cont.*ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed*: per me, Robertum Swyft.iii. Note, "allowed upon this warrant the whole conduct money, which is 903*l*."

P. 1.

Ib. f. 23.
B. M.

5. To pay Edward Waryng 10*l*. 16*s*., besides 9*l*. 9*s*. remaining in his hands, for seven days' wages not expired, the whole to be employed for conduct money of one captain, one petty captain, and 50 men from Ridingburne in Scotland to Poynton, Chesh., 180 miles. Barwike, 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

ii. Receipt, same day. *Signed*: Thomas Dayne.iii. Note, "allowed by this warrant," 20*l*. 5*s*.

P. 1.

Ib. f. 25.
B. M.

6. To pay Edm. Wryght 10*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*. besides 19*l*. 12*s*. remaining in his hands, for six days' wages not expired, the whole to be employed for conduct of a captain, petty captain, and 100 men from Rydyng Burne to Gromonte, Yorks., 130 miles. Barwik, 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

ii. Note, that "Edm. Wryght did answer in the return of vij. horsemen too little by ij*d*. the day for a man for vij. days, vijs., which is not allowed by the King."

P. 1.

29 Oct.

St. P. ix., 206.
R. O.

1004. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

On the 10th inst. sent to Saragosa, to a special friend of his and my lord of Westminster's, a packet to be conveyed to Thos. Hollande at Bilbao, and thence forwarded. It contained a recital of his letters to the King of 11 and 24 Aug. 9, 14 (morning and evening), and 20 Sept., and 4 Oct., and enclosed the declaration of war and the indictment of the Council at Trent with the Emperor's answer. Therein was declared, also, the reception of the Cardinal of Portugal, Michael de Silva, on the 27th ult., the coming of Doria and of 4,000 Almaines, the French retreat from Perpignan, the Emperor's going from Monzon (the Cortez there ended 6 Oct., and the Prince was there sworn) towards Barcelona, and the Prince's going to Saragoza and returning to Barcelona, and thence to Valentia, without going at this time into Italy; also the conspiracy at Venice between the French ambassador and one of the secretaries, and the taking of Chirasco and Veroa in Piedmont by the French.

Coming from Barbastro to Barcelona, learnt that the Emperor arrived there from Montserat on the 16th inst., and was for some days in council with Alva, Grandvele, Doria and Covos. Doria went by land, on the 23rd to Rosas, where the galleys and the Almaines, who are reduced by sickness, remained. Thereupon it was published that Grandvele and all his sons (especially Arras) should pass into Italy and Germany; and on the 29th five galleys arrived for them. With them go Don Francisco de Este, Mons. de Herbes, of the Emperor's chamber, the secretary of Lorene, who lately came hither; and also, as prisoner, Pietro Fatinello, who pretended to be ambassador of Luque, and, being convicted of conspiracy with the Conde de Anguillar, who fled to the French, is sent to Luque to be tried. At Rosas, of late, died Mons. de Bury, marques de Quarate, who was in high favour, and had been in England. The Cardinal of Portugal tarries longer than he would owing to the sickness of the duke of Cameryne. A new ambassador, Nic. de Ponte, is come from Venice and is sore sick; also one from Florence, called Guissardin, who has been in England. John Bandyn returns to Florence; and the old secretary of Venice, who since the old ambassador died at Murcia, has supplied the both rooms, departs home.

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The French army is retired from Perpignan to Narbone, and incursions are made on both sides. As the Turk and Barbarossa are expected to attack next year, the Emperor will cause the Prince to be accepted everywhere (as he is at Monzon and Saragoza), set good order for defence here, and go next spring to Italy. On the 25th a jubilee was proclaimed here for a subsidy to be levied against the Turk (copy enclosed). Perhaps the Bishop of Rome, who is partial to France, does it to satisfy the Emperor or else to pick men's purses of their money. Mons. de Altisten, who was sent to Buda, is returned, but nothing is spoken of the doings there. The Frenchmen began so bravely that Barcelona built certain fortifications (described). Count Baptista de Ladron is here to receive money for these Almains, who shall repass into Italy. The Prince is looked for daily, to be sworn here for the province of Cathalona.

Had written thus far when a secret friend showed him that Count Baptista de Ladron said that, as the French were again stirring in Rousillon, the Almains should be stayed; a sign that they will wait and go to Italy with the Emperor in the spring. Grandvele's going is to order matters in Italy, which are not in best frame at Geanes, Luques, Florence and Milan, and to prepare to meet the French in Piedmont and provide against the Turk. He and Arras go by Trent to explain the Emperor's not coming or sending prelates to the General Council. Some think they go to Venice to provide against the Turk and the French king, who is out of favour there since the late conspiracy. In Germany he will solicit the recovery of Buda, and aid against the French king and the Turk; and then go to Flanders to incense people there against the French. For these premises there shall be a Diet in Germany and Grandvele "principally goeth unto the same."

Begs payment of his diets, which are 3 months behind, and post money. Barcelona, 29 Oct., at night. *Signed*.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^j.

30 Oct.
R. O.

1005. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

On 28 Oct., 80 Burgundians brought into the English pale a booty taken at Bukhowlte, 1½ mile from Arde. Twenty-five footmen of Arde, with others of the country, pursued and skirmished with them till within half a mile of Guisnes, and certain of the garrison of Arde were taken; whereupon the captain of Arde wrote to Wallop for them. Answered that if they had been driven into the Pale they might have claimed their liberty, but, since, by pursuing, they violated the franchise of the Pale, he might have taken them if they had not been taken by the Burgundians. To this Mons. Chenchevall's standard-bearer, who brought the letter, could only answer by praying Wallop to keep the prisoners until further trial. Sent for the chief of the Burgundians, and declared the captain of Arde's demand, and that they could not keep prisoners taken in the King's pale. He said they took them in self-defence, but would leave them in Wallop's hands till it were known whether they were good prize;* and meanwhile two of the Burgundians, who were the Great Master's servants, should learn his pleasure.

Found these Burgundians, when the French and they were communing together, very quiet persons, and content to leave the prisoners, whom otherwise he intended to have stayed. Asks whether to deliver the prisoners to the Burgundians or keep them as prisoners for infringing the franchise. Keeps them here in the town, well entreated, one being steward of the captain's house and the others his chief servants. There were 11 prisoners, divers of whom were taken without the pale and are

* Down to this point the letter is printed in St. P. ix., p. 216 note.

1542.

1005. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

delivered to the Burgundians. Two or three were killed in the skirmish. Would not suffer the Burgundians, being so many, to enter the town, but commanded them to sell their booty and depart the same day. When they were gone a mile on their way, the bailiff of Guisnes sent a serjeant to stay them till they paid him for every beast, cow, mare or hogge, and took from a Spaniard a coat of mail he got from a prisoner, being the captain of Arde's steward. He took two of their number in pledge for the money, demanding also money "for the blode wightes that whas betuyxste the Frenchmen and them." Asks whether to suffer the bailiff to take such things, "who, I ensure your lordships, is a very unquiet person, and I think he cannot show that any such precedents hath been used heretofore."

Received theirs of 26 Oct., on the 28th, by Guisnes pursuivant, whom he despatched, 29 Oct., to Mons. de Bies. Perceives by their letter that the Great Master of Flanders has taken two Englishmen at Arras, who were conveying certain horses into France, and that the King has required the Emperor's ambassador to write to him to send them to Wallop. The owner of the horses, an Englishman, says that the Great Master had written to the president of Arras to send the horses to Wallop if he wrote for them, and also restore the Englishman's other goods and punish those who ill-treated him. Wallop accordingly wrote in a letter to the Great Master and sent it by the Englishman and a gentleman of his own, and expects them here in two or three days, with the horses, which, the owner says, are all English save one.

Guisnes returned this day with Mons. de Bies's answer, who is "redowced and savors that he hathe sene a kinges letter," and begins to conform to reason, complaining only that the Burgundians are lodged in the Pale before they make their enterprises. Has divers times forbidden the lodging of Burgundians either before or after enterprises. Has also a letter, this morning, from the captain of Arde, confessing his men's fault, and asking their deliverance upon paying their ransoms to the Burgundians. Replied that he would not deliver them until he knew further. Sends Guisnes again to learn the King's pleasure in this.

Rendall Rewall, deputy of this castle, had 8*d.* a day in Calais, and came hither with the lord Deputy's licence. He will surrender his 8*d.* a day, and begs them to write to the treasurer of Calais to pay it up to 6 Oct. The treasurer has paid him nothing since his coming to Guisnes. He does his duty well, and is feared and revered by the soldiers. If in their next letters they would mention that the King takes his service in good part, he should live the longer. He has continued with Wallop since Tournay was given over, and is more like a governor than a servant, for his profitable counsel. The King knows him well, "of whom I spake to his Highness at his last being at Dover."

Prays God to send my lord of Norfolk victory over the King's enemies. Has this day caused "a mass of the Holy Ghost, as well in the castle as in the town of Guisnes, to be said, with procession; and so to continue thrice a week till we hear tell of his return." Guisnes, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii^{jo}.

31 Oct.

Hatfield MS.,
231, No. 70.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS.
Pt. I., 76.]

1006. WRIOTHESLEY to [SUFFOLK].

"Pleaseth your Grace," the King is informed "that there is Tuckfeld about the Borders or else in Scotland," who was servant to my lord Chancellor, and can counterfeit the King's sign and great seal. "in which things he hath offended and is fled." You and my lord of Norfolk are to make all secret search, for his apprehension. The King

1542.

has received your letters of 18 Oct., "and doth much long to hear some advertisement more certain." Hampton Court, Alhalon even.

Hol., p. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand:*
"To the duke of Southfolke."

31 Oct.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 118.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 230.

1007. The EARL OF MURRAY to NORFOLK.

Being here in authority, has seen Norfolk's writings, dated at Berwick, 29 Oct., anent the gentlemen of England lately taken, for their liberty by ransom or otherwise. Will speak with his King in this matter, and with the takers of the said gentlemen. Lawder, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the duke of Northfolk, lieutenant of England. Sealed. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

31 Oct.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. r., No.
72.]

1008. The QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES.

When busy answering their letters of the 18th inst., received those of the 22nd, which facilitate the despatch; and she hopes that, since the English begin to hear reason, they will do the like in the rest. After examining the treaty which they demand, and weighing all that has passed, she was of opinion that it would be difficult to agree with them, for fear of thereby falling into greater trouble with the King of England.

Answers questions in theirs of the 18th. (1) That it is not expedient that the treaty should be remitted to her, even if the English were to propose it; and if they break off the King must be persuaded that the Emperor and she will still continue perfect amity with him, in accordance with ancient alliances. (2) As to the points in difficulty, amply debated in the Emperor's letter to Chapuys, of which she has the copy, they know how her advice is limited by precise words, providing that the treaty must be so made as regards the Pope, rebels and *hantize* as to be open to no reproach; and they must remit nothing to her concerning these limitations. If the English had persisted as to the Pope and rebels she could not have consented to any alteration; the Emperor's command must be precisely followed in both, save that the time of making rebels withdraw might be moderated, provided that the rest of the article of the rebels is passed as in the treaty of Cambray. (3) *Hantize* seems to comprehend the 2nd and 13th articles of the treaty, and she cannot enlarge further than the Emperor's letters allow, but thinks the King's Council might be persuaded to leave out the restraining clause of the 2nd article, from the words *ut mercatores mercimonii exercendi causa* to the words *aut principali diplomate fuerit indultum*; otherwise they would show a wish rather to restrict existing amities than to contract closer. It is notorious that he who lands in another country must conform to the laws and statutes there. By the treaty of intercourse of the year '20, which they would confirm, these countries could never attain reasonable intercourse, mainly because the English do not observe the said intercourse as regards payment of tolls and imposts, which, by it, should be according to the treaty of 1495, by which subjects of this country should pay no other dues in England than they paid 50 years before, when they paid only what the Easterlings now pay. Explains that the article should be as in the treaty of Cambray, or the matter of intercourse (which concerns merchants) left out and not mingled with that of amity (which concerns princes), as it was in all treaties before that of Cambray. (4) The eighth article, touching the number of men to be sent upon requisition, is very unequal, and she could not in forty days assemble 3,000 horsemen at that pay. It should be seen that the English do not name small pay because they know that their money

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1008. The QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS and DE COURRIERES—*cont.*

would be asked rather than their men, who are not too practised in war (*aguerroïés*), whereas they would ask men rather than money. Details further arguments on this, but, seeing the state of affairs, thinks it better to pass something in this article than to break all. (5) As to the interpretation of the treaty and enforcement (*precise execution*) in case of contravention, the articles are so couched as rather to give occasion to break it at will; and no difficulty should be made in altering them to the accustomed form of treaties; and she sends a clause of the treaty of ——— (*blank*) as a guide. (6) As regards defence and offence, refers it to the Emperor's letter to Chapuys. (7) The dukes of Cleves and Holstein should be named as enemies, being at war against the Emperor; but, if that cannot be obtained, it should be expressed in the treaty that the Emperor may treat with them without the intervention and consent of the King. The article is too general, that nothing may be treated with princes of the Empire or other neighbours without the King's consent, and it should be restricted to things prejudicial to either prince or derogatory to the present treaty.

If they must break off, occasion should be taken for it upon the three points of the precise interpretation and enforcement (*execution*) of the treaty and the prohibition of treating with other princes without the King's consent. These they must see accorded as the Emperor wrote in his last letters to Chapuys. Bruxelles, 31 Oct. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 9.

31 Oct.

1009. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX., 211.

Wrote on the 22nd. The withdrawal of the French from Parpignan is since divulged to their shame. The marquis of Guasto continues to prevail against them in Piedmont. In Hungary the Christian host has withdrawn from Pest with shame and damage; through the perfidy of the Hungarians, whose chief man, Perinpeter, and his son are, therefore, imprisoned by Ferdinando. All the host is dissolved, and the Italians returned to Italy. The Turks proved themselves good men of war and were well provided. The bishop of Rome has appointed three cardinals (Pole among them) to assemble the General Council at Trent, but all is thought to be dissimulation.

Thine, an island in the Archipelago, belonging to Venice, has surrendered to the Turk. The Turk has raised the customs in Surie from 2 per cent. to what it was in the sultans of Egypt's time, viz., 10 per cent., which will ruin Venetian trade there. The Turk is incensed against the Dominion for the little respect they paid to Janus Bey, who came to practise in favour of the French king. The Almains make a Diet at Noremberg for the business of the Council and matters of Hungary. Venice, 31 Oct. 1542.

P.S.—Letters from Constantinople of 3 Oct. mention that the Turk was going to Andrinopoli with his wife, and had set two of his sons to govern provinces of Asia, with 60,000 and 50,000 ducats apiece, and was making great provision for next year. Two thousand footmen are gone from Sicily to Spain, and 6,000 Almains are coming to join Guasto. In Almain they "lament of Ferdinando, for th'abusing of their money," which should have paid the soldiers.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1010. SLEAFORD, Linc.

R. O.

Account of "reparations made at Old Slefford and New Slefford of the tenements belonging to the King's Grace," at various dates be-

1542.

tween June and October, 34 Hen. VIII., viz., for thatching and small repairs of houses of various tenants (named), in all 4*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; which, with 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the fee of John Williams, due at Michaelmas last, makes 8*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 5.

1011. PIRACY.

R. O.

Petition to the Emperor's ambassador by Henry Dowe, of Bolswoert, in Friesland. Thirteen weeks ago took his ship, the *Bryer*, into Norway, and, on his return, hearing that there was war and pirates out in the sea, he sought a place of safety and anchored, 6 Oct. last, near Cromer, within an arrow's flight of land. The same night a French pirate boarded the ship, bound petitioner and his fellows and sailed with the prize to Cromer, where they sold it to Thos. Wodhous for 60 cr., although it was worth 300 cr. Wodhous then permitted the pirate to depart, retaining the ship and goods, and sent petitioner and his fellows empty away.

Latin, p. 1. *Headed:* Ad venerabilem legatum Imperatorie Majestatis.

1012.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1542.

October.

GRANTS.

1. Sir Wm. Parre, lord Parre. Licence to alienate the manors of Netherhall in Morton, *alias* Bouchiers Hall in Morton, Parva Laver, *alias* Bouchiers Hall in Laver Parva, High Laver and Matchyng, Essex, to Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of Augmentations. Westm., 1 Oct. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 20.

2. Anne, wife of Thos. Parry and late wife of Adrian Fortescue, dec., attainted. Grant of 1,500 sheep in Gloucestershire which belonged to the said Adrian with the profits of them since the time of the said Adrian's attainder, with all the goods and chattels, except jewels, which belonged to the said Adrian; together with all indentures and evidences concerning the premises. Windsor, 8 Aug. 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct.—P.S.

3. Sir John Seyntlowe. Licence to alienate the manor of Lokkyng, Soms., to Thos. Clerke. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 9.

4. Sir Ant. Wyngfeld and John Wyngfeld his son and heir apparent. Licence to alienate the manors of Fordamhall *alias* Fordyngham Hall and Archentyne and lands (extent given) in Fordam, Westbergholt, Lexden Magna, Stanway, Copford, Aldham, Markes Tey, Magna Tey, Bures ad Montem, Whethermonford, Horkesley Parva and Peldon, Essex, and the advowson of Fordam church, to John Lucas and John Abell and their heirs. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 19.

5. Sir Ric. Williams *alias* Cromwell, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Licence to alienate the manor of Nashe *alias* Nasshe grange or farm, co.

Glamorgan, with appurtenances in St. Brydys, Wyke, Marcrosse and St. Donatys, co. Glamorgan; also the chapel of Nasshe and the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of St. Donatys; to Thos. Stradlyng. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 4.

6. Robt. Hopper and Anne Knyvett, widow. Pardon for the transfer, without licence, of lands held of the Crown *in capite*, from the said Anne to the said Robt., *i.e.*, the manor of Tysho, Warw. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 19.

7. Kath. Edgecombe, widow. Annuity of 7*l.* out of the manor of Willington and lands in Cutcombe, Stokegureye and Emmer, Soms., which belonged to Chr. Hadley, dec., during the minority of Arthur Hadley, s. and h. of the said Chr., who held of the King by military service by reason of the minority of John Lutterell, then the King's ward. With wardship and marriage of the said Arthur. *Del.* Westm., 9 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

8. Ant. Robertys. Pardon of outlawry. Being sued by Gilbert Turk for the detention of a cow he failed to appear and therefore was put to outlawry in co. Kent. He has now surrendered himself to the Marshalsea prison, as certified by Sir Edw. Mountague, chief justice. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 10.

9. John Gate, groom of the Privy Chamber. Licence to retain ten men in his livery besides bailiffs and household servants. Westm., 9 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 2.

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1012.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1542—*cont.*

October.

GRANTS.

10. City of Gloucester. Licence to the mayor and burgesses to alienate a messuage and tenement called Pyperlase in the suburbs of the city of Hereford (between land of the late Friars Minors there and lands of Sir John Seudamoure, dec.) which belonged to Lanthonye monastery, also all lands in Acornebury, Heref., in tenure of Jenkyn Gryffyth, Ric. Glasebury, John (*sic*) Brace, Roger Churcheyard, Wm. Pynnok, John Taylor, John Lynke, Thos. Gethyn, John Polen, John Gunney, Ric. Vaughan, Wm. Veyle, Margery his wife and their two sons, and David Wylcocks, with the rectory and advowson of Acornebury, the manor of Rowlston. Heref., and all lands in tenure of Ric. Vaughan or Agnes his wife and Richard their son in Rowlston and Byrche, Heref., all which belonged to Acornebury priory: which premises were granted to the said mayor and burgesses by patent 11 Sept. last: to Hugh ap Harry. Westm., 10 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 10.*

11. Sir John Norres. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) The manors of Warfeld, Twyford, Purly, Mugeham, and Hendons in Cokeham, with lands (extent given) in Worfeld, Twyford, Purly, Mugeham and Bray, Berks., to George Riche and Wm. Chalfounte, to be re-granted to the said Sir John for life, with remainder to Elizabeth, now his wife, for her life, with remainder to Margery Williams, daughter of Sir John Williams, for life, with remainder to Hen. Norres, son of Hen. Norres, dec., and the heirs male of the said Henry and Margery, and in default to the heirs male of the said Henry, and in default to the right heirs of the said Sir John. Westm., 10 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 21.*

(ii.) The manors of Yatenden, Aldworth and Holy Porte and lands (extent given) in Yatynden, Frilsham, Elvng, Lawylde, Redyng, Bray, Towne, Holy Porte, Windsor, Water Okeley, Braywyke, Altwoode and Fyfeld, Berks., with the advowsons of the churches of Yatenden and Frylsham, to George Riche and Wm. Chalfounte under the same conditions. Westm., 10 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.*

12. Edw. Bray and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate lands called Shorehams in Selmeston, Suss., to Nich. Mascall. Westm., 10 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6.*

13. Sir Ant. Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse. Annuity of 40*l.* out of the manors of Fenwike and Norton with appurtenances in Fenwike, Norton, Mosseley, Sneyton, Southowe, Pollington, Elmeshall, Thorp and Balne, Yorks.,

which lately belonged to John Hastings, dec., s. and h. of Sir Hugh Hastings, dec., during the minority of Anne and Elizabeth, sisters and co-heirs of the said John, who died a minor in the King's custody; with wardship and marriage of the said daughters. Greenwich, 1 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 10 Oct.—P.S.*

14. John Sandes. To be messenger of the Court of General Surveyors (the origin of which is described) with fees as enjoyed by the messenger of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster. Hampton Court. 29 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 10 Oct.—P.S. Pat. p. 3, m. 6.*

15. Thos. Saintlowe, the King's servant. To be one of the King's sergeants at arms, with 12*d.* a day, upon the first vacancy occurring after 6 June 34 Hen. VIII., among the present sergeants, viz.: Edw. Goldesborough, Walt. Chalcott, Thos. Dawtrye, John Stonner, Wm. Glynne, John Knottisford, Robt. Everris, Laur. Serle, Wm. Rolte, John Bucworth, Thos. Vaughan, Hugh Wylloughby, Nich. Jacson, Ric. Raynshewe, Wm. Clerc and Wm. Bourne. Greenwich, 25 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 10 Oct.—P.S.*

16. Sir Henry Knevet, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the next advowson of the church of Westhorseley. Winton dioc. Greenwich, 29 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 10 Oct.—P.S. Pat. p. 12, m. 4.*

17. Peter Bawood, maker of the King's cannons (*bombardarum*), a native of the dominions of the King of the French. Denization. Westm., 10 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 18.*

18. Sir Roland Hyll. Grant, in fee, for 962*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, of the lordships and manors of Slepe, Kenersey *alias* Kenassy *alias* Kenersley, and Crogelton *alias* Crudgelton, the advowson of Kenersey church, tithes in the places aforementioned, with all appurtenances in Slepe, Kenersey, Crogelton, Tyberton, Magna Aston, Osbaston, and Betterye *alias* Butterye, and Terne *alias* Tyron, Salop; which all belonged to the late monastery of Shrewsbury; also all lands in Terne in Ercall parish, Coldhatton and Blecheley, Salop, which belonged to Lylleshall monastery, Salop; the manor of Cherington, Salop, which belonged to Wombridge priory, with all possessions of Wombridge in Cherington and Pudforde, Salop; with full rights. Annual value of the premises in Cherington and Pudforde, 11*l.* 16*s.*

To hold as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rents of 52*s.* 2*d.* for the premises

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October.

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in Slepe, Kenersey and Crogelton, 22*d.* for those in Tyberton, 8*d.* in Magna Aston, 4*s.* in Osbaston, 4*s.* in Betterye, 11*s.* 8*d.* in Terme and Arcall, 5*s.* 7*d.* in Coldhatton, 2*s.* in Blecheley, 23*s.* 1*d.* in Cherington, and 16*d.* in Pudforde; free of charges except the above rents and the bailiffs' fees and pensions of 2*s.* to Francis earl of Shrewsbury and 2*s.* 4*d.* to Wm. earl of Arundel out of Cherington. Greenwich, 1 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 11, m. 16.

19. Thos. Mowforth, King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Copmanford *alias* Copingford, Hunts., Linc. dioc., void by death, the present advowson of which was granted by Sir Ric. Sapcottes, the patron, to Hen. Sapcottes, who has granted it to the King. Greenwich, 9 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 19.

20. Commission of gaol delivery. *Carlisle Castle*.—Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Thos. Curwen, Sir John Lamplewe, Sir John Louthier, Edw. Eglyanby, Thos. Dalston, Ant. Barwys, Thos. Sakeld and Wm. Moulcastre. Westm., 11 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 13*d.*

21. Sir Walter Devereux lord Ferrers and Chartley and Ric. Devereux his son and heir apparent. Licence to alienate a moiety of the manor of Kyngeston Bagpuse and lands in Kyngeston Bagpuse and Fyryld, Berks., and Stanlake and Northmor, Oxon., to John Latton. Westm., 12 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.

22. Commission of gaol delivery. *Dorchester gaol*.—Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir John Horsey, John Paulett, Geo. de la Lynde, Ric. Phyllypps, John Horsey, jun., John Williams, Hen. Assheley, Hen. Strangwayes, Aldred FitzJames, Wm. Thornell and Barth. Combe. Westm., 12 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 13*d.*

23. Commission of gaol delivery. *Ilchester gaol*.—Sir John Seyntlowe, Sir Hugh Paulett, Sir Hen. Capell, Nich. FitzJames, Wm. Vowell, Alex. Popham, Aldred FitzJames, Michael Malett, Ant. Gylbertt, Thos. Horner and Barth. Combe. Westm., 12 Oct. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 13*d.*

24. John Mason, the King's servant. To be King's secretary for the French language with 40*l.* a year from the Annunciation of St. Mary last past; with profits as enjoyed by Sir Brian Tuke or any other in that office. Havering, 20 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 19.

25. City of Bristol. Confirmation of the election of Hen. Whyte, as mayor, and Roger Coke and Clement Bays, as

constables, of the staple of wool, leather, woollfells and lead of Bristol, for one year. Westm., 14 Oct. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 15.

26. Sir John Brugges and Edm. Brudges. To have the custody of the castle of Sudley, Glouc., and of the park there, with mastership of the hunt of deer, and the herbage and pannage of the park, with all rights and privileges enjoyed in these offices by Walter Walshe or Sir Wm. Compton, dec.; in survivorship; with 30*l.* a year out of the manor of Wynchecombe *alias* Wynchelcombe or the lordship of Sudley. Also the stewardship of the town of Wynchecomb, which belonged to the monastery there, and of all the lands of the said monastery and of the three hundreds of Kyfytsgate, Holford and Great Stone, Glouc., in the King's hands by the dissolution of the said monastery and by the attainder of Thos. Cromwell late earl of Essex; with 100*s.* a year. Greenwich, 27 Dec. 33 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—*Pat.* p. 9, m. 25.

27. Prisoners in Ludgate. Commission to Sir John Allen, Sir Ralph Warren, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Rog. Cholmeley, Sir John Gresham, John Smith, baron of the Exchequer, Sir Rol. Hill, Nich. Wilson, S.T.D. John Insent, LL.D., Edw. Hall, Guy Craiford, Kob. Broke, Paul Withipaul, Humph. Packington, and John Sturgeon, merchants (upon the petition to the King by the prisoners in Ludgate to mediate with their creditors), or any two of them, to call before them the said prisoners and their creditors and examine into the complaints of the said prisoners. Guildford, 23 July, 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Oct.—P.S.

28. John Pakyngton. Licence to alienate the manors of Westwodde and Clethall with lands (extent given) and four salt springs in Westwodde, Clethall, Droitwich, Horton, Caucerych, Wychebold, Markeley, Northpedull, Coderyche, Hadsor, Hill, Feckenham, Hanbury, Salwarpe, Hodyngton, Astwod and Bromesgrove, Worc., and the advowsons of the churches of Westwodde, Coderyche, and St. Nicholas in Droitwich and tithes and offerings in Coderyche; to George Koll and Hen. Jones, to be regranted to the said John in tail male, with remainder in default to Thos. Pakyngton, son and heir of Robert, dec., brother of the said John, in tail male, with remainder to John Pakyngton, brother of the said Thomas, in tail male, with remainder to Humph. Pakyngton, brother of the said John (the grantee), in tail male, with remainder to the heirs of the said Thomas. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.*, 34 Henry VIII., p. 5, m. 19.

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GRANTS in OCTOBER 1542—*cont.*

October.

GRANTS.

29. The Mercers Company of London. Licence to alienate the tenement and curtilage called the Bell in Colmanstrete, in the parish and ward of St. Stephen's Colmanstrete, now in tenure of John Fysshier, poulter, to the said John Fysshier. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 8.

30. Nich. Archbold, clk., one of the ministers of the Chapel Royal. Presentation to the parish church and rectory of Harleston, Linc. dioc., void by death and in the King's gift by the suppression of Lenton monastery. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 4.

31. Commission of the peace. *Holland, Linc.*—Lord Chancellor Audley, Treasurer Norfolk, Lord President Suffolk, Russell lord Privy Seal, Thos., earl of Rutland, J. bishop of Lincoln, Edward lord Clynton, Sir Walt. Luke, Attorney General Whorwood, Sir Thos. Hennage, Sir Thos. Tempeste, jun., Sir John Copledyke, Fras. Broun, John Hennege, Ant. Eyrbye, Nich. Roberdson, Thos. Holland, Robt. Walpole, John Rede, Ric. Wolmer, Ric. Ogle, Ant. Roberdson, Ric. Rede, Blaise Holland, Jas. Smyth, Ric. Gooding, John Friskenny, Thos. Broun, and Wm. Roberdes. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 4d.

32. Commissions of gaol delivery. *Winchester Castle.*—Sir Wm. Berkeley, John Kyngesmyll, Wm. Thorpe, Thos. Wellys, John Norton, Wm. Warham, John Wyntershall, and Thos. Pace. Westm., 16 Oct. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 13d.

33. *Worcester Castle.*—John Pakyngton, Roland Moreton, Thos. Hunkes, Geo. Willoughby, Wm. Goore, Wm. Cookesey, Wm. Pynnoke, Ralph Sheldon, John Vaumpage. Same date. *Ibid.*

34. *Fyssherton Anger gaol.* (*To meet at New Sarum.*)—John Erneley, Barth. Husey, Chas. Bulkeley, John Pye, Wm. Button, Wm. Grene, John Hamelyn and Wm. Stumpe. Same date. *Ibid.*

35. *Hereford Castle.*—Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Jas. Baskervyle, John Scudamour, Thos. Monyngton, Thos. Baskervyle, Roger Bodenham, Ric. Walwyn, Ric. Warmecombe, Thos. Havard, Ric. Palmer, and John ap Gwyllym. Same date. *Ibid.*

36. *Norwich Castle.*—Hen. lord Fitzwater, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Edm. Bedyngfeld, Hen. Bedyngfeld, Wm. Yelverton, John Corbett, Thos. Gawdy, Osbert Moundeford, Ant. Thwaytes, Ric. Banyard, Jas. Hawe, Chr. Cote and Edm. Lamnour (*sic*). Same date. *Ibid.*, m. 14d.

37. Lewis Torfote, of Water Lambith, Surr. Licence (as he is "very expert and cunning in the science of physic to cure lightly any infirmities or diseases") to practise the said science in London or elsewhere and heal such as shall resort to him. Westm., 12 Oct. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 17 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 7, m. 20. *In English.*

38. Robt. Wales, of Fyngerigo, Essex, labourer. Pardon for the killing of Ant. Westwood of Henyngham Castell, Essex, 24 Sept. 34 *Hen. VIII.*, at Fyngerigo, in self-defence, as appears by inquisition taken 4 Oct. last. 17 Oct. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 29.

39. Julian Fosbroke, widow of Ric. Fosbroke, dec. Annuity of 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and a chief rent of 4*s.* 6*d.* in Craneford, Ntht., which belonged to her late husband, during the minority of John, s. and h. of the said Ric. Fosbroke, with wardship and marriage of the heir. Westm., 13 Oct. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 7, m. 19.

40. Sir Robt. Kyrkham, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 543*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved upon leases:—(a) By Robt. Molton, late abbot and the late convent of Thornley (*sic*), Camb., 24 April 22 *Hen. VIII.*, to Robt. Bariff of Haddon, Hunts., of the site of the manor of Haddon, with its appurtenances as held by Wm. Wright, formerly farmer there, for 80 years, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent: (b) By John, late abbot and the late convent of Croyland, Linc., 7 April 25 *Hen. VIII.*, to Thos. Clerke and Margaret his wife, of the manor and hamlet of Elmyngton, Ntht., formerly held by Ric. Clerke, father of the said Thomas, by copy of court roll; for 80 years, at 7*l.* 10*s.* rent.

Grant also of (1) the said manors of Haddon and Elmyngton; (2) the farm called "le Vente" in Cuddesden (parcel of the lordship of Cuddesden, Oxon., which belonged to Abendon Abbey), in tenure of Wm. Wildgose, and tithes in the same, with the Vent grove in Cuddesden and Shawe wood in Halton, Oxon., which also belonged to Abendon; (3) a pasture, etc., in Thumley, Oxon., in tenure of Sir John Browne, which the King lately obtained from Sir Thos. Pope, his servant, and which belonged to Dorchestre monastery, Oxon., and are worth 5*l.* a year; (4) also an annual rent of 5*s.* out of the rectory of Haddon, and a portion of tithes out of Graffham rectory, Oxon. (*sic*), which belonged to Thorney, and all woods upon the premises; also the advowson of the church of Haddon, which belonged to Thorney.

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To hold (1 and 4) as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 52s. 8d.; (2) as one fortieth by rent of 8s.; (3) as one fortieth by rent of 10s.; free of all other charges except 26s. 8d. a year to the bailiff of Haddon. Westm., 10 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 27.*

41. Sir Thos. Pope and Eliz. his wife. Licence to alienate nine messuages, &c., in Barmondsey, Surr., to Robert bp. of St. Asaph's. Westm., 20 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, *p. 12, m. 7.*

42. Thos. Lathom. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Joan Lathom, dec., d. and h. of Roland Lathom, dec., which Joan was lately a ward in the King's custody; without proof of age; in England, Wales or Calais; with reversion of the lands which John Smyth and Dorothy his wife hold, in right of the latter, for life; profits from 1 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Injured.* (*Signed by Lord St. John and Philip Parrys.*) *Pat. p. 9, m. 13.*

43. Sir Thos. lord Audeley of Walden, Chancellor. Licence to alienate the manor of Estorpe, Essex, with the advowson of the rectory of Estorpe, with appurtenances (specified) in Byrche Magna and Byrche Parva, Essex, to Robt. Forster. Westm., 21 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, *p. 12, m. 4.*

44. Ric. Cecill, yeoman of the Wardrobe. To be steward of the lordships of Nassington, Yarwell and Upton, Ntht. Greenwich, 23 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 25.*

45. Commission of the peace. *Surrey.*—Thomas abp. of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, Lord President Suffolk, Russell lord Privy Seal, Thos. earl of Rutland, R. bp. of St. Asaph's, Hen. lord Mautravers, Sir John Gage, Sir Robt. Southwell, M.R., Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Ant. Broun, Sir Thos. Renniege, Sir Ric. Longe, Sir Thos. Pope, Sir John Aleyn, Sir John Gresham, Sir Matthew Broun, Sir Chr. More, Attorney General Whorwood, Thos. Edgare, Jasper Horsey, Nich. Legh of Adyngton, Thos. Saunders, Robt. Wyntershull, Robt. Acton, Thos. Lysley, Thos. Stydall, Thos. Heron, John Skynner, Ric. Bedon, John Carleton, Wm. Saunders, Ric. Creswell, Robt. Curson, Laur. Stoughton, John Skott and Wm. Muschampe. Westm., 21 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, *p. 11, m. 5d.*

46. John Wyre. Lease of two water-mills in Wendover, Bucks., called the Upper mylne, being "a brestemylne," and the Nether mylne, being "a over-

shottemylne" (with reservations), parcel of the late Queen Jane's lands; for 21 years; at 100s. rent and 20s. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 20.*

47. John Hurte, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Ware, London dioc. Westm., 19 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 26.*

48. John Morys *alias* Morris *alias* Mores, of Brampton, Leic., yeoman. Pardon of all felonies, being crimes of the magic arts, divinations and witchcraft (*offensiones ariolarum*), committed since 1 May 34 Hen. VIII.; with release of forfeitures. Westm., 21 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 19.*

49. Giles Pole, of Saperton, Glouc., the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 116l., of the reversions and rents reserved of the following leases:—(a) By Eliz. Ryprose, late abbess, and the late convent of Romsey, Hants., 28 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII., to Hen. Pole and Anne, his wife, of the site of the manor of Hunlacy *alias* Honlacy and Torleton beside Cotes, Glouc., with the tithes of a chapel therein; for 31 years from Michaelmas, 1539, at 6l. 13s. 4d. rent: (b) By Joan Temes, late abbess, and the late convent of Lacock, Wilts., 10 May 30 Hen. VIII., to Sir Edm. Tame of all their possessions in Woodmancote, Glouc., with reservations, for 40 years, at 8 mks. rent.

Grant also of (1) the said manor and tithes which belonged to Romsey, and (2) the said lands in Woodmancote.

To hold (1) as one fortieth of a knight's fee at 13s. 4d. rent and (2) as one fortieth at 10s. 8d. Westm., 21 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. 24 Oct.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 11, m. 17.*

50. Robt. Allyn. Lease of the fishery of the waters of Hadleigh Ree and Alesbury Hope *alias* Tylbrey Hope, with the hawking there; late in tenure of John Shelton, and parcel of Hadleigh castle, Essex; for 21 years; at 10l. rent. Westm., 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 20.*

51. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Chief Secretary. Custody of the manor of Fryfolke with its park, warren, mill, &c., in Hants, which belonged to Ric. Andrews, dec., during the minority of Katharine, Constance and Ursula, daughters and co-heirs of the said Richard; with wardship and marriage of the said daughters. And where it is supposed that Katharine, widow of the said Richard, was *enceinte* at the time of his death, and may yet bear issue by him, the said Wriothesley is to have the wardship and marriage of such issue.

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GRANTS in OCTOBER 1542—*cont.*

Westm., 21 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 24 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m.*
17.

52. Commission of the peace.

Camb.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell lord Privy Seal, T. bp. of Ely, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Sir Ric. Crumwell, Sir Robt. Payton, Sir Mich. Fysshier, Sir Thos. Elyott, Sir Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, King's serjeant at law, Ph. Parys, Robt. Chester, John Gooderyke, John Sewster, Thos. Checheley, Hen. Gooderyke, Thos. Hutton, Thos. Brakyn, Wm. Everard, John Fryle (*sic*), Ric. Bury, Simon Trewe, Thos. Rudston, Thos. Castell, Thos. Dunnold, Chr. Burgoyne and Wm. Coke. Westm., 24 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 5d.*

53. John Denton, of Blackthorne, Oxon. Grant, in fee (in exchange for the manor of Foxcote, Bucks., and for 57l. 12s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.), of the reversion and part of the rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) By Joan Souche, late prioress, and the convent of Markiate, Beds., 26 May 22 Hen. VIII., to John Griffith, late servant of the late Lord Cardinal, of all their possessions in Burceter *alias* Burceter called "the Nonnes Place," except the moiety of wards, reliefs and profits, for 21 years at 10 mks. rent; (b) by Thos. Waterhouse, late rector, and the late college of Assheruge, 15 March 28 Hen. VIII., to Isabella Mawnde, of Chesterton, Oxon., widow, of a meadow called Stripwike in Ambresden, Oxon., for 30 years (*rent not given, but appears in the granting clause as 10l. 17s., of which only 7s. are granted here*).

Grant also of the said manor called le Nonnes Place in Bissiter King's End, Oxon., which belonged to Markyate priory, and the manor of Ambresden, which belonged to Assheruge college; also meadows called Helyatisham and Reffham in Blackthorne in Ambresden parish, a meadow called Stirpwike in Ambresden in tenure of Simon Mawnde and the advowson of the vicarage of Ambresden; all which belonged to Assheruge college.

To hold the premises which belonged to Markyate as one thirtieth of a knight's fee by rent of 13s. 6d. and those of Assheruge as one twentieth by rent of 34s. Westm., 16 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 14.*

54. Hen. Byrde, one of the yeomen of the Chamber. Grant, in fee, of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease, 20 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII., to David Burton, one of the gentlemen of the King's Chapel, of land called

Bankers and Magnum Hachefelde, Briggehouse land, and Magnum Wotty (in tenure of Wm. Grenerigge), in Lewisham and Lee, Kent, for 60 years at 50s. rent. As one fortieth of a knight's fee, rent free. Westm., 23 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 20.*

55. Ph. Lentall. Annuity of 10l. out of a moiety of the manor of Hymnesworth, with appurtenances in Hymnesworth, Southkyrkbie, Upton, Coldhenley, Shafton, Northebusall (*sic*) and Southebusall (*sic*), Yorks., which belonged to Nich. Talbot, dec., during the minority of Anthony, s. and h. of the said Nicholas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Greenwich, 30 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 19.*

56. John Jenyns, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 20l. to be assigned by the master of the Wards and Liveries in the manors of Bromly Bagotts, Blyfield, Newton, Little Hay and Field and all lands in Bramley Bagotts, Blithbury, Heywood, Lye, Dunstall, Colton, Admaston, Kynston and Feeld, Staff., which belonged to Thos. Bagott, dec., during the minority of Ric. Bagot, s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 22 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 16.*

57. Thos. abp. of Canterbury. Licence to alienate the manor of Hele, Devon, which belonged to Bukland monastery, with all appurtenances in Hele in the parish of Twestoke, Devon, to John Wyndham. Westm., 28 Oct. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 4.*

58. Wm. Stafford and Mary his wife and Fras. Knollys and Katharine his wife. Pardon for the alienation without licence, by fine, levied, Trinity term 33 Hen. VIII., before Sir John Baldwin and his colleagues, justices of Common Pleas, between the said William and Mary, plts., and Francis and Katharine, defts., of 2 messuages, 700 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze and heath, common of pasture for 1,000 sheep and 59s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rent in Fulborne. Westm., 23 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 4.*

59. John Cole. Lease of (1) the site and demesne lands of the manor of Kemmerton, Glouc., formerly in the occupation of Ric. Cogan; and (2) a cottage, garden and water-mill there, parcel of Warwicklands and Spencerslands; with reservations; for 21 years; at rents of 4l. and 6s. 8d. respectively and 6s. 8d. approved. *Del.* Westm., 28

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October.

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Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 17.*

60. Nich. Uppetun, esquire. Lease of the site of the late park of Stokenham, Devon, now disparked; with reservations; for 21 years; at 6l. a year of new arrentation. *Del. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.) Pat. p. 7, m. 17.*

61. Chr. [Lit]cott, one of the King's pensioners. Lease of a fulling mill, with meadow and croft adjoining in Swallowfelde cum Shenfilde, Berks., parcel of the late Queen Jane's lands; with reservations; for 21 years; at 32s. 8d. rent and 3s. 4d. increase. *Del. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.) Pat. p. 3, m. 4.*

62. John Blencowe. warrant headed "Com. Northt," declaring that, as the office found upon the death of Thomas Blencowe proves that he died 22 May 34 Henry VIII., seised of lands in that county worth 17l. 16s. a year, and that John his son and heir is of full age, "you" may at once make out the livery of the same lands to the said John. 27 Oct. 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde and Sewster.) In English.*

63. John Soulemont, of the Isle of Jersey. Livery of lands as brother and heir of Thos. Soulemont, the King's French secretary, dec., without proof of age, in co. Devon and elsewhere. With profits from 10 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Lord St. John and Philip Parys. Injured.) Pat. p. 9, m. 18.*

64. John Gate, a groom of the Privy Chamber. Wardship and marriage of William, s. and h. of John Barley, dec. *Westm., 23 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 28 Oct.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 13.*

65. Commission of gaol delivery. *Colchester gaol.—Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, Sir John Raynesforth, Sir Wm.*

Pyrton, Sir John Seyntclere, Ant. Cooke, John Lucas, John Pylbarough, John Edmondes, Thos. Tey, John Blake, Thos. Josselyn, and Wm. Harrys. *Westm., 28 Oct. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 13d.*

66. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) A half virgate of land in Cotton under Gillesburgh, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, and a messuage there which belonged to Sulby monastery, Ntht., both of which are in tenure of Wm. Janyway: to the said William and Robt. Janyway his son, in tail male to the said Robert, with remainder to Thos. Janyway, another son of the said William, in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William. *Westm., 30 Oct. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 19.*

(ii.) Northtoft manor, Ntht., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, and the mansion and house in Gildesborough in which Alex. Belcher dwells, and all appurtenances of the rectory of Gildesborough lying in Northtoft, with the advowson of the vicarage of Gildesborough and a virgate of land in tenure of Thos. Lucas, which belonged to Sulby monastery, Ntht.: to the said Alex. Belcher. *Westm., 30 Oct. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.*

67. Commission of the peace.

*Bucks.—*Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell lord Privy Seal, J. bp. of Lincoln, Wm. lord Grey of Wylton, And. lord Wyndesore, John lord Mordaunt, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Sir John Baldewyn, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Sir John Daunce, Sir Fras. Bryan, Sir Wm. Wyndesore, Sir Edm. Pekham, Sir Edw. Dunne, Sir Walter Stonour, Sir Robt. Dormer, Sir Ralph Varney, Sir Ant. Lee, Hen. Bradshawe, Thos. Gyfford, John Croke, Geo. Bulstrode, Robt. Drury, Robt. Pekham, Thos. Lowe, Ric. Greneway, Geo. Gyfford, Paul Darrell, Ant. Cave, John Babam, Wm. Wogan, Arth. Longvyle, Robt. Cheyney, John Bosse, John Goodwyn and Chr. Wescote. *Westm., 31 Oct. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6d.*

1 Nov. 1013. JOHN CARR to NORFOLK.

R. O.
St. P. v., 213.

The King of Scotland, the last of October, was at Lawder with the lords and commons of his whole realm, and very desirous to be in England, but the lords would not agree thereto. The same day after the King had dined in his tent, they "disperclyd," every man to his own country; and that night the King rode to Muers, but I cannot tell whether he lay there. The King's castle of Werk, 1 Nov., 2 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* "John Carr to my lord of Norff, primo Novembr. aº xxxiiijº."

1542.

1 Nov.

R. O.

1014. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

Has received his letter, and, in reply, explains that the English gentleman and his servant were arrested in taking away three horses without licence, and, being released upon *parole*, fled, and the horses were afterwards sold. Has recovered two of the horses, and restored them and 8 cr. which had been taken. Will send the third horse, if he can get it.

Thanks for news and for friendship to our men. Our men have conquered all Julliers, and have now entered Cleves. Arras, 1 Nov. Signed.

French, p. 1. Add.: Captain of Guysnes. Ndd.: aº xxxiiiº.

2 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 46.

1015. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 2 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Order (detailed) taken in a long standing contention between the bailiffs of Droitwich, Worc., and Ric. Cornwall, priest, touching a service of St. Richard there. Wm. Bulmer, who absented himself from Joan his wife without cause, having disobeyed the Council's former order; letters were written to the President of the Council in the North to sequester his lands and send the receipts from time to time to Mr. Mason, clerk of the Council, to apportion between them.

2 Nov.

Add MS.
32,648 f. 120.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 231.

1016. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF NORFOLK AND OTHERS.

Has received theirs of 29 Oct. and seen theirs of the 28th to the Council and Hertford's letters, touching the wardenry. (1) Wishes that such a costly and notable enterprise had been more displeasing to the enemies, but trusts hereafter to have recompence for what is now, for lack of necessities, omitted. (2) Supposed that Hertford should have been furnished out of the late lord Privy Seal's stuff, but, since he has no relief thereof, and cannot without furniture serve the room of warden, discharges him of it until he may be better provided, and appoints Rutland again, whose commission shall be sent within two days. They are to appoint for his Council the gentlemen they named before.

(3) Marvels that they have not written what the Scots do and whether they have levied an army, and if so that they should so suddenly dissolve his army without his command. Lest the Scots should seek revenge, such order must be taken in the Borders and the countries adjoining, that their malice may be defended, and they made to suffer more than they have already done, rather than, by doing hurt in England or by sowing and manuring the overridden ground, enabled to redubb their injuries. Orders them to lay 4,000 men in garrison for this winter (500 or 600 of them at Carlisle), to be picked from the best of the armies both of the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. Also to devise with Rutland to supply the room of deputy warden of the Middle Marches, and take order for the laying and victualling of the garrisons, and their instruction to beware of being trapped as Bowes and the rest were, and yet let the enemies know that they are not asleep; providing that captains of fortresses shall not issue out for any provocation that can be given, but only the captains of the garrisons at large. (4) Also they must put order for the leading of the country if the Scots lay siege to any hold.* (5) As to victuals, hears that there is no such great scarcity in the North, but that provision may be

* A cancelled passage here advises them to refer to the letters and instructions written to Rutland when it was thought that the Scots would have laid siege to Wark. See No. 650.

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made there and in Lincolnshire, if they appoint substantial ministers to it. These things done, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Gage and Brown shall return hither, while Durham remains there to aid and advise Rutland. Is content for this time to wink at the matter of the Northumberland men, but desires that they may be given good advice to do their duty better this winter. (6) Marvels they have not sent the names of the towns, villages and castles which they, Jak a Musgrave and the garrison of Berwick, have destroyed, with an estimate of the spoil done, that it might be set forth and magnified to the world.

Draft, with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 18. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., etc., ij^o Novembr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

2 Nov.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II. No.
74.]

1017. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

On the 3rd of this month* arrived the Sieur de Corrierez at Falemue; upon notice of which the King ordered Mr. Huyet to meet him, as far off as possible, who about 80 miles hence took ill, and died within two days; so that De Corrierez missed his company, and had no other than that of the captain of Falemue and his son-in-law, who were bringing hither a French corsair named Vreica. On the 14th De Corrierez arrived in this town, being met a mile or two out by the captain of the King's Guard and a great number of gentlemen, who accompanied him to Chapuys' lodging. Having perused the Emperor's letters of 13 and 16 Aug. and 13 Sept., they obtained audience for the 16th, and lord Coban and the captain of the Guard came to fetch them. The Council's reception of them was very meagre, compared with that of former times; as likewise was the King's, after dinner. After De Courrieres had presented the letters of credence and both had thanked the King for his affection to the Emperor, as understood from his ambassadors, and had assured him of the Emperor's reciprocity, he answered that he had long heard such language but never perceived the effect, and, if the Emperor had the least desire in the world for his amity, stay would not be made upon many little points, as in the article of rebels; and he persisted strongly upon that, and then fell upon the defence from persons spiritual and ecclesiastic, saying that no real amity was possible without these two articles being passed as he made them, and that he had been so often deceived in treaties and had found so many interpretations and cavillations that henceforth he meant to treat so amply that there might be nothing to gainsay. Answered graciously, with suitable representations, but briefly, considering that he would take the whole better from his deputies' report; for he holds it against honor to give way to reason and retract anything he has affirmed; and they avoided striving much with him, because Chapuys had disputed at great length with him three days before (having been summoned, on pretext of speaking about a ship of Mons. de Beures, in order that the King might complain of the said two articles to him, as a friend and counsellor, and not as an ambassador) and had then satisfied him. The King next spoke of the non-observance of his treaties, both with the Emperor and France; and said in passing, half between his teeth, that that was not much compared with the having made a league against him, and a certain partition (*repartement*) between the Pope, the Emperor, and the French king, and that the ships which were said, three years ago, to be preparing in Flanders to go against the Turk, were for an enterprise against him. Then suddenly, to efface these words and prevent an answer (which Chapuys has heretofore made), the King asked de Courrieres about the Emperor's

* As stated later on, the greater part of this despatch was written in October. See p. 576.

1542.

1017. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

health; and, with a jest of extravagant praise of Chapuys and some small talk, referred them to communicate with his deputies.

Next day, 17th inst., the said deputies, viz. the bps. of Winchester and Westminster and Secretary Wriothesley, dined with them, and began the discussion which followed by making the whole treaty depend upon the clearing of the article concerning the Pope. With much ado got them to pass to the other difficulties made on the Emperor's behalf to the bps. of London and Westminster; and after long debate they concluded to report to their master and answer next day.

Next day came news that the Privy Seal was dead in the North, of his ordinary malady of the stone (which is indeed a great loss), and Wriothesley was sent to his house to console his wife and take away "quelques paques et auttres besongnes" belonging to the King; so that they could not re-assemble until the 21st, when the deputies came to them.

The deputies said that they had persuaded the King to condescend to the article touching rebels as in the treaty of Cambray, with the term of 15 days instead of the other longer term and the clause "si commodement faire faire se pouvoit," and to substitute for "personne prince spirituel," in the article of defence, the ordinary clause promising defence against all of whatsoever quality or condition. The deputies insisted much on the article of "contractation et hantise," but Chapuys thinks they will not stay upon any, unless it be the aid against the Turk which they will not have mentioned in the treaty, but consider afterwards. It will be difficult to obtain the exemption of the Emperor's aid when occupied on the side of Italy or in the common offence, and assistance against the dukes of Cleves and Holstein by name. As to the duration of the aid defensive, thinks that one month will be the utmost extension obtained. Did not speak of the time of the common invasion and the war against Francis, because the Emperor was already engaged in it, and there was no likelihood of altering the article as at present couched. Nor did they press for the enterprise upon Montreuil; because they await the Queen's command, and the English are against it this year, on account of events against the Scots, the lateness of the season and the loss of the best opportunity.

The deputies being grieved at our determined opposition to the said "*qualité*" in case of defence, said that the French were not asleep, and their practises extended further than we thought, and that the ambassadors with the Emperor understood that if only the word *spirituel* were omitted the Emperor would be satisfied. Answered that the Emperor's intention was not only to exclude the word but also the meaning, in such wise that his Holiness might have no occasion for displeasure; and read the second chapter of the Emperor's letter, speaking of the respect to be had to his Holiness, but excused giving a copy by saying that the deputies were of good memory, and the King would accept their report of it, as the Emperor had already told it to the ambassadors; and we said that we knew more of the French practises than they thought, and that the French king now desired nothing more than an appointment with the Emperor, and all his practises tended to that, and if the Emperor would gratify him in something, he would capitulate all that the Emperor could wish, against anyone, and (although the Emperor made no mention of it) offer* assistance to the Emperor against the King their master. And Chapuys added, after giving them

* Here two pages of the transcript are transposed.

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some taste of it, that he would, for all he had, that their master knew what he knew of the intrigues of the French against him, and what they had formerly solicited, to which their Emperor would not listen.

It was concluded that in a day or two they should signify their King's whole will; but, notwithstanding solicitations, and representations of De Courrieres's haste to pass into Flanders, and their desire to despatch to the Emperor, who might thereupon see to his affairs, the deputies showed themselves as cold as possible.

Finally, on the 26th, were called to the lodging of the bp. of Winchester, where it was thought that De Courrieres should not be present, both because he was a little indisposed and because Chapuys thought that affairs would be disputed a little closely, and the deputies would not take his representations so well in presence of another, and, moreover, that if perchance he used a sharp word, they would have better opportunity to soften it, besides his being able to speak to them more frankly as a servant of their master; and, moreover, some kind of coolness had to be shown on our side as on theirs, and the absence of De Courrieres rather assisted it; and it gave the King and these commissioners "*assez a penser*." Had the matter not been so important, and had Chapuys been free to use his own judgment, he would have shown still greater coolness, and thinks it would have profited.

Coming to the said commissioners, they began to tell me that the King found it strange that the Emperor would prefer the Pope's amity to his, which was the more necessary to the Emperor, especially when the succession of this realm is certain, and that of the Papal dignity not so, and this Pope, being very frail, might die to-morrow and be succeeded by one of the French faction; that the King's influence with the Venetians was such that he might bring them to a league for the defence of Italy, even against his Holiness. I replied that this seemed to need no answer, as the thing was notorious, and had been already so often debated, but, since they pressed me, I would tell my opinion (being very glad of De Courrieres's absence); [and] I pointed out that your Majesty did more for the King than he did for you, and that what they asked was unreasonable, and I could not imagine that the King wished to put the Emperor in such danger, without any advantage to himself, and that, if he would consider what he himself would do if he were in the Emperor's position, he would not, I firmly believed, require him to do a thing which his Holiness might resent, but rather dissuade it; that there was no need of comparing amities; and that increased amity between the Emperor and his Holiness would give the Emperor more influence to dissuade his Holiness from attempts against the King (whose amity the Emperor much esteemed, and the King should esteem his also), and since the Pope was frail, as they said, he had in his old age other matter to think of than enterprises against this realm, and when another, such as they spoke of, succeeded, the needful measures will be devised; and this exclusion of persons spiritual seemed, in some ways, to make more for their master than for the Emperor, who might fall in dissension with the Holy Father, and, his countries being easier to invade than this, the King would be at charge for their defence, as also in the case of the bps. of Liege, Cologne, Treves and Munster, who were princes of the Empire and the Emperor's neighbours; from which expense he would be free if the treaty was only against temporal princes. As to the Venetians, it was a mistake to suppose the Signory was going to quarrel with the Pope and France, and the Venetians were nothing in Italy in

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1017. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

comparison with the Pope's power, and this country was too far off from Italy. To pass the articles which they demanded would irritate not only his Holiness and the sacred College but also the Catholic states of Germany, as might be presumed from what passed in last Diet of Ratisbon, and would scandalize all or the most part of the Emperor's subjects.

To this they could only reply that they saw that God would not permit the treaty, and all must be considered broken for the present; and afterwards the exigence of affairs might bring better opportunity for concluding. Seeing their coldness, Chapuys said that since they saw no appearance of effecting what was treated, he begged them as soon as possible to obtain *congé* for De Courrieres, and the King's final resolution, which it was most important that the Emperor should know. At this the commissioners seemed astonished, and looked at one another; and, after speaking together, they said that they were extremely sorry that affairs went not otherwise, and would still advance them to their power, and they did not think that De Courrieres, whatever haste he had, would leave without speaking with the King. After some other conversation, as Chapuys was leaving, Wriothesley, who has the credit and governs all, begged him privately to use gracious language to the King when De Courrieres took leave. Thanked him, and begged him to think what they should say.

The day before yesterday* De Courrieres and he were in Court, and, before dinner, he took Wriothesley aside, who told him that the King was a little exasperated (*escarmouche*) upon hearing their last communication, but was afterwards mollified, and much desired that a form might be found to assure him from the Pope without endangering the Emperor, and, as for sending anyone to the Queen in Flanders (as Chapuys had proposed), the King would not hear of it, suspecting (as he himself said after dinner) that nothing could pass there to his advantage, as the Queen had men about her who were not partial to him. And Wriothesley advised them to speak as they thought best to the King, but not strive with him, and to conclude by praying him to take the trouble to put his own hand to the pen, for there was no councillor or secretary who knew nearly so well how to order the whole or to understand the importance of the affair.

After dinner the King began by saying that he understood that De Courrieres had a charge to the Queen in Flanders, and he would not delay him here to the prejudice of the Emperor's affairs, the promotion of which he desired no less than that of his own; that he was sorry that things treated here had rather gone back than advanced, for it had been said in the Emperor's Court that there was nothing to alter in all the treaty if the word *princes et personnes spirituelles* was omitted, but now, when he condescended to substitute for it the promise of defence, customary in all treaties, viz., against all persons of what degree, condition, estate, and quality whatsoever, it was refused, and new difficulties put in the other articles; it was to be noted that it was not his fault that this closer amity was not concluded. And he repeated the representations which he and his ministers have so often made.

In reply, after begging him to hear them patiently, and, by his great goodness and prudence, excuse and correct their errors, they answered his more substantial points, and then gave a summary of their representations, which, although it was long, he heard without his accustomed interruptions, only making a little grimace at what he did not like.

* Oct. 29th, as this part apparently was written on the 31st.

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When they had done, he said that they knew how to take advantage of things, and that, as he had often told Chapuys, the Emperor should keep his friends, and to acquire others should not seek the Pope, who was his (Henry's) enemy; if the Emperor reserved treating against his Holiness, he (Henry) might reserve the King of France and duke of Cleves, with whom he still had good amity and intelligence; and he thought that the Emperor, by his amity [and] alliance with his Holiness, would easily induce the latter to take the thing in good part, who would be afraid to resent it (*nauroit garde de grandir, sachant l'union entre vre. M^{te} et luy*). Told him that, if so, he should not insist on demanding defence against his Holiness, whose forces were so far off. He was confused, and did not reply; but, with a little heat, said that if his Holiness sought to do him ill he would set the Venetians on him, who were not so difficult to sever from his friendship as we imagined; and, chafing still more, but gaily, he answered to what we had said (that, although your Majesty might need defence against a Pope sooner than himself, for the reasons above touched upon, you did not ask him for it, nor would he listen to such a demand), he replied that he would listen to it and capitulate about it if you pleased. We said that we thought you so acquitted yourself towards the Holy See that such extremities would not be reached, and it would be ominous and new among Christian princes, in place of comprehending the Holy See as a principal contrahent, to capitulate against it, and that See being so powerful in Italy, an assistance of 25,000 or 30,000 men would be necessary, and would be difficult to transport to Italy, where also it would be difficult to send the aid in money promptly. And where we had said that if His Holiness were given cause of resentment, he might easily be gained over by Francis, with the offer of Naples, and persuasion that Francis only took intelligence with the Turk for lack of assistance from his Holiness, the King answered that we were ill informed of the affairs of France, and that Francis would be in no hurry to make such offers,—forgetting that the said offer was among the news he [gave] us eight or ten days before as from his ambassador in France. He was surprised at the Emperor's scruples, seeing that heretofore he had not shown such great respect to the Pope, as was seen at the taking of Rome and of Pope Clement. Answered that that was done against the Emperor's will, as was afterwards shown, although the Emperor had cause to take arms against Pope Clement, who, besides plotting against him, had begun to invade Naples. Where we had said that not even after the rout of Pavia were the French ever barer of money and friends, and, consequently, easier to bring to reason by force or amity, which they would procure by all means they knew [before] the conclusion of this treaty; the King answered that we were ill informed of the affairs of France. After further discussion, he said he would rather remain in his neutrality than enter an imperfect treaty, and some better opportunity of getting rid of the difficulties now made might offer hereafter. He would not hear of sending a person of his to the Queen, saying that if any good was to be done there, De Courrieres by mouth and Chapuys by letter could do it far better. Told him that to report or write the whole, a new meeting with his commissioners was necessary, at which he demurred, saying that his commissioners knew not what further to say, and it was for us as the pursuers to think how to clear away the difficulties; but finally he consented.

Yesterday,* after dinner, we were at Winchester's lodging, and, after much altercation and urging us to write the article of defence without

* Oct. 30th.

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1017. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.—*cont.*

mention of the spirituality, they withdrew, and wrote the following article, to be placed after the 4th, viz., "Item conventum, concordatum et conclusum quod casu quo aliqua invasio," &c. (article quoted to the effect that, in case of invasion of the possessions of either or their heirs or successors, or, during minority of the heirs, their curators or administrators, the author of the invasion and whosoever assists with funds, men or arms, shall be held a common enemy; and if the invasion be with 10,000 men, then, etc.). To this we made difficulties, and, in passing, put forward the clause which your Majesty mentions for the extremity, viz., to promise defence against all powers, temporal and secular, but they disapproved it, saying that if the chief were ecclesiastic and spiritual, the whole army might be considered spiritual; and no other resolution could be taken than that they would do their best to get their King to accept the above article, and we should do the like with the Queen. And to-day they were to advertise us of the King's intention and send De Courrieres's passport.

I thought to close this the day before yesterday and upon that supposition calculated the days above mentioned, but deferred because the passport and answer did not come until to-day. This morning the clerk of the Council brought the passport and 1,000 ducats as a present to De Courrieres, and told us, on behalf of the deputies, that the King persisted that the 6th and 7th articles should remain in their entirety, and they wished us to obtain that, or in default get the Queen to condescend to the article above couched, and meanwhile they would do their best to get the King to like it. They have also sent word that the King has, at our contemplation, pardoned an honest young *compaignon de Haynault*, who was accused of retaining a piece of the King's plate, in which something had been brought to his lodging.

Thinks the Emperor was well advised not to write privately to the King's counsellors. Events will show how to proceed in that, and in the constitution of the pensions. The prolongation mentioned in the end of the Emperor's letters of 13 Aug. has not been spoken of. As to the export of wheat, of which the Emperor wrote privately on 14 Aug., the King answered that there was no great abundance here, and that upon opportunity he would license him in whose favour the Emperor wrote to export some; and also license some of his own people to do it, so that they might share the gain. Showed the copy of the Emperor's letter to his Holiness, upon the convocation of the Council, to the King's Council; by whom, and by the King himself, it was much commended.

Has had no Flemish news from the Queen since 23 Sept.; but learns by merchants that in the beginning of October 14,000 or 15,000 Almaines marched into Julliers, where first Dure surrendered and compounded for 70,000 fl. (and, some say, promised to build a castle), and then Julliers, which held out longer, being fortified, surrendered at discretion on the 10th, and on the 22nd the last town of Julliers was gained; the Emperor's army finding no resistance in the field. It is doubted that there will be a little more resistance in Cleves, through the assistance of the Gueldrois, to whom the duke of Cleves has withdrawn, and the Queen has not gained their favour, as was said, or at least they have not kept neutrality; for a booty of merchandise going from Antwerp to Cologne, by the Rhine, worth 80,000 cr., has made them turn aside (*fleschir*). The rest of the army, as De Roeulx wrote

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20 days ago, was divided, the one part being in Luxemburg and the other in Hainault, towards Liege, to keep relief from the French (*garder le secours des François*), who had made three or four courses upon the frontiers of Hainault and Artois, and had always been well beaten. When De Roeulx wrote he had been two days and a night near Corbie, thinking to draw out the garrisons of Peronne, Orleans and Corbie, but no one dared to show himself. Since his return the captain of Bapaulme found the garrison of Chastelet in the fields and slew or took them all.

The war of Scotland has been almost stopped by the great rains, whereby it was impossible to conduct artillery or victuals, and Norfolk has retired, after spoiling some of the country without finding any one in the fields.

Thanks for the Emperor's goodness to him touching "lez xije ducatz," and promised recommendation. London, 2 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 21.

2 Nov. 1018. NORFOLK to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 36.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.
77.]

Where he sends word for one of the "Stratforde cartes," will stay two for him unless advertised to the contrary. Morpeth, 2 Nov.

P.S.—As it is requisite to have good knowledge by espial, I require you to entreat gently John Carre and Gilbert Swynowe, and also my espial which the captain of Norham brought me, who has been very good both in these wars and in others; also to handle well Lawry Bele and Clement Mustyan, of Berwick, "who are very sure men to get knowledge." If you promise my espial 10*l.* or 20 nobles to get you knowledge when any raid shall be made by the Scots, by the marches of Tevidale, the money will be well employed. "As soon as Somerset the herald and Raye the pursuivant shall repair unto you, I require you to despatch their answer unto me by post." *Signed.*

My cooks come with my company; but, as soon as they arrive at New-castle, I shall return one to you.

P.S. in his own hand.—As Wynter is captain of the gunners, and has five well horsed servants, and must daily ride from place to place to see the gunners well ruled, pray admit his servants into wages. "Also I appointed 6 gunners to lie at Cornell, before the others were chosen, whom I pray you to put in wages; and I shall send Wodhall to you with money as soon as I can."

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: "To therle of Hertforde."

2 Nov. 1019. CONDUCT MONEY.

Add. MS.,
5,754 f. 6.
B. M.

Norfolk's warrant to Sir John Harryngton, treasurer of wars, to pay Ralph Boullmer, 12*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, besides 39*l.* 4*s.* remaining in his hands for 7 days' wages not yet expired, the whole to be employed for conduct of 200 men from Rydyngburne, in Scotland, to Bulmer, 110 miles at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a mile, and 2 captains and 2 petty captains at 7*d.* New-castle, 2 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Signed (as received?) by Rauff Bygod.

Note at the foot that the treasurer loses by this 23*s.* 4*d.*, which Bulmer did not deduct for part of the wages of 20 horsemen for 7 days.

P. 1.

2 Nov. 1020. SIR WM. EURE to NORFOLK.

R. O.
St. P. v., 215.

This 2nd Nov., at noon, came word from an espial in Scotland that, yesterday, coming from Edinburgh to Haddington and towards the Borders, he met ordnance that was with the army of Scotland, going

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1020. SIR WM. EURE to NORFOLK—*cont.*

backward, and them of Lowdean "scayllande and going homewarde," who said all the army would depart home. Berwick castle, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Endd.: "Sir Wm. Evre to my lord of Norff., ijo Novemb. aº xxxiiijº."

3 Nov.

Journals of
the House of
Lords, I., 199.

1021. PARLIAMENT.

List of peers attending Parliament 3 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII., pro-
rogued to 22 Jan. following.

Latin.

3 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 48.

1022. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 3 Nov. Present: Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wriothesley. Business:—Upon information by Wallop of unlawful exaction of head money by the bailiff of Guisnes, for beasts taken by "bowtyrs" and sold in the Pale; letters were written to the Deputy and Ant. Rows, comptroller, to examine whether previous bailiffs have so exacted, and if not order him to surcease and restore what he has taken. Letter to Wallop to release prisoners taken in the Pale without ransom paid to the takers.

[* * Next entry is 5 Nov.]

3 Nov.

Harl. MS.,
6,989 f. 108.
B. M.

1023. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [NORFOLK and Others].

In laying the garrisons they are to choose out about three score of the best haquebutiers of the army, and lay them in a convenient place to serve either in the East or Middle Marches. In case of raid or invasion the noise they make with their guns, and the hurt they do, will do notable service among the horsemen. Also they shall see what treasure remains there, and estimate the cost of the garrisons for one month, and the quantity of victual necessary for their maintenance, and report with diligence. Hampton Court, 3 Nov.

P.S.—When Sabian's ship repaired thither with wheat, we bought the lading of another ship,* of Mr. Gressham and others, which was lost, as you, my lord of Norfolk, know. Now we are about to enquire the value, which will draw near 400*l.*, and must be paid "of that mass," so that we require your lordships to consider it in your view of the treasure remaining there. *Signed:* Ste. Winton: Tho. [We]stm.: T. Cheyney: Thom's Wriothesley.

In Mason's hand, pp. 2. Fly leaf, with address lost. Endd.: Du Con. du Roy.

3 Nov.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 75.]

1024. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

By documents hereto annexed, and by report of Mons. de Corrierez she will learn the progress of affairs here. Begs her, for reasons which she can best consider, and for the satisfaction of those here, to inform him soon of her intention, in writing, considering that, apart from (*oultre*) the necessity of the time and of affairs, when it should please the Emperor the treaty would not be obligatory on his side, although I hold that your Majesties wish to use it quite otherwise. Touching the pensions, there seems no great haste; but a gracious present to the Secretary† would be well employed. At his departure from Mons, the Queen assured Chapuys that, within two months, some money would be advanced to him. Has waited four months, and spent,

* The *Thomas Doughty*? See No. 846. † Wriothesley.

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in addition, the money he gave to George and to the other courier, upon whose despatch the Emperor founded his resolution upon the affairs here treated, "qu'est venu bien a point, de sorte que la depece dud. courier n'est a plaindre." London, 3 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

3 Nov.

1025. NORFOLK, GAGE and BROWNE to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P. v. 213.

Since our departure out of Scotland, we have heard that the army of Scotland, 10,000 or 12,000 men, was at Lawder, 20 miles from the Borders, intending this night or to-morrow to invade this country. Yesterday, at Alnwick, with my lords of Suffolk and Hertford, we heard that they were scaled and gone home, as confirmed this morning by a letter (herewith) sent by John Carr to Norfolk at Morpeth. Other espials show that the hunger among them at Lawder, caused by the great waste done by us, was such that their King licensed them to take for every six men a sheep where they could get it. Thereupon they took every man a sheep and so spoiled their own country, "that th'inhabitants exclaimed marvelously thereat;" and for lack of victuals they were constrained to sparcle.

Have taken order for defence, and for hurts to be done by the garrison men, by advice of Suffolk and Hertford and the wisest Borderers. By espials and the words of the late ambassadors of Scotland, the King of Scots would gladly have come to the King, but his lords would not suffer it, the principals being the Cardinal and the earls of Murray and Argyll. Will here order the victuals in the ships which have been in the Frythe, and could not reach Berwick before our departure into Scotland, to be sold. Depart to-morrow for York to appoint fresh men to relieve Suffolk's men. Have already written to them to learn the King's pleasure how many men should lie in garrison on the Borders, advising no less than 3,000. Beg them to advertise my lord Warden of the King's pleasure in that, and they will at York take order with my lord President to send such soldiers as my lord Warden shall thereupon, by letter, require. It has never before been accustomed to leave after All Hallowtide more than 1,500 men, and even for that number corn, both for men and horses, must be sent from the south before Christmas.

Heard on Tuesday last, at Berwick, that the ships of war had burnt Coldingham in Scotland, and killed certain persons, but do not know what exploits they have done since. We desire you to advertise John Care, vice-admiral, at Yarmouth Road (where he will be by next wind), how many of the King's ships shall remain at sea and what they shall do.

P.S.—Being too busy to despatch these letters yesternight, we hear this morning that the commons of Scotland are gone home, but the lords and gentlemen remain together, intending some invasion. Again, sitting at dinner, we received contrary news by Sir Wm. Ivers' letter enclosed.

According to the King's pleasure, to send into Scotland for delivery of the prisoners upon ransom, Norfolk has written to the King of Scots by Somerset herald and Ray, pursuivant of Berwick, and has received answer (enclosed) thereupon from the earl of Murray. The Council would not permit "him" to have access to the King. Will to-morrow depart towards York, and, after seeing there to the appointing of new men, repair to Hull to view the fortifications, and thence to the Court. Newcastle, 3 Nov., 3 p.m. *Signed:* T. Norfolk: John Gage: Antone Browne.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: ap xxxiiiij.

1542.

3 Nov.

R. O.

1026. NORFOLK, GAGE and BROWNE to WRIOTHESLEY.

As the horses of the garrison, who were here before our coming, are so travelled that they cannot serve, and as my lord of Suffolk's company have taken little pain, it would save the cost of bringing new men if a number of that company were commanded to remain here. If the King will be content with 1,500 to tarry on the Borders, 1,000 of my said lord's company with the 636 we have left will suffice; and, if a greater number shall remain, we think the King should advertise my lord Warden, and we will put order with the President that the number shall be ready upon short warning. We study to alleviate the charges for coats and conduct money, "which my lord of Suffolk's company remaining here may save," whose 14 days' wages end this day. Write this to be uttered to the King as Wriothesley thinks convenient. Newcastle, 3 Nov., 3 p.m. *Signed*: T. Norfolk: John Gage: Antone Browne.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

3 Nov.

R. O.

St. P. v., 216.

1027. NORFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

I thank you heartily for helping my despatch hence, which I trust will somewhat lengthen my life. I was never sorer vexed with my disease of the lax. Please forward my letter, enclosed, to my servants at Horsham to make provisions for my house there this winter, as I desire not to be far from the Court. About Tuesday or Wednesday se'nnight, the master of the horse, Mr. Comptroller and I will be with the King. I dare not take great journeys. Newcastle, 3 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Sir Thomas Wriothesley, knight, one of the King's two principal secretaries. *Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

3 Nov.

R. O.

1028. SIR JOHN GAGE to WRIOTHESLEY.

Doubtless, you know the success of this journey by our letters to the King and Council. I trust his Highness will take it in good part, after our declaration of the occasions of the same. Thanks for your goodness, in my absence, to Edw. Gage,* whom I beg you to bring to a good end in his suit. Affairs here put in order, my lord of Northfolke, the Master of the Horses and I shall repair to Court. Pray cause my letters in this packet to be delivered; and if Edw. Gage is not in Court, send his to Byflit, to his mother, with hers. Newcastle, 3 Nov. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: Chief Secretary. *Endd.*: Mr. Comptroller to Mr. Secretary, Mr. Wriothesley, ii^{jo} Novemb. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

3 Nov.

Add. MS.,
32,091 f. 124.
B. M.

1029. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to HERTFORD.

On 3 Nov., at 8 a.m., received his letters dated at Anwyke the 2nd, and perceives that the King has made him warden of all the Marches, and that he desires Wharton to be his deputy warden in the West Marches. His letters also purport that the writer is to defend the King's subjects, annoy the enemy, send intelligence, and send notice of any exploit which needs the help of the garrison in those parts; with promise of favour. Thanks him, and will serve willingly. There is no exploit wherein the garrisons there may help, save the burning of Ledesdall; which may be done at the light of the moon by 1,000 good men from the East and Middle Marches, meeting 1,000 from these Marches at daybreak, at Cassylton church in Ledesdall, and then each party burning the country homeward so as to leave nothing for

* See Grants in November, No. 88.

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inhabitation. Sundry Ledgesdales have been heretofore "in bonds" with him, as the Council allowed. The Ledgesdales would not "lie in hostage for their service," as my lord of Southfolke devised, and therefore now "stand at aventure." Meanwhile, in this "dark," will practise with them and other Eshdales and Ussedalles, who have been in like bond; and, upon his report, Hertford may command at next light of the moon as shall seem good. Begs to have 100 horsemen in wages at his own appointment. Would choose light horsemen, both English and Scottish rebels, who have been notable offenders in Scotland, and expects that they would annoy the enemy more than 1,000 men in garrison. Twice a week at least they should raise fires. At this season great powers can here do nothing worth venturing, as "lately was seen at my lord of Combrelandes being here." Begs the expedition of this with all speed, if only for two or three months. Carlisle castle, 3 Nov., 11 a.m.

Sent his letters to lord Dacres. Yesterday, before receiving Hertford's letters, sent a suit to Sir Ant. Browne for the hundred men as above. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

3 Nov. 1030. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 76.]

Received his letters of 10 Aug. before leaving Monsson, and those of 9 Sept. on the 1st inst. by François de Falaix, showing the state of affairs with regard to the closer amity. As Falaix said that before his departure from England, he heard that the Sieur de Corrieres was arrived, by whom Chapuys would know what has been here treated with the bps. of Westminster and London, and the Emperor's final determination, nothing more can be written until it is known what has been done there. Doubts not but that they will have done their utmost to persuade the King to the treaty, and hopes soon to have their letters. Duplicates should be sent to the Sicur de Grandvelle, who is despatched to Italy and Germany, to represent the Emperor at the Council and for other affairs, and is still waiting at Palamox, because of contrary weather. Falaix, who is sent back with this and other despatches, will report occurrents here. Barcelona, 3 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

4 Nov. 1031. [HERTFORD] to NORFOLK.

R. O.

Ralph Bulmer, my servant, has declared that your Lordship would that I should do some enterprise in Tyvedale and burn Jedwourth. I marvel that you would so advise me to cast away both myself and the King's subjects under my governance, for as you know Tevidale is "the chief country of men in all Scotland, and doth at this hour remain wholly untouched, hurt or spoiled, and also the lieutenant of Scotland lieth at Jedwourth with a garrison; and again I remember ye told me yourself that [it was asmuch as ye could do* having with you],† ye had ten thousand men when ye did it, whereof were many good captains and wise heads, [and yet it was not facile],† and then the Scottish king being very young, and his lords and commons at division among themselves." Before the arrival of my said servant, Robert Collingwode, whom I consulted, had advised me that it was much more difficult than the burning of Kelsey or any other exploit attempted at this voyage; and also that if Jedwourth had been burnt and Tevidale overrun a less

* In 1523, when the duke of Norfolk was only earl of Surrey. See Vol. III., Nos. 3360, 3364.

† Cancelled.

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1031. [HERTFORD] to NORFOLK—*cont.*

garrison "here should have needed than now it requireth." I lack 500 of my number, and most of those here are unhorsed, and the horses of the rest unable to carry them two miles; ["and also their captains changed and gentlemen of my lord of Suffolk's, being strangers to them, appointed in their places so that thereby they be also much discouraged"],* and further as they be sorted they are not meet for any enterprise in these parts, "for there is almost in every hundred lx. bilmen, who can serve here to small effect." I have six falcons without shot or gunner.

[Where you think Mr. Evers might do better service at Berwick than here; though I be slenderly left as never man was, having the charge that is committed to me, he shall go there. There has been no warden before this but has had 400 or 500 to attend him, and I remain here with six.]*

On Monday next I intend to take musters of the garrisons to know how many I lack, and how they are furnished, and thereupon "t'advertise the state of things" [for my discharge, lest I might happen to take dishonesty; trusting that your Lordship will not be offended therewith, for I have and will forbear as much as I may, avoiding that I do not take dishonesty for other men's facts, which my trust is your Lordship will not require me to do].* Alnewike, the iijth of November.

Draft in Uvedale's hand, pp. 6. Subscribed: To my lord of Norff. *Endd.:* The copy of a letter sent to my lord of Norfolk, iij Novemb.

5 Nov. 1032. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 49.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 5 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Jan van Ginckelberghe van Hans de Fremont, of Antwerp, and Robt. Throwar, keeper of Ludgate, to abide the Council's order in their dispute about the escape of Paulo de Rasto.

[*.* Next entry is 7 Nov.]

1033. The WAR with SCOTLAND.

"A declaration conteynnyng the just causes and consyderacions of this present warre with the Scottis, wherein alsoo appereth the trewe and right title that the Kinges most royall majesty hath to the Souerayntie of Scotland."

Being now enforced to war by his neighbour and nephew, the king of Scots, Henry notifies his nephew's provocation of it, whom he maintained and protected in minority, and from whom he has received letters, embassies, etc., as gently devised as possibly could be. Last year, when he received a message and promise of the king of Scots's repair to him at York, and, in lieu of it (he being at York), his realm was invaded by the Scots, he imputed the fault to his nephew's Council and subjects, and received the ambassadors who repaired hither at Christmas as if no such displeasure had happened. Upon the good words of these ambassadors, albeit his nephew had, contrary to the league, received and refused to restore the chief stirrers of the insurrection in the North, Henry agreed to send commissioners to the Borders to determine debates about the confines, without pressing (for the time) the matter of the rebels. When the commissioners met, the Scots rejected evidence, shown for a piece of ground usurped by Scots, only because made by

* Cancelled.

1542.

Englishmen (although it was ancient, and the ground of so little value that no man would falsify for it), and the commissioners parted as friends. Thereupon lord Maxwell proclaimed order for good rule, but added that Scottish borderers should withdraw their goods from the Borders; and, incontinently after, on 4 July, the Scots entered and spoiled this realm. Henry was therefore compelled to garrison the Borders. The King of Scots then sent Leyrmonth in embassy, at whose entry the Scots made an unexpected foray, and yet Henry gave him benign audience. Meanwhile Henry's subjects were continually spoiled, and Sir Robert Bowes and many others, making a raid in revenge thereof, taken prisoners and kept without ransom. Describes subsequent negotiations with Norfolk, the lord Privy Seal, the bp. of Durham, and the Master of the Horses, at York, in which what James authorised by his commissions he revoked by his instructions, and *vice versa*, so that nothing could be done.

The above shows that this war has not proceeded from any demand of superiority, for if Henry had minded the possession of Scotland, he had the opportunity during his nephew's minority; and yet he has just claim to Scotland, recognised by the kings of Scotland, but would not move war at a time when all Christendom should be united to resist the Turk. Can show this title by history, by the instruments of homage remaining in his treasury, and by registers and records. (1) As for history, touches upon the division of Britain by Brutus and events before the year 900, from which time he gives the years in which kings (named) of Scotland did homage, viz., 947, 977, 1017, 1056, 1068, 1093, 1100, 1127, 1150, 1175, 1190, 1204, 1216, 1282, 1326, 1346, and 1423. (2) There remain instruments sealed by the kings of Scotland in testimony of these homages; and it appears by history how the Scots practised to steal divers of them out of the Treasury, but they were recovered. To meet the allegation that the homage was for the earldom of Huntingdon, "which is as true as the allegation of him that is burnt in the hand to say he was cut with a sickle," gives an example. (3) As for records and registers has the judicial process (described) of King Edward I. upon the title to Scotland, in which it appears that the Parliament of Scotland recognised the superiority. At that time Scotland was ruled by guardians deputed by Edw. I. and the bps. of St. Andrew's and Glasgow were not, as now, abps., but the abp. of York extended all over that country.

Shows how, in the 120 years since James Steward did homage to Henry VI., wars and troubles and the minority of the present king of Scots prevented claim of homage being made until these last 13 years, which homage, however, he does not mean to demand, desiring rather his nephew's friendship than to cause him displeasure. It is the work of God to minister occasions whereby due superiority may be known.

At the end: "Londini in officina Thome Bertheleti typis impress. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Anno MDXLII."

The whole text is printed in Hall's Chronicle, although introduced with the words: "And it beginneth thus."

1034. INVASION of SCOTLAND.

R. O.

"A consultation for prosecution of the war against Scotland."

If the King intends to enlarge his frontiers to the water of Fyeth, and there build fortresses and establish garrisons until further op-

* In an account of Berthelet's, rendered in the following year, three dozen copies of this are charged for as delivered on 5 Nov., 1542.

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1034. INVASION of SCOTLAND—*cont.*

portunity of conquest, a "mayne armye" must be used at the beginning of June next; and convenient provision must be made against that season. Also the possessioners of those countries are to be allured by privy practises and open proclamation, and by terror of the preparations now to be made at Berwick, to yield to the King as their Sovereign. However if the King, out of pity of his nephew, will satisfy himself with "a warre gargareable" to chastise the Scots, and force them to convenient conditions of peace, the great provisions are not needed, but only garrisons required.

If the King resolve upon the invasion with a "mayne armye," that army shall be 18,000 foot and 6,000 horse. Tabulated estimate for this army, viz., for coats at 3s. 4d., conduct money at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile for 160 miles, footmen's wages at 6d. a day, with 180 captains at 4s., and 180 petty captains at 2s., horsemen's wages at 8d., with 60 captains at 4s., and 60 petty captains at 2s., diets of lieutenants, chieftains and councillors at 560l. a month, and carriage and extras 1,000l. a month: total for the first month 33,776l., and for the second 21,776l. Besides, wages of 2,000 horsemen to furnish the Borders for two months, 4,000l., a garrison in Scotland costing 5,000l. a month for three months, and 3,000l. for the next three, and 2,000 men by sea, four months at 2,000l. a month, make the total charge of the army 91,552l. Similar careful estimates for the various items of victualling (viz., malt, corn, and hops for brewing, aqua vite, sack, malvesey, flour, cheese, oats, beans, wages of victuallers, and building of brewhouses at Berwick, Wark, and Holy Island), munitions and ordnance, and carriages, concluding that all charges of the army both by land and sea will amount to 99,568l.

Pp. 9.

1035. INVASION of SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
9,835 f. 14.
B. M.

A number of proverbial sayings arranged in two rhyming stanzas of eight lines each, beginning:—"It is hard to make soft that will break or it bowe."

P. 1.

ii. "An abstracte for Englyschemen to knowe the realme of Scotlande thorowe oute."

Suggestion for a campaign in Scotland, giving the distances between the towns through which the "ost" shall pass, the places on the east coast where "the King's navy" may meet the host and some brief notes of local features. The course to be taken is:—Barwyke to Dunbar 20 miles, Edynbrowe 20, Stravelyn 24, Stryppesforde (Tryppesforde in § 2) 3, Downe in Mentethe 3, along between the water of Forth "and the viij. hills which some calls mountains and some fells, very fair way," to Faulkelande 30, south to Sysande (Dysarde in § 2) 14, Anderstone, where is a castle and the bishop's see, and, near by, two havens called Kynkern (Kynkorne in § 2) and Compe (Comphe in § 2) 14, Saint Joniston 16, Skonne (Skone in § 2) 2, Dundee (from Saynt Johnston) 16, Aberdeen 50.

From Aberdeen "ye must turn to Strevelyn again homeward." From Strevelyn to Glassynge (Glasgu in § 3) 24, Are 24, Lanarke 24, Bumbles (Publes in § 2) 16, Saltere (Seltre in § 2, Soltre in § 3) 12, Warke on Twyde 12. Near Glassynge is the strongest castle in Scotland called Dunbretten, where St. Patrick was born, "and by his petition there should never horse dung in it." From Glasgu there is another way, viz., to Are 24 miles, Dumfrese 60, Carlyll 24.

Pp. 3.

1542.

Harl. MS.
289 f. 4.
B. M.

2. Another copy of § ii. (1), in which the names are very differently and more correctly spelt.

Pp. 4.

R. O.

3. Another copy similar in spelling to § 2.

Pp. 4. *Mutilated.*

5 Nov. 1036. NORFOLK and Others to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 106.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
78.]
Haynes, St.
Papers, p. 1.

Received the enclosed letters this night after 10 o'clock. Desire him to return the King's letter, whereby he will see that Rutland is appointed warden, whose coming they trust he will await. Dur.sme, 5 Nov., 6 a.m. *Signed by* Norfolk, Suffolk, Durham, Gage, and Browne.

P. 1. *Add.*: lord Warden of the Marches. *Endd.*: Rec. the vijth of Novembr'.

5 Nov. 1037. NORFOLK and Others to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. v., 216.

In reply to his letters of the 2nd inst.:—(1) Humbly thank him for taking their proceedings in good part, although not in all things accomplished according to the intended purpose. (2) Concerning the despatch of Hertford from the wardenry and the return of Rutland, with Council, to supply that room; will at York take order for 4,000 men to reside upon the Borders, and will there await Rutland's coming and give him advice. (3) Where the King marvels that they have not reported what the Scots intend; their letters from Newcastle will have done so ere this. Will execute his order for 500 or 600 of the said 4,000 men to lie at Carlisle, for fear of a siege, although it seems superfluous, because the Scots cannot come there without knowledge given in time to warn the country nor carry battery pieces thither at this time of year, and the scarcity on those borders of Scotland is even more than on these. Dissolved the army without first knowing the King's pleasure, only for lack of victuals. Had they had enough to keep the army together they would have gone further into Scotland. Perceive by his letters that they shall leave 4,000 men in garrison on the Borders, but know not how to victual them. Assure him that if the duke of Suffolk had not helped the army at their return from Scotland a great number should have perished. Some of them "offered a crown for a draught of drink." Hay and corn are so scarce in Northumberland that the garrison put their horses to grass, so that the King may perceive what service they shall be able to do. Returning out of Scotland they found at Berwick such scarcity of hay that they were forced to avoid the town.

(4) As to appointing leaders of the countrymen in case the Scots lay siege to any fortress; have taken order for the lord warden to have charge thereof, and will commit it to Rutland at his coming, who is already at Bever with all his men and all his council, save Mr. Harrington, who is treasurer with us here. Rutland has such diseases upon him that if he return thither he shall shortly finish his life. Recommend the earl of Cumberland as much better qualified to serve in the said room, who has a great power of fresh men near at hand. With the earl of Cumberland as warden and lord Dacre remaining in Cumberland, to assist the deputy warden there, the King will be much better served. As for provision of victuals for the garrisons, have done what they could with the remainder of Suffolk's victuals, and others at Berwick and Newcastle; but for horsemeat there is great difficulty, both for hay, oats, and beans.

1542.

1037. NORFOLK and Others to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Finally, where the King marvels that they have not written what fortresses have been thrown down, and what towns and villages burnt by them, Jack Amusgrave, the garrison of Berwick and others; there were no fortresses, for they were thrown down by Norfolk 20 years past, and as for the towns and villages they do not know the names, but the country will not recover it this many years. Will at York wait to hear his further pleasure. Northeallerton, 5 Nov., 8 p.m. *Signed*: T. Norfolk: Charlys Suffolk: Cuth. Duresme: John Gage: Antone Browne.

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°j. Sealed.

5 Nov. 1038. NORFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.
St. P. v., 220.

Since I wrote last I have been so very ill of the lax that if medicines had not stopped it, I think I should never have seen you. Had incredible purging from 6 o'clock on Friday night till 10 o'clock in the morning, but is now well. Begs to know what answer Wriothesley has received about Bath Place, and how the King is content with Norfolk. Has had no letter from Wriothesley or the Council for a long time. Is sure no man could have done more to give satisfaction, though all things may not have been as well as could have been wished. Alderton, 5 Nov., at night.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiii°j.

5 Nov. 1039. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxiii.

Learning that the Scots assembled men for some notable enterprise between Wednesday last and this present, Hertford remained here, although unfurnished. Hears to-day that they severed on Wednesday last for lack of victuals, there being such famine that they were like to kill one another. On Thursday proclamation was made at Edinburgh for all to return home, except those of Fife, who watch the coast for fear of the King's fleet, which is still in the Frith awaiting wind to return. The King of Scots blames Huntley for not attacking Sir Ant. Browne and the rearward at the return over Tweed, and has made Murray lieutenant in his stead. The Scots have done nothing on the Marches since the return of the army, save that small companies of eight or ten have stolen cattle and horses. Of them the watches have taken six. Reports raids in Scotland on Thursday night by 40 men of Berwick, and on Friday night by Sir Ralph Evres and 90 of the garrison, who burnt Chirnsida. At least 500 of the garrison are lacking, and the rest are said to be unprovided with horses. Has ordered a general muster on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. With the wet and late harvest, and the passage of the army, there is not victual and horsemeat here to last over Candlemas. 5 Nov.

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter to the Council, v° Novembris.

6 Nov. 1040. ROBERT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Learns by W.'s letters of 2 Nov. that he is accused of negligence in setting forward carriages to Newcastle according to Norfolk's command. Immediately upon knowing Norfolk's pleasure, sent for the baileys of the wapentakes most meet to furnish such carriages and charged them to make them ready by a day, as appears by the first bill enclosed; for "in all this great business anents the King's wars, I caused the clerk of the Council to write every order as shortly as it was made, and I put them all in a book which I keep myself." Rated

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the carriages as appears by the second billet enclosed, and made a placard to every bailiff to take them, copy enclosed. Like charge was given to the bailiffs of Daryngton, Awcland and Duresme. Will show at his next repair to Court how he has been "handled in these causes." York, 6 Nov. *Signed*.

ii. Extracts from the minutes of the Council at York, recording orders given by the lord President to the bailiffs (named) of the wapentakes of Bulmer, Birdfurthe, Ridale, Hartill and Dikkering on 23 Sept., of Bukrose 24 Sept., and of Allertone on 25 Sept. to provide carriages (20 or 12 each) for the King's service, to be ready on the 30th Sept.; also to the bailiffs of Gillingwest, Hangwest, Hallikeld, Gillingeste, and Hangeste on 28 Sept. to provide each 20 carriages.

iii. List of wapentakes with numbers of carts (10 to 16 each) bracketed with dates in the margin as follows:—

Newcastle, Saturday, 14 Oct. 34: Allertonshire, Bulmershire, Gillingweste, Hallykelde, Gillingeste, Hangest, Birdfurthe.

York, 11 Oct.: Hartill, Dikkinge, Bukrose.

Newcastle, Saturday, 14 Oct. 34: Darneton, Awcland, Duresme.

iv. Copy of a commission, by the Council of the North, to the bailiff of Bulmer wapentake to levy within the wapentake 16 carriages furnished with drivers and other necessities, and appoint them to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Saturday next, there to be at the orders of the duke of Norfolk, lieutenant in the North Parts. Palace at York, 9 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.

6 Nov. 1041. PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

Parliament of 34 Hen. VIII., session held at Dublin, 6 Nov., 34 Hen. VIII. [*See Vol. XVI., No. 901.*]

Acts:—

Chap. 1. Division of Meath into two shires.

Chap. 2. Persons standing bound to appear in any court and being in service to be discharged by writ.

6 Nov. 1042. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote in his last,* by Guisnes, that he sent a servant with the Englishman† to the Great Master, to recover the horses at Arras. They have returned with the horses, which were confiscated, as appears by the Great Master's letter (enclosed),‡ who has also restored the money at his own cost. Sends his said servant over with the Englishman for his sure conveyance; and keeps the Englishman's servant, who is a Frenchman, and the horses, which are too sore travelled to be sent yet, and he is in doubt whether the Council's letter means that the horses are to be sent over or the men. The Great Master's letter and the writer's servant will declare the news. Guysnes, 6 Nov. *Signed*.

7 Nov. 1043. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 49.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 7 Nov. Present: Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters sent to John Carie, vice-admiral, to Yarmouth, to send part of the ships home and repair to Hull for further instructions; also like letters were sent to Hull in case he should come there first. A Scot named Douglas, presented for speaking lewd words, was committed to the custody of my lord of Canterbury.

* No. 1,005. † Charles Brandon. *See* No. 1,047. ‡ No. 1,014.

1542.

7 Nov. 1044. The PRIVY COUNCIL to BONNER.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
213.

The King has seen the writings, and heard the report which "I the bishop of Westminster" brought. After Mons. de Courier had delivered letters of credence in the Emperor's own hand, the King appointed commissioners* to commune with him and the Ambassador. The Emperor's Council in Spain stuck at the article of rebels and the articles mentioning the word "spirituales;" but these men would agree to very few of the articles, and finally stuck upon four, viz., the 2nd (which they would have general "as it was in Cambray"), the article of rebels, and "where the words 'spirituales' be, and the article of intercourse (which they would have framed after Cambray). Although the King disliked this proceeding, his affection for the amity was such that he himself devised how the articles might be framed for the Emperor's excuse to the Bishop of Rome and his own countries, as follows: To omit the word "spirituales" and have only, as in Cambray, "Quaecumque persona, cujuscumque status, gradus, dignitatis;" to have the article of rebels as it was in Cambray, but the time of the avoiding of them shorter if the place where they were would permit; and the articles for subjects and intercourse as they desired. The Ambassadors, however, would not accept the above words instead of "spirituales," but would put "Quisvis princeps, potentatus, etc., temporalis," being a plain exception of the bp. of Rome, and implying a permission to him to invade the King. To this they stuck so fast that the King was constrained to desist without conclusion; but, after Mons. de Courier had taken leave, an article was devised in more general words, which he carried to the Queen of Hungary, and the writers trust that all shall come well.

Bonner may upon opportunity compare the King and the bishop of Rome, how the one is "eligible" and may be succeeded by another of contrary faction, while the other has a succession perpetual. In Italy the King can stand them in some stead, and in the Low Parts none can help them as he can. Because they have done a little hurt in Cleves and the open country which they cannot keep, they must not deceive themselves with shadows, as they did lately when they and France were so knit together; for if France might have the help of the King these things might end differently.

P.S.—My lord of Norfolk, the Master of the Horse and other noblemen have devastated Scotland and returned without losing a man.

Draft, with corrections, and postscript in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 16. Endd.: Minute to the bishop of London, vijo N[ovemb.] aº xxxiiiº.

7 Nov. 1045. THOMAS, EARL OF RUTLAND, to NORFOLK and Others.

R. O.
St. P. v. 220.

This day at 1 p.m., I received your letters at Newark-upon-Trent, being "in that case of my body as God best knoweth," and with only ten persons in my company, of whom my brother is one. Where the rest and the gentlemen lately appointed to be of my Council are I know not; and all my carriages, harness, and other necessities are "coming homewards both by sea and land." Will, however, hasten to his house at Bever 9 miles off, and make ready, until he knows the King's further pleasure. Newark-upon-Trent, 7 Nov.

P.S. in his own hand.—"My lords, I beseech you to be good unto me, for, as God best knows, I am in a poor and feeble estate." *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord of Norfolk's grace with other my lords of the King's Majesty's honorable Council, at York." *Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.*

* See No. 949.

1542.

7 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxv.

1046. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Yesterday received a letter from Norfolk, Suffolk, Mr. Comptroller and Sir Ant. Browne, dated Duresme, 5th inst., enclosing the King's letters to them and himself, showing that he is discharged of the wardenry, and Rutland re-appointed. Although he has now no more occasion of abode here than the rest, he will not return until Rutland comes, even if he has to lie in his clothes, and have but bread and drink. Has stayed Rutland's stuff, which was yet at Newcastle and elsewhere. Where the King writes for them to devise order in case the Scots besiege any fortress; considering the dissolution of their army, of which he wrote, and the lateness of the season, no such enterprise is to be feared for this year. As to the 4,000 men whom the King will have in garrison; this month will be past ere they can be brought together, after which nothing can be done, and half the number will suffice for defence. There is no victual for such a number, and no annoyance feasible to the enemies but has, or should have been done within these 10 days if he could have had enough spears and archers sufficiently horsed. Will report the state of the garrison upon the return of the musters. Received from Suffolk a letter to him from Wriothesley for the apprehension of one Tufield, and has taken order therein. 7 Nov.

P.S.—At closing this, learnt that the King's ships on Saturday last lay above Leith, within four miles of the Quenesferry, on the other side of the Firth, and burnt a town called Aberdolles. The men of Fyff and Lodian dared not go to the camp when the army was in Scotland for fear of the said navy. The substantial men of Edinburgh carried away their goods for fear of the army's coming.

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter sent to the Council, vj^o Novembris.

8 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 50.

1047. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 8 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Cheyney, Wriothesley. Business:—Whereas Charles Brandon was arrested in conveying two great horses out of Flanders, but, at Wallop's request, dismissed by Mons. de Remp, he was examined and found to be a "horsskorsor," and of no such conversation as he was thought to be; and released with letters to Wallop to restore his horses. Letters written to ——— (*blank*) to admit John Thomas to be a gunner there, and send a meet gunner to West Cow to replace him. Wotton, treasurer of Calais, having written to the Council to get him some allowance as paymaster, letters were sent him that they thought it not meet to make any such motion to the King.

8 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 131.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 232.

1048. HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK and Others.

Has received theirs of the 5th, answering his of the 2nd. (1) Perceiving by their letters the danger which might ensue to Rutland if he now return to the Borders, hereby discharges him of the office of wardenry. (2) Notes their opinion that Cumberland is meet for the room, but thinks him too young and inexperienced, and has therefore appointed Viscount Lisle, who shall be addressed thither with diligence. For his assistance and for Cumberland's instruction, has appointed the latter to be of the Council on the Borders with him. They shall declare this to him, and give him his oath of a Councillor and some sage advice. To encourage him, he is to have such entertainment as an earl has in the field and a company of his own choice to be counted as

1542.

1048. HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK and Others—*cont.*

parcel of the garrison. As Lisle, although well qualified, has small experience of the Borders, and Cumberland is yet young, the King prays "you, my lord of Duresme," to remain there for a time to aid and advise the Warden; to whom also Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., shall before leaving appoint three or four other grave and experienced councillors. They shall inform Hertford of this, and desire him to tarry on the Borders until the Viscount's arrival. (3) Since it would be hard to victual a garrison of 4,000, and they have written that 1,500 might suffice, and also that the number appointed for Carlisle is superfluous, they shall lay but 1,500 until the Viscount's coming, who shall bring 500 or 600 of his countrymen with him, and so make over 2,000 in all. They shall at once order provision of victuals for that number to be made in Leic., Notts., and the parts specified in the King's former letters. (4) Was moved to appoint 600 men to lie at Carlisle as an encouragement to those Borderers, who have ever served well, and to enable the Deputy Warden there to invade Scotland by agreement with the Warden, and also because Cumberland, who was a great stay to those Marches, shall now lie with the Warden. But if this is impossible, they shall appoint only the 2,000 men which Lord Lisle is to have. (5) Having appointed the great number of ships to keep the seas this winter to be victualled from time to time at Hull; although wheat is there "under a noble," the parts about Hull are to be spared as much as possible.

Draft, with corrections, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 17. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., etc., viijo Novembr. a^o xxxiiijo.

8 Nov. 1049. WRIOTHESLEY to [HERTFORD].

Hatfield MS.
231. No. 48.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
80.]

Although you will perceive by letters of my lord of Norfolk, &c., the cause "of your stay for a small time on the Borders, and how my lord Lisle is appointed to be your successor," I thought meet to signify that "I shall lay my hands so about me" that he shall be with you "soon upon th'end of this month," having already despatched letters for the levying of his men. Begs a grant of the clerkship of the Admiralty in Norfolk and Suffolk for a special friend who will serve him right honestly. "My lady is merry." Hampton Court, 8 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: "xth. To therle of Hertforde."

8 Nov. 1050. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 77.]

—* "es aux Francois ilz ouroint merveille."

Supposes that she will have already ordered the despatch of his man. If not he begs her to do it as soon as possible. London, 8 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, p. 1.

8 Nov. 1051. NORFOLK and Others to [HERTFORD].

Hatfield MS.
231. No. 83.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
79.]
Haynes, St.
Papers, p. 1.

Received his letter this morning with the King's letter to them all. Where he would have them all return to Newcastle, and thinks he has no more occasion than they to demore there; by the said letter the King desires 4,000 men laid in garrison, which number must be furnished of the "chief parts" and not there; and to summon the gentlemen who shall furnish them thither, and then send them back to

* The first two lines are described by the transcriber as being in cipher undeciphered.

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muster their men, would cause undue delay, and indeed it could not be done without the books of certificates of every man's number, which remain with the lord President. Will use diligence to provide the number. Do not agree with him that he has no more occasion to remain than they; for although Rutland is appointed he will scarce have received his commission yet, and, being newly returned home with men and horses wearied, and 160 miles from the Borders, and in ill health, it will be some time ere he can return; and Hertford's commission endures until then, as Rutland's did until Suffolk's coming, although Suffolk had his commission long before, and as Suffolk's did until Hertford's commission was received in his presence at Berwick. They do not, as he writes, appoint him to remain and lay the burden on his neck, but only advise him to do as themselves would; and they require him to put out of his head the thought that they would do otherwise. Will endeavour to alleviate him from that charge as soon as possible.

Considering Rutland's debility and distance from the Borders, they have, with Suffolk and Durham, written to the King that Cumberland is a more meet man to serve. Look for answer on Friday or Saturday, and meanwhile have caused Rutland to make ready. Have also sent for Cumberland to be with them on Friday, so that if he is to have the room no time may be lost. Suffolk, having perused the King's letters, which Hertford returned this day, has gone to his house in Lincolnshire. The deputy warden of the Middle Marches is at the nomination of him who shall be warden. As to exploits in Scotland can advise him no further than they have done. York, 8 Nov. *Signed by Norfolk, Gage and Browne.*

Pp. 4. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therll of Hertforde.

8 Nov.
Add. MS.
32,091 f. 127.
B. M.

1052. SIR THOMAS WHARTON TO HERTFORD.

Sends articles of the exploits he has caused to be done in Scotland since 19 Oct. Writes them because he is Hertford's deputy, and because he hears that sinister reports of him have been made to Norfolk, Suffolk, and others of the King's Council.

"Exploits done by the commandment of Sir Thomas Wharton in Scotland from the xixth of October unto the vijth of November."

Details of fourteen exploits, viz., (1) Houses burnt in Jedworth by Nyxsones, 20 Oct. (2) Houses burnt in Awyke, a market town in Tevedall, by Nyxsones and Nobylls, Scots, the same night. (3) A little town called Bowsteid, in Tevedall, burnt by Gawin Nyxsone and other Scots, 21 Oct. (4) Lancelot Lowther and John Curwen, Wharton's deputies, with 160 men, burnt a haven town called Mykkyll Hestome in Galoway, 22 Oct. (5) Houses in Bramxham in West Tevedall burnt by Lytilles of Eshdall, Scots, 22 Oct. (6) Thirteen of the Grames burnt houses in Anerdale, 26 Oct., but the Grames of Heske, when assembled, refused to go. (7) Fosters and Routleges burnt Cassilhyll and Reyhilles in West Tevedall, 1 Nov. (8) Robt. Hedryngton of Kirklynton and others fired a peel of Renyan Jerdaynes on the water of Correy, and Jamye Grame, *alias* Jamye Hyll, Englishman "rescued the same fire," 2 Nov. (9) Wharton's servant (named) with Andrew Bell and others burnt Huton in Anerdale, 6 miles north east of Loughmaben castle, 5 Nov. (10) Bewcastle men burnt houses of Rob Scott of Halowathe in Tevedall, 5 Nov. (11) Wharton's servants with Andrew Bell and others (named) burnt Huton Hill in Anerdale, 2 miles from

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1,052. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to HERTFORD—*cont.*

Loughmaben castle, 7 Nov. (12) Robin Foster and others burnt Cromokhylls in Tevedall, 7 Nov. (13) John Musgrave with 40 men burnt Rowlle in Tevedalle. (14) Wharton's son Thomas, servant to Sir Ant. Browne, with his cousin Thos. Dacres and 300 men, on 8 Nov., burnt Stabulgorton and all the "steides" in Eshdall, and lord Maxwell's son, who lay at Langhollm, durst not meddle with them.

Much goods have been stolen in Scotland, but he does not write of them because they "did not burn."

Is ready, as he wrote on the 3rd, with 1,000 men to meet 1,000 of those Marches at Cassylton church, next full moon, to burn Ledesdall. Has practised with the Ledesdalles without effect; and sundry of them have delivered children to lord Maxwell. Others refused, "but they are all Scots and evil doers." Now they may be wasted in their buildings and corn, but the handling of the matter must be kept secret from any Borderers. Repeats the request he wrote on the 3rd to have 100 light horsemen "evil doers, Scots, and others." They should burn in Scotland twice a week and set fire in any town within 30 miles of them, whereas great powers cannot at this season do great exploits, the West Marches of Scotland being so wasted. On these West Marches, the Scots have not been so wasted and the English so little hurt in any such troublous times within the memory of man. Carlisle castle, 8 Nov., 11 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add.: lord Warden of the Marches. Endd.: "R. from Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, the xth of Nov."

8 Nov. 1053. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY to WALLOP.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
216.

Some of the garrison of Gravelinghes lately took certain prisoners in the Boullenois, whom, upon their return by Guisnes, Wallop has detained. The soldiers think themselves wronged thereby, and would think so the more if the like happened hereafter. Requires him, considering the amity, to restore the prisoners and, in future, allow the garrison of Gravelines to pass and repass freely with any prisoners or booty they can take. Brussels, 8 Nov. '42. *Signed: Marie. Countersigned: Bourgeois.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed.

9 Nov. 1054. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 51.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 9 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters sent to Wotton, treasurer of Calais, mentioning 1,500*l.* sent to him, and requiring him to make an estimate for the works there up to 1 March.

9 Nov. 1055. The PRIVY COUNCIL to [the ENGLISH MERCHANTS at ANTWERP].

R. O.

We have received your letters answering ours in favour of Wm. Castelyn, to be governor of "that Fellowship then being void," which we wrote at the request of the most substantial of that Fellowship; minding, by the placing of a wise grave man, to redubbe the lightness of your late Governor, who, to the rebuke of our nation, abandoned Andewarpe and the goods of the Company when he should have shown himself a man for their defence, for which he has been partly punished as reason required. Seeing that we named a person approved by the

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ancient, substantial and grave men here, who knew him better than you, we marvel that your judgment should differ from theirs, most of you being young and inexperienced, and some of such sort as should give place in this matter as to elders and masters. The whole Fellowship here complain grievously against you (1) in choosing for governor one who, four years past, withdrew his wife and household to Andwerpe and dwells there as a freeman (some think) of the town; and (2) secondly, that, after compromising by letter the nomination to them and their choice (with only one dissentient) of the said Castelyn, you refused him and chose one* most unfit. We require you quietly to give place to their judgment and let Castlen enjoy the room; and, if not, we command, in the King's name, you John Knotting and the clerk of the Fellowship to repair hither, that the allegations on both sides may be heard. Hampton Court, 9 Nov. *Signed*: J. Russell: Ste. Winton: T. Cheyn[e]: Antony Wyngfeld: Thomas Wriothesley: Robertus Dacres.

Pp. 3.

[9 Nov.] 1056. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMPANY OF MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

R. O.

We send herewith the letters which we and others of the Council here have written to the English merchants at Andewarpe "touching the matter of the governor of the Fellowship[*ip*] there," with a copy of the same for you and the whole Company here. Praying you to see the letters conveyed with diligence.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the Merchants Adventurers.

R. O.

2. Corrected draft of No. 1055 in Gardiner's hand. *Undated.*

Pp. 6, enclosed in the preceding.

9 Nov. 1057. NORFOLK and Others to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

We arrived here on Tuesday last, and have put order that the 4,000 men specified in the King's last letters, to be "resiaunt" on the Borders, shall be in arreadiness; but cannot promise how they shall be horsed here (by reason of their great loss of horses at their late being there) or victualled. Where you advertise us that the King will have 60 gunners laid between the East and Middle Marches, we, before our departure, appointed them by six, eight and ten in the garrisons where they may do best service. They number 150, and are laid in the places named in the enclosed bill. If the 4,000 men are to lie in garrison, Thos. Waters, of Lynne, and Thos. Wodehouse, of Wroxham, should be written to to send oats, beans, and malt thither, but provision of wheat and barley need not be made until the store at Berwick and Newcastle is more nearly spent. The grain that came in Sabyah's ship, to Newcastle, 500 qr., is so musty by long being in the ship that "no man will willingly meddle with it."

Enclose a letter from Rutland showing how he stands, "as well touching the state of his body as other wise." Delivered to Uvedale 6,000*l.* of the treasure here, and send a bill of the remainder, deducting the 400*l.* for the wheat that was lost, as "signified in your last letters." Will leave it with the President here, where it will be as safe as elsewhere and more ready to serve for these parts. As to what the garrisons will cost monthly, "every m*l.* men accompting the captains' and petit captains' wages will extend monthly" to 1,000*l.* As to the doing of any exploit by the Scots; within these two days nothing was

* John Knotting. See No. 1062.

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1057. NORFOLK and Others to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

done by them, nor any likelihood or possibility of it, through the scarcity caused both by themselves and by our devastation. Where you wrote long ago to the duke of Norfolk to stay the going of ships beyond sea; the merchants in these parts who have goods in Flanders pray for licence to fetch them at their own risk, and are in great distress for lack of them. Carlisle herald has apprehended one Edw. Middleton, who confesses, to Babthorpe, Chaloner, Sir Hen. Savell and Sir Wm. Malerie, that at the first commotion he fled to Nottinghamshire, and has since remained there, exempt out of the King's pardon. Desire instructions touching the merchants and Middleton, whose confession goes herewith. Wrote, upon the King's last letters, that they could not name the places burnt in Scotland by them, Jack Amusgrave, the garrison of Berwick and others. Have since obtained the names of some of them as in a schedule enclosed. Having taken order for the 4,000 men, we remain here only to know who shall be warden. Will then go to Hull and to the Court. York, 9 Nov., 6 p.m. *Signed:* T. Norfolk: John Gage: Antone Browne.

pp. 4. Add. Endd.: "vjo (*sic*) Novemb. aº xxxiiiº.

R. O.

2. Palacium Ebor., viijº die Novembris anno xxxiiiº H. viijº:—Edw. Middilton, late of Helay in Massameshire, Yorks., examined before Sir Hen. Savell, Sir Marm. Cunstable, Sir Wm. Mallory, Wm. Babthorpe, and Robt. Challoner, by command of my lord of Norfolk, says that, on Saturday* next after the commotion, when the King's pardon was published at Pountefrete, he went home to his house until Ninian Staveley came to him† saying, "if thowe lefte it so, we were all undone," and wished him to go to Middilhame Moor, to meet other of the commons. Went with Staveley to Laurence Servant and Thos. Lobley, who refused to go with them, so they went alone to Middilhame Moor, and there met 200 or 300 men. After much communication and contrary opinions, they appointed to meet at Richmond the Monday after. Then the bailiff of the town made a proclamation against the commons, and every man departed. Went home and stayed two or three days, until Wm. Toppame, of Cowesterdale, said that men had been with spears to search for him. Thereupon took his horse and rode to Killington in Kendal, where he was born. Staveley departed from him at Richmond, and went to Carlisle (as he heard), and was a captain there, but examine never saw him again. Lodged at Killington with John Lyndsay one night, and with a kinsman, Simon Middleton, of Akerige Grene, another night; where a boy, who had been at the mill, told him that the bailiff was saying "he would cause his own kinsman to take him." Thereupon rode to Cowene Brigge and so to Cowlinghedde in Craven, where servants of the earl of Cumberland made such narrow search to take him that he was compelled to leave his horse and stuff and hide for two days in a hole in the ground. He then departed over the moors by St. Anne of Bukston's to Riddington, four miles from Nottingham, where he tarried at Symson's alehouse as long as he had any money. Tarried there, because it was near the highway from Kendal to London, and he hoped thus to speak with Kendal men, until five weeks "bypaste." There he "made hay, forked the wain and other labour, and also laboured to Jerves Ansley, being lord of the town, to be the common pinder, for which his wages was worth yearly xx.s.; and one year he was the "crawe keeper" of the common field, and had for his wages vs.; and so lived five years amongst them, part by his labour and part of charity."

* October 28, 1536. See Vol. XI., Nos. 901-2. † About Candlemas, 1537. See Vol. XII., Part I., No. 1012.

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No man asked why he was there or his name, "but they called him sometimes the old man and sometimes the halt pinder." Examined who of his old acquaintance he spoke with; he says that, "Christmas was a twelve month," he spoke with John Lindsey, who was riding to London, to borrow money. Lindsey said he had none, but would help him another time or else send to his wife. Spoke again with Lindsey about the Assumption of Our Lady last, "and then required a horse of him, saying he would go home. And Lyndsay said, 'May ye do so?' And this examine said, 'Yea, I trust the King's general pardon will serve me.'" Lyndsay then gave him 8*d.*, and leave to take an old horse he had at grass at Nottingham; and so he tarried for the amending of the horse, which was lean and tired. Never heard from his wife; albeit two years ago he sent an old man to her, who brought back word that he could not find her. Three weeks past he took the horse and came by Wersoppe, Wentbrige, Weddirby, and home, openly. His neighbours welcomed him, and some asked whether he had the King's pardon. After a week, and going to the church and other places, thinking to get some master to speak for him to my lord of Norfolk, he made himself a white coat, and went to Newcastle, but Norfolk was then gone into Scotland. Doubting whether the general pardon would serve him, he came back home; and when he heard of Norfolk's return, went again towards Newcastle. About Chester in le Strete he missed Norfolk, and rode on until he met Mr. Marm. Wyvell, who told him that Norfolk was ridden by, and asked how he (examine) did. Thos. Bayne, Wyvell's servant, said that examine's son was at London, merry, and one of his master's sons had spoken with him there; but he himself has never heard of his son since his departure from him at Kendal. Lodged at Duresme the night Norfolk lay there, and next night lodged at Crofte Brigge, and went thence to Leonard Warcoppe's, whom he found in the field. Told his cause, and desired Warcoppe to speak for him. Warcoppe gave him 2*s.* 4*d.*, and left two servants with him at Cundall that night, who next day brought him to Norfolk into the Forest. *Signed with a mark.*

ii. Copy of the last lines of the preceding crossed out, because written on the wrong page.

Pp. 10. *Endd.*

9 Nov. 1058. NORFOLK to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.
St. P. v., 221.

Has had a new attack of his disease since noon yesterday, but not so sore. Hopes to be able yet to serve the King if he can get out of these cold countries. Dare not write how superfluous it will be to have so great a garrison laid on the Borders as was mentioned in the King's last letters. Sees no possibility of furnishing them with horse meat. He and his fellows have declared their opinion in their common letters. Is surprised the Scots attempt nothing against us, as they have such a multitude near the Borders. Surely they lack good captains. Thinks their King would gladly agree with us, and his Council will not suffer it. My lord of Hertford desires to be out of his office; "and not without cause, for neither the country knoweth him nor he them." Hopes the King will resolve on my lord of Cumberland, for Rutland will not long serve, and is not meet even if he had his health. York, 9 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.: A° xxxiiijs.*

LL 2

1542

9 Nov.
R. O.

1059. WALLOP and Others to the COUNCIL.

Account for the expenditure of the 3,000*l.*, lately brought by Ric. Lee to Ant. Rous, as paid in wages, to 26 Oct., to the 100 horsemen of Mr. Wallop's band, the 700 men of war of the new crews, Messrs. Wyngfylde, Vaughan and Palmer and their bands, the 16 gunners extraordinary, Ant. Rous and Ric. Lee, John ap Richardes, and 1,350 labourers at Guisnes, and 530 in the Low Country; with wages, since 26 Oct., of 1,100 labourers now discharged. Carriage since Michaelmas is not yet paid, and about 760 labourers remain to be discharged in three or four days, all except 250, which shall winter at Guisnes. Beg that money may be sent, and enclose an estimate. Cales, 9 Nov. Signed: John Wallop: Anth. Rous: Rychard Lee.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

9 Nov.
Royal MS., 18
B. vi., 146.
B. M.

1060. JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Has often written of the danger to himself and his realm from the King of England, and prayed his Holiness for a remedy. Suffered continual incursions all summer. First, nearly 10,000 armed men devastated his borders, whom he defeated; then a formidable army of 40,000, and a great number of ships of war, invaded his realm, but he repulsed them. The King of England rages so against him only because he refuses to desert the Holy See, and will not join him in war against the French king; but these things his Holiness will know more fully by the letters of the Cardinal of St. Andrew's. Has hitherto withstood him unaided; but he is endowed with tremendous resources, and will doubtless bend them to compel James to follow his impiety or else devastate his kingdom. Begs him to use his influence with the Christian princes to send speedy succour; for if this fire is neglected it will shortly pervade all Christendom. Will do his own part. Edinburgh, 9 Nov. 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

9 Nov.
Poli Epp.,
iv., 13.

1061. STANISLAUS HOSIUS to CARDINAL POLE.

At the coming hither of this Apostolic nuncio Otho Truchses, who was their fellow-student at Padua, had much conversation with him about Pole. Cannot miss this opportunity of writing to show his affection for Pole. Cracow, 5 id. Nov. 1542.

Latin.

10 Nov.
Dasent's
A.P.C., 51.

1062. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 10 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to the Merchant Adventurers at Antwerp, at the suit of Sir Ric. Gresham, Paul Withipowle, — Perpoynte, and — Gresham, on behalf of the Company, to elect Casteline to be governor there instead of Knotting (dispute described).

10 Nov.
Add. MS.,
32,648 f. 141.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 233.

1063. LORD LISLE, Warden of the Marches.

Warrant for payment of diets of 66*s.* 8*d.* to. — (*blank*), who is appointed lord warden of the Marches, and also of wages of the men he brings with him. He has already received his diets for one month, to begin the 21st of this present November.

Draft, with corrections, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. *Endd.*: Minute to Mr. Uvedale, x^o Novembr. a^o xxxiii^{jo} for the payment of my lord Lisle's diets.

1542.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 143.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 234.

2. Order to mayors, sheriffs and other officers to provide carriage for the stuff of — (*blank*) now sent to the Borders foranempst Scotland to reside as lord Warden.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: "Copy of the commission for the Viscount Lisle for carts, horses, &c."

Add. MS.,
32,648 f. 145.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 235
(abstract).

3. Warrant for payment to Viscount Lisle of one month's diets at 5 mks. a day, from the 21st inst., with coats at 4s. and conduct money at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a mile for 200 miles, of 5 captains, 5 petty captains, and 500 men; in all 407*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Corrected draft, pp. 3. Not addressed.

Ib.

4. Schedule enclosed in § 3, in which the amounts of the several items are reckoned up.

On the back is the estimate for the garrison (*viz.*, 2,000 men at 8*d.* a day, 20 captains at 4*s.*, 20 petty captains at 2*s.*, the warden at 53*s.* 4*d.*, the earl of Cumberland at 10*s.*, and 4 counsellors at 6*s.* 8*d.*) for one day and for one, three, or six (Dec. to May) months.

Pp. 2.

1064. LORD LISLE, Warden.

R. O.
St. P. v., 222.

Instructions given to Viscount Lisle, appointed by commission under the Great Seal, "bearing date, etc.," lord Warden of the Marches foranempst Scotland.

First, to hasten to the Borders with the 500 men he is appointed to levy as part of the garrison there, present the King's letters to the earl of Hertford, now lord warden there, whom the King will thereupon revoke, the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland, bp. of Durham and others appointed to be of the King's Council with him; and learn from them the state of the country and garrison, what the Scots have done since the invasion and what they intend; and thereupon place the whole garrison, which the King has appointed, by letters to my lord of Norfolk and others of his Council lately on the Borders, to be 2,500, or at least 2,000, men. As soon as Hertford is gone, the said viscount and his counsellors shall take musters of the whole garrison, as they shall do monthly, and set order for watch to be kept. Second, they shall get sure espial in Scotland to know what the king of Scots and his noblemen and others do. Third, he shall in nowise venture to ride in person into Scotland without the advice of his whole Council, and then only with a force too strong for any sudden assembly of the Scots to resist; but he shall sometimes send raids into Scotland under the earl of Cumberland, Sir Ric. Maners, and other of the captains, to do notable damage. Fourth, they shall, monthly, after the musters, see a book made of every captain's charge, and the expenses of their retinues, diets, &c., signed by three of them, for the discharge of the treasurer there, and send up to the King's Council a note of the book of the month past and of the money remaining in the treasurer's hands. Fifth, they shall always foresee that necessary victuals remain in store to serve the fortresses at least five or six months, and also the garrisons, among whom a sudden lack might breed inconvenience. Finally, where the King wrote to Norfolk, Suffolk and others of his Council late in those parts, to set order on the Borders, that order shall in nowise be broken, except by the full consent of all his Council now there.

Draft, with corrections, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 17. Endd.: "Instructions for the Viscount Lisle, appointed lord Warden of the Borders foranempst Scotland."

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10 Nov. 1065. WILLIAM CASTELYN to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Encloses a copy of the grant made to the Company here from them at Antwerp, showing "what liberty they granted from themself in the nomination of the governor." Asks Wriothesley to remember him for the letters which were yesterday granted. London, 10 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: one of the King's two principal secretaries. *Endd.*

10 Nov. 1066. JOHN WENYNGTON.

R. O.

Last will of John Wenynghon, gent., made 14 Sept. 1542, appointing his body to be buried in Hulme chapel, and Sir Robt. Nedham, Eliz. his (testator's) wife, and Sir John Maynwaring to be his executors, and giving a list of debts owing by and to the testator.

ii. Certificate of proof of the above in the bp. of Chester's court, 10 Nov. 1542.

Pp. 2.

10 Nov. 1067. WRIOTHESLEY to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 29.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.
82.]

Sends letters from "my lady," to which he beseeches him to make a speedy answer, for he perceives she will not be merry till she hears from him. Would have him also, for the short time he will be there, write often to the King of the occurrents in those parts. Hampton Court, 10 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therle of Hertforde.*

10 Nov. 1068. NORFOLK to JAMES V.

Hatfield MS.,
231, No. 31.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
81.]
Haynes' State
Papers, p. 3.

Wrote to him from Berwick by Somerset herald and Ray, pur-suivant of Berwick, asking that the prisoners in Scotland might be delivered up on ransom, or pledges, according to the Border custom. Received answer from the earl of Murray, that he would speak with James on the subject. Begs to know his pleasure therein by Somerset and Ray, whom he has again sent to him for that only purpose. York, 10 Nov.

Copy, p. 1. *Endd.*: Copy of my lord of Norff. letters to the King of Scots.

10 Nov. 1069. [HERTFORD] to NORFOLK and Others.

R. O.

I have this afternoon received your letters of the 8th inst. In my former letters my advice was that you should return to Newcastle, because I saw you make such haste away that I doubted whether you would stay before you came to Court; and I reckoned it the best place to remain at, for ordering things according to the King's letters to us, and that you were no further off than your former letter bare date. Now that I perceive you are at York preparing 4,000 men to be sent hither, I have written to the Council attending the King's person that, this month expired, there is nothing to be done which should require any such number, half of which would suffice to defend the country. Provision of horsemeat must first be made, for there is not in all the country enough to serve 2,000 horses till Christmas. There is scarce straw to find their cattle, "and as for the oats, as ye know, they occupy them for bread and drink." The horses here are so feeble and famished "that they will scarce carry a man ten miles any pace without tiring." It is better to forbear them, since they will come too late for any enterprise. As for my abode here, notwithstanding your advice,

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as may appear by my letters to the Council, I never intended to depart until one came to supply my room, and was fully instructed. Touching my lord of Cumberland, I think your opinions very good, albeit I must reckon my lord of Rutland much more beholden to you than I am, most of whose stuff remains within a day's journey of this town, and the nearest of mine 300 miles off. I have cause to thank none save the King, "who it hath pleased to consider how I am left." Concerning a note of the towns burnt in Scotland since the Council sat at York, I shall at my return bring a book of the names, and also of those burnt or spoiled the time of my being here. Alnewike, 10 Nov. 1542.

Corrected draft in Uvedale's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: The copy of a letter sent to my lord of Norff., Mr. Gage, and Mr. Brown, x. Nov.

ii. *On the back in a later hand:* This book hath quires 13, which containeth leaves 212. *And in another hand:* "This is my maister Maister Rycharde Robartès ys bocke. Yf he hym loste and yow fynde hym y praye you to take the laboure and payne to bringe hym home agayne. Written by me your sarvaunte to comande to his littell power Pawle Worthe, per me Paulum Worthe."

10 Nov. 1070. IRELAND.

Irish Pat.
Roll, 34 Hen.
VIII., m. 10.

Grant to Sir Thos. Butler, of Chaier, of the dignity of baron of Chaier. 10 Nov., 34 Hen. VIII.

See Morrin's Calendar, p. 94.

10 Nov. 1071. RORY O'MORE.

Lamb. MS.,
603 p. 106a.

Submission of Rory O'More, brother, as he asserts, of Kedan O'More, dec., on his admission to the captainship of Lex; made before the lord Deputy and Council by indenture, 13 May 34 Hen. VIII., subject to the King's ratification. Eleven articles, one of them being for the restoration of certain lands of the earldom of Kildare and of certain monasteries.

ii. Memorandum of an agreement made between Rory O'More and Robt. Sentleger, subcaptain of Catherlagh castle, relative to the lordship of Slawmargie, in the Great Council at Dublin. 10 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. See Carew Calendar, No. 163.

10 Nov. 1072. CARDINAL BETOUN to PAUL III.

Theiner, 613.

Although he has written of affairs here to the Datary, nuncio with the French king, who has doubtless reported them, thinks it his duty to write. Since July the English King has continually harassed Scotland with incursions, which have been resisted with such spirit that at the end of August 10,000 English were completely defeated and destroyed. Not long after the English King prepared 30 ships of war and an army of 40,000 men, under the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and most of his nobility. Upon this the King prepared an army nowise inferior either in number or equipment; but the English, when scarce two miles within Scotland, on the fifth day after they had entered, hearing of the advance of the King's army, fled back into England without doing anything notable. At that time of year the King could not pursue them, but sent part of his horse, who more than compensated the damage the English had done. Now the borders on both sides are strongly guarded, and there are mutual daily inroads. The only cause of the war is that the King will not revolt from the Holy See and take part against the French king, his father-in-law. The

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1072. CARDINAL BETOUN to PAUL III.—*cont.*

Pope knows what he must do in the case. For himself, promises to do his duty to Christendom, and sustain gravely any part (*personam*) the Pope may charge him with. Edinburgh, 10 Nov. 1542.

Latin.

10 Nov. 1073. JOHN BUTLER to HENRY BULLINGER.

Zurich
Letters,
II., 632.
(Parker Soc.)

Thanks for Bullinger's efforts to procure wood for making bows of which "our brother" J. Burcher, has written to my brother, Ric. Hilles and myself. Begs Bullinger will continue to help him, as he seems an honest and godly youth, though doubtless Bullinger is overwhelmed with business. Cannot requite the good offices of Bullinger and his colleagues when we were at Zurich. Begs him to thank Megander, Pellican, Erasmus, and all the rest. Germany distracted by fear of war. Duchy of Juliers laid waste by the Imperial forces. In Hungary a standard bearer of Strasburg and his men and an officer of Ulm were entirely cut to pieces at the siege of Pest. The English (in what spirit Bullinger may determine for himself) have proclaimed deadly war with Scotland, unless she will banish the Pope, raze the monasteries and prohibit the worship of saints; all which things except the monasteries this tyrannical Proteus retains in his own kingdom. If Scotland do not accept our terms the war will be terrible. There are 120,000 English and Irish troops, including forces by land and sea.

Is determined to winter at Basle, as the air of Strasburg is too damp for him. Salute Master Theodore Bibliander, my gossip and preceptor. Basle, 10 Nov. 1542.

11 Nov. 1074. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 52.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 11 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to Sir Edw. and Leonard Chamberlayne to examine whether an information against one Franklyn were malicious.

[11 Nov?] 1075. WYMOUNDE CAREW to his brother, JOHN GATE.

R. O.

My sister Cary thanks you for the bills you procured for her to be assigned. Sir Ric. Pollard is dead.* He had of the King the keeping of Donyet Park, either in Devonshire or within 3 miles of it. If my brother Denny and you would get it for me you would do me a pleasure. Syon, Saturday.

P.S.—You and I stand bound for John Parsons in the customership of Bridgewater, and he, to discharge us, will part with the office to one John Bele. If you can move the King for Bele, Parsons will give you a tun of the best "Casgeyn" (Gascon) in London or Pole.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1076. THOS. DYER the Elder to JOHN GATES.

R. O.

Cousin Gattes, the customer of Bridgewater[er], my neighbour, is minded to resign his office to the bearer, my servant, if it may stand with the King's pleasure. My servant is very meet for the room, and I beg your favour to him. "From Cornewalles house."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful, Master John Gates, one of the King's most honorable Chamber."

* He died on the 10th Nov., 1542. See Exch. Inq., Devon, 34-35 Hen. VIII., No. 14.

1542.

11 Nov. 1077. NORFOLK and Others to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.,
231, No. 103.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
83.]
Haynes'
St. Papers,
p. 3.

Have this night received the King's letters of the 8th inst., by which it appears that he has appointed Lord Lisle to be Warden of the Marches, and the earl of Cumberland to be sworn of the Council there with him, my lord of Durham to remain for a time to advise Lisle. The letters direct them to appoint three or four grave persons to be of Council with Lisle, whose arrival Hertford is required to await. The King will have on the Borders 2,000 men, whereof 1,500 are to be of the North parts, and the remainder Lisle will bring from the South. Enclose a letter to be delivered to John Care, vice-admiral, with diligence. York, 11 Nov. *Signed*: T. Norfolk: John Gage: Antone Browne.

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To th'erle of Hertforde.

11 Nov. 1078. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Four or five days ago, heard that the captain of Arde had commanded all cattle and corn of the country to be brought within the town; but now hears that the cattle, for "pestring" and "fying" the town, are sent up into the Boullenoyes, with all the cattle of these borders, and the houses about the town towards Mountorey pulled down, as a "course" of the Burgundians is apprehended. There shall come thither 300 horsemen under "the Roy Tuyftoffe,"* who is brother to Mons. de Langey; "which the captain of Arde ne the country liketh nothing, considering the most part of his band to be Italyons and Albanoiez, and trusteth shall come in their liewe another band, they having made great labour for the same." Footmen are put in the peels and small castles about Arde. The Marshal de Beez is and has been at Amyas 10 or 12 days in great council with Mons. de Vendosme. Has sent to learn what is done there. A number of Almains are said to have come to the Burgundians, and the French have brought the bells of their churches adjoining Arde into the town, reckoning that the Burgundians will serve them as they (the French) did Bredenerde. Guisnes, 11 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

12 Nov. 1079. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 53.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 12 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Dacres. Business:—On information against him, Byrde, one of the King's purveyors of wood, was sent for. A privy seal devised to summon — Cannon, of Northamptonshire, to answer why he had not observed the order taken at Fodringay last year, between him and his wife.

12 Nov. 1080. HENRY VIII. to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.,
231, No. 119.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
84.]
Haynes'
St. Papers, 4.

Has appointed Viscount Lisle to the room of Warden, and desires Hertford, at his arrival, to advise him of the state of the Borders and then return hither. Hampton Court, 12 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

P. 1.

12 Nov. 1081. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK and Others.

R. O.

The King has heard your letters of the 9th inst., and, as the greatest matters therein contained were answered by the King's last letters, we shall now only inform you that the King pardons Midleton, so that you may take order for his liberty until the pardon may be sued

* Martin du Bellay, prince (or king) of Yvetot.

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1081. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK and Others—*cont.*

out, and that the merchant ships restrained by commandment may go into Flanders, provided they "go in a good conserve together," but they shall not as yet venture elsewhere.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Norff., etc., xij^o Novemb. a^o xxxiiij^o.

13 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 53.

1082. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 13 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Depositions exhibited against Ant. Hutchinson, soldier of Guisnes, for lewd words; but, as it appeared that he was drunk when he spoke them, letters were written to Wallop to release him with a caution.

13 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxvi.

1083. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Perhaps the King thinks him slack in sending news and annoying the enemies, but his excuse is that a man must know where and what his forces are before he attempts anything. For a week past has travailed to learn this, and consulted about exploits to be done in Scotland by the garrison, which numbers 2,571. Those who took the musters and their own captains, say that the soldiers' horses will scant carry them 8 or 10 miles "a foot pace," except the companies of my lord of Anguise, Sir Ralph Evre, Brian Laton, Carre, Sotell and George Heron, about 300 men. Asks what exploit is possible with such horse-men, who are wearying to be despatched hence. Would rather have 2,000 willing footmen. Has nevertheless taken such order that, by the end of this week, exploits shall be done to the King's contentation. Received this day a letter from Norfolk to John Cary, vice-admiral, now in the Frithe, which shall be delivered at his arrival. Part of the ships should lie at Holy Eland and keep the seas this winter, to prevent the Scots from uttering their wool and salmon, which is their only commodity still unsold, and put them from their fishing in the sea in winter and in Lent. Encloses a note of all exploits done anent the Scots since his coming, and "not before advertised."

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter sent to the council, xiiij^o Novembris.

Ib.

2. Extract from the list of exploits described in Wharton's letter of the 8th (No. 1052), viz., from the seventh to the thirteenth, with the note that other raids are not described because they "did not burn."

Corrected by Wharton. Endd.: Spoils done in Scotland by Sir Thos. Wharton.

13 Nov.

R. O.

1084. [HERTFORD] to NORFOLK and Others.

Yesterday, at dinner, I received your Lordship's letters of the 10th inst., and immediately despatched Somerset, the herald, towards the king of Scots. Where you advise me for the burning of Calstreame and Coldingham, to the contentation of the King, I am not so undutiful as to be idle; but I think that if any of you were in my room you would first ascertain where the garrisons lie and how they are furnished for such enterprises, which all this week past I have been diligent in doing. By advice of [Sir Wm. Eure, John Uvedale, Brian Laton and others],* the wise men here, I have devised exploits to be done in Scotland by the garrisons, which number but 2,591 men, and the

* Cancelled.

1542.

worst furnished men for such attemptates that ever came to these Borders, for their captains affirm that the soldiers' horses will scanty bear them 8 or 10 miles at a foot pace, and some not 2 miles, except the companies of my lord of Anguise, Sir Ralph Eure, Brian Laton, Carre, Sotell and George Heron, in all about 300 men. What exploits are to be done with such horsemen "much desirous to be at home," your wisdoms can judge, for I had lever have 2,000 willing footmen than all this number of ill-furnished horsemen.

Before the receipt* of your letters I had appointed that the garrisons, with the pensioners and others of Northumberland, under the leading of Sir Ralph Eure, Sir Wm. Bulmer and Ralph Bulmer should, this Monday night, meet at Barwik and pass secretly to Coldingham, and there begin to raise fire, spoiling and consuming the country hitherward without respect of person. It has been so secretly handled that none shall know it until the meeting at Barwik to-night. Also before the receipt of your letters,† I had determined that on Thursday night next the same men under Sir Thos. Hilton, Sir Ralph Eure, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Ralph Bulmer, John Horsley and Robt. Colyngwood shall meet at the Stone of Crokeham More, and enter Tivedale as far as Lempet Lawe, Hoselawe, Gradone, Thurlestone Barnes, Cheretrees a stede of Henry Taytis, Towne Yatham, Kirke Yatham, Clifton and Hahop, wasting and consuming with fire and sword from these places homewards. The same night I have also appointed that George Heron, with Tyndale and Riddisdale, shall enter Scotland as far as the water of Rowle, and as near Jedworth as they can go, and thence burn and destroy homewards. [I trust they may return with honor, for the whole number of the garrisons under my rule does not exceed — (blank) thousand — (blank) hundred persons.‡] Calstreame "had not been to do now saving that Twede hath always been up."

This day at dinner I received your letters of the 12th inst., with one to John Cary, which shall be delivered as soon as he arrives upon this coast [; "and, in mine opinion, the King's Majesty of all other named unto my room hath appointed, etc."].‡

Draft in Uvedale's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: "The copy of a letter to my lord of Norff., Sir John Gage and Mr. Brown, xij Nov."

14 Nov.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 9.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I,
97.]

1085. NORFOLK and SIR ANTH. BROWNE to HERTFORD.

Enclose letters addressed to him, received this present hour, with others from the Council. "Written at Sir Robt. Tirwitte's house in Lincolnshire this 14th day of November." *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, etc., the earl of Hertforde, lord Warden of the Marches. "Haste, post, haste northwards to Alnewick. *Endd.:* "R. from my Lord of Norff., xix Nov."

ii. *On the back in Hertford's hand:*—"John Hume of the Hith Las, brother to the Lord of Wetherborne, was slayne wthin Couldingham Towar wt a narow att the Rod before Couldingham. He is birid this day; att which biriall ther is mani gentell of Skotland att."

15 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxix.

1086. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.

Hearing that the Scots would garrison Coldingham, 12 miles from Berwick, with 300 men, resolved to prevent their purpose, although the time of the month did not best serve. Caused as many of the garrisons as had horses able to carry them, with 100 of Berwick and certain countrymen, in all about 800 men, to meet at Berwick on Monday last§

* In margin: "Notandum, before the receipt of my lord of Norff. letters."

† In margin: "Nm. as before."

‡ Cancelled. § The 13th.

1542.

1086. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

at 10 p.m. There they received their orders and issued forth, about 11 p.m., under Sir Ralph Eure, Sir Wm. Bulmer, and Ralph Bulmer, the writer's servant. By the way they left some of their number to surround a peel of Geo. Hume's, deputy warden of the East Marches of Scotland. At Coldingham they laid men between the town and the abbey, and burnt the same (the abbey?), and another town called Reston. In their return, finding the said peel of Ayton still defended by 80 Scots, they won it by force, slew three Scots, took the rest prisoners, and burnt the house and villages round. They took 100 prisoners, 180 horses, &c. (detailed), although the water of Whittatyr was not up, and the Scots might have repaired to the rescue if their courage had served them. The said company, with George Douglas, who was there of his own choice with Anguise's men, whom the writer had requested to rest himself in Berwick, have deserved thanks. Alnewik castle, 15 Nov.

Draft. Endd.: A copy of a letter sent to the King's Majesty, xv° Novembris.

15 Nov. 1087. The CAPTAIN OF ARDRES to WALLOP.

R. O.

I have received your letter, with that which the governor of Gravelingz writes to you. The King, your master, wrote to you that he did not intend my men, who were prisoners at Guisnes, to pay any ransom to the Burgundians; and, as to the governor of Gravelingz's saying that my men gave their word (*promys leurs foiz*) to those who took them, I think they could give no word upon the King, your master's, ground, and that, if there was any fine, it should be paid to the King rather than to the Burgundians; and so I beg you to inform them. Ardre, 15 Nov.

P.S.—Thinks his men's arms should also be restored, and begs Wallop to write to the captain of Gravelingz for them.

French, p. 1 Headed: "Copy of St. Chevalles letter sent to me, which I sent to the captain of Gravelin."

15 Nov. 1088. WALLOP to the CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES.

R. O.

Has received his letter desiring to have certain Frenchmen who were taken by the Emperor's men under his charge, and to know what answer Wallop has from the King. The King's answer is that the injury done that day by the French was done to him, and that the Frenchmen are to be delivered without paying any ransom to the Burgundians. Has accordingly dismissed them. The King wishes these countries to remain free to both sides. Your men were permitted to take with them the prisoners they took outside our lands. "Et ou que desierez pour scavoir que responce que lesdits Francoiz on ferront pour acquiter leur foye; je lay escripz a Mons^r. Saint Chevall, capitaine de Ardre, pour scavoir en que sort ilz respondront, lequell voz envoy icy enclose; vous suppliant aprez avoir lieu del me renvoyer." Guysnes, 15 Nov.

French, p. 1. Headed: "Copy of my letter sent to the captain of Gravelin, after I had received the King's Majesty's letter for the delivery of the prisoners."

16 Nov. 1089. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 54.

The entry for 14 Nov. records neither attendance nor business. Meetings at Hampton Court, 15 and 16 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

[*.* There is no entry for 17 Nov., and that for 18 Nov. records neither attendance nor business.]

1542.

16 Nov. 1090. GILBERT SWYNHOO to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxx.

Has done his best to get news of Scotland, and learns that all Tyvydale and the Marshe with the Forests* and the hither side of Loyden will come in by night in two hosts and burn homewards, laying a bushment about Tweed or the Dry March against their return. At Gedwoorth is a foot band of 1,600 men with four captains, viz., Dogg, Moorrey, Scrymylshone and another Irish captain. Our ships left the Firth on Saturday last. They took two oyster boats, paid for their oysters, made them good cheer, and let them go. "The King caused hang them all when they came home." The foot band at Gedwoorth have wages for but 14 days, and shall be succeeded by 300 spears. Sir Robt. Booyes and Sir Roger Lasselles are removed to Saynet Androys, Ric. Booyes and Mr. Slynysbye sent north with the bp. of Mourrey. Cornehill, 16 Nov.

Hol. Add. Endd.: 17 Nov.

16 Nov. 1091. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote on the 11th that Mons. de Vandosme and Mons. de Beez had been at Amyas in council. His man learnt that it was for the revictualling of Thurwen and furnishing of the frontier garrisons, and that men of arms were mustering at Rowne. Going on to Rowne, he met 400 footmen conducting waggons towards Amyas, with victual and munitions for Mounstrell, where they make their staple for revictualling Theurwen. At Rowen he saw the musters taken and the horsemen despatched to Amyas, for Hesdyn, Dourlans and Arde. Le Roy Tyttoff, who was to come to Arde, is appointed, with another captain, to go into Scotland. "As touching his band he cannot tell whether they go with him or not, but in mine opinion they go not, for light horse he shall find enough there; whom I know very well not to be no very good man of war, but a sufficient drunkard by kind, brother to the cardinal de Belly and Mons^r. de Langey, of which race I have had good experience to know in France." Mons. d'Orleans lays siege to Luxemburge and has suffered great famine.

Last night 120 Burgundian adventurers (with certain Englishmen) from Oderwike, Sowhtkerke and other churches in Bredenerd, reckoned to spoil a village called Lowches, but were surrounded by 400 footmen and 50 horse from Arde, who took 80 Burgundians, and killed most of the Englishmen, for St. Chevall has commanded that "Englishmen Bourgonions" are to be killed, not taken prisoners. Wallop's informant was at Arde when the prisoners were brought in, and saw above 30 bows, thought to be Englishmen's, carried on men's shoulders. The French say the said Englishmen fought marvellously well. If so many Englishmen have really been killed by St. Chevall's command, Wallop will write to him roundly of his cruelty. Mons. de Vandosme is returned to his house of Laffayre, and Mons. de Beez to Boullen. Guisnes, 16 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^o.

16 Nov. 1092. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 78.]

By the Sieur de Corrieres and by Chapuys's letters to the Emperor of the 2nd inst., and bill thereto attached, learnt what has been done with the King of England and his commissioners to advance the treaty of closer amity (points noted); and, considering that the King refuses so absolutely the restriction secular which the Emperor wishes to add, she is perplexed how to answer, and reminds him of the Emperor's in-

*Ettrick and Jedburgh Forests.

1542.

1092. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

structions to pass nothing which could be interpreted to the Pope's prejudice. On the other hand, she considers Chapuys's fear that, through delay and the King's despatch at being sent from one to another, French practices may be entertained which, even without leading to an alliance, would make it more difficult to treat, and require the passing of things more exorbitant than the present demands, to the hindrance of the Emperor's affairs, and especially of the countries of her government. In this uncertainty she would be glad if he could temporise until answer comes to his letter of the 2nd inst.; but, if he thinks that the English would break off or enter practices with the French, she would rather be of advice to accept the last articles which the King's commissioners wrote, as inserted in his letters of the 2nd, which are less obligatory with regard to the Pope than the general words promising defence against all princes and potentates of whatsoever state or condition, and can be better excused, provided that Chapuys is sure that the King will demand nothing more, contrary to the Emperor's intention, and that the article about the observance of the treaty is couched in more reasonable terms. Where the King's commissioners require the 6th and 7th articles to be inserted after the 4th, although this alteration is not required without mystery, it may be granted. As to the rest of the difficulties which Chapuys has apostyled upon the bill he sent, she would gladly be relieved from giving advice, and await the Emperor's answer, but, for the sake of the affairs of her government, will give her opinion, viz.:—

Where the Commissioners are content to reform the 2nd article as in the treaty of Cambrai, with addition of the clause "salvis legibus et constitutionibus regni;" that clause is meant to get an approval of their laws, and Chapuys must do his utmost to have it omitted, as it would restrain the freedom of intercourse, contrary to the effect of closer amity, but, if they persist, he may consent to put it "salvis legibus, statutis, ordinationibus et constitutionibus regnorum, patriarum, dominiorum et terrarum," to make the article equal and reciprocal, not that she means thereby to approve any laws contrary to our Faith, of which there is no need at present to make question. The 5th article of the rebels reformed as in Cambrai, with the term of 15 days expressed and the clause "si commodum fieri poterit," seems reasonable. As to the isles,* since the Kings of England have possessed them time out of mind, the Emperor is content to have them named, nor need difficulty be made upon the 8th article. Her preceding letters have explained the inequality in the contribution for defence; and she requires him to see it made more equal, since the English confess that it ought to be so. For the other articles (which he expects that they will accord in pursuance of the bill which came from Spain, save that they will not accord the aid defensive for more than four, or at most, five [months], nor hold the Emperor excused when engaged in war on the Italian side against France or the Turk), he must follow as best as he can the Emperor's instructions. For the treaty of intercourse and the 15th and 18th articles, refers to her preceding letters. Is glad that the English are content to leave the aid naval, insomuch as these countries might have been overburdened in giving assistance both by sea and land.

Desires him to do his best for the conclusion of the treaty, according to the Emperor's intention, assuring the King of the good affection that the Emperor and she bear to the closer alliance with him in order to avail themselves of his advice and counsel, &c.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., endorsed, 16 Nov. 1542.

* The Channel Islands.

1542.

18 Nov. 1093. BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

See GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 60.

18 Nov. 1094. WRIOTHESLEY to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231. No. 16.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. 1.,
85.]

Thanks him for granting his late suit. I enclose letters from my Lady who, from your writing that she is "slak in wrytyng," fears that all her letters have not been received. I beg you therefore, for my excuse therein, to "bring the whole burden of them with you." The King takes your letters of the 13th inst. in most thankful part, and my lord Lisle, despatched two days since, has promised to be with you before the end of this month, so that within three or four days after his arrival you may depart homewards. He brings 500 horse, and you shall do well to take order in all places near the Borders for their refreshing at their arrival. Hampton Court, 18 Nov. at night.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therle of Hertforde.

18 Nov. 1095. WALLOP to the CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
217.

Received, by his lieutenant, the Queen's letter and his. It seems that the Queen understands that the French prisoners were taken outside the English pale, which they were not; and, as to her desire that her men may pass and repass to make their enterprises, any passage to make an enterprise is forbidden, but the return with prisoners or booty may be made through the Pale. The King wrote to Marshal de Beez, who, in reply, writes that henceforth he will forbid his men to pursue Burgundians into the Pale. Will send the Queen's letter to the King. Informed him, the other day, that the King, as the injury was done to himself, had ordered Wallop to deliver the prisoners taken within the Pale without paying ransom to the Burgundians. By these letters (enclosed) Mons. St. Cheval demands also the other prisoners taken outside the Pale, because the ambush was made within the Pale. Guisnes, 18 Nov.

French, p. 1. Headed: "Copy of my letter sent to the captain of Gravelyn answering to the Regent's letter."

18 Nov. 1096. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS, of Bamberg, at the University of Leipsic.

Corpus
Reform.,
iv. 898.

Concerning Alesius, you will take care that he does not publish anything against any others. I send you our defence written for him when foolish men in the Court wrote to our University about punishing him. Show the copy to Alesius. * * * 18 Nov.

Latin.

[18 Nov].* 1097. MELANCTHON to the UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT.

Corpus
Reform.,
iv. 899.

Has no doubt the churches will be more tranquil if the universities agree among themselves. If dissensions have arisen at Frankfort, he has never promoted them. Has often begged Alesius to restrain his stings (*aculeos*). Nor has he judged the acts of any one of them; but as for doctrine he feels (as he thinks they all approve, and as he sees that Alesius means) that public harlotry can and ought to be punished by the magistrates, although there is a difference between the punishment of adultery and of harlotry. But for learned men to discuss these matters is unwise; nor does it follow that the magistrate

* This date is assigned to the letter by the editor of the C. R.

1542.

1097. MELANCTHON to the UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT—cont.

connives because no penalty is attached by Roman law. Not even the canon law appoints a penalty for adultery; which, however, a pious magistrate ought to punish severely.

Latin.

19 Nov. 1098. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 54.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 19 Nov. Present: Chancellor, Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business: Lord St. John sworn of the Privy Council.

[* * Next entry is 24 Nov.]

19 Nov. 1099. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
II., No. 79.]

After the departure of the Sieur de Courrierez, received her letters of 31 Oct. to De Courrierez and him. She will since have heard from De Courrierez, and from his preceding letters, all that he can answer at present. The English marvellously desire her answer to his preceding letters with speed, and affairs also require it. There is nothing of importance here, and he is indisposed with "une petite quotidienne." London, 19 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, p. 1.

19 Nov. 1100. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 148.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 236.

Since the last raid to Coldingham, of which he wrote on the 15th, he arranged another on Thursday night last, by 2,000 horsemen from the garrisons and the country round, who met at the Stone of Crokham More. Under the leading of Sir Thos. Hilton, Sir Ralph Eure, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Ralph Bulmer, Robt. Colingwod, and John Horseley, they entered Scotland six miles within the replenished ground and burnt the places following, with much corn, viz., the towns of Clifton, Hayhope, Towne Yatham, Kirk Yatham, Prymssyd, Croke-shaws and Thirlestown, villages called Fomerden* and Bornfoote, steads called Primssid Yates, Primssid Milnes, Clifton Cote, Cheritres, Stangford, Over Graidon, Nether Graidon, Wynnybreys, Dandy Young of the Woodside, the Fawside, the Loughtowr, and Halibredholme, and a peel called Bare Ars. These places maintained 140 ploughs. They had burnt much more corn remaining in the fields but it was wet with the snow that fell the same night. They should have had the greatest booty made in Scotland these 20 years, but the Scots had intelligence of their coming, although Hertford took precautions (described) to secure secrecy. To cause a diversion, sent George Heron, with his fifty men, and the men of Tindale and Ridesdale, into West Tevidale along the water of Rowle towards Jedburgh, but has not yet heard what they have done. Encloses intelligence out of Scotland. Alnwick castle, 19 Nov.

P.S.—George Heron has since come and declared that he and those with him burnt towns called Abbotes Rowle, 3 miles from Jedburgh and Harwod and took 3 prisoners, 140 head of nowt, 280 sheep and 30 nags and mares.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

R. O.

2. "Advertisements had from John Heron out of Scotland by a servant of Sir Robert Bowes, knight."

(1) A ship laden with rye from Denmark with difficulty escaped the English ships in the Frith, and brought writings from the king of Denmark promising aid at Candlemas. (2) Alex. Creghton has taken ship on the West coast for France, to know what help they may have of the

* Not "Somerden," as the name is read in the printed "Hamilton Papers."

1542.

French king, and to receive the rents of the Queen and Cardinal. (3) The Scots intend an invasion, to burn corn in revenge for that burnt by the English army and since. (4) They say there were 12,000 horse to have meddled with the horsemen of England when the foot host was going over Tweed homeward; but the earl of Huntley refused that enterprise, and so they call him a "coward captain." "To this article mine espial," then one of Huntley's retinue, says there were but 4,000 horse and 3,000 foot. (5) The Scots say their lords are faint hearted not to come with more speed against the English, and that their King is displeased: when commanded to muster the Scottish army, they certified but 12,000 for 20,000, because they were afraid. (6) The Scots suppose they were above 100,000, whereof most were Irishmen, "which be very slaves, and no men of good order," who have destroyed as much within Scotland without paying for it as the English army did. To this my espial says the Scots were under 20,000 men. (7) There were with the Scots army 89 carts with two small guns in each, "which shot about the greatness of a man's thumb," 18 pieces somewhat greater, 7 field pieces, and 2 great guns. (8) There is none of reputation in Scotland able to manage any enterprise save the earl of Argyle, "and one Mr. Kilmawres, who is th'admiral of Scotland." (9) Sir Robt. Bowes and Sir Roger Lasselles are in the Cardinal's keeping at St. Andrew's castle, very straitly kept; Ric. Bowes and Slynghesby in the bp. of Morrey's at his house called Spyn, 160 miles north of Edinburgh. Sir John Wethington is in keeping of one Shynkler at Roslyn, 6 miles from Edinburgh; John Heron in that of the lord of Edmerston, two miles from Edinburgh, [and — (blank) Tempes in that of the lord of Sesforth].*

(10) My espial affirms these articles and adds that divers merchants and others of Fief desired their King's licence to go aboard the English navy in the Friethe and sent them salmon, ale and wine. The King has imprisoned them, saying he licensed them to speak with the English navy, not to victual it. Certain fishermen, dragging for oysters, met the English ships coming out of the Friethe and sold them oysters; for which the Scottish king hanged them forthwith.

ii. "Advertisements had by a servant of Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffes, who arrived here out of Scotland from his master, the xixth of November."

(1) That his master showed him the bishop of Glasco, chancellor of Scotland, "in whose keeping he is, at Glasco, very well entreated," and said the Chancellor would be glad of peace, and thought the King and lords would agree to any reasonable conditions, but for the Cardinal and certain bishops. (2) There is very great scarcity in the land he came through. (3) Alex. Creghton was at Glasco, with the Chancellor, and afterwards left for France.

Pp. 4. Endd.: Advertisements out of Scotland. Numbers not in original.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. p. lxxi.

3. "A remembrance of things to be showed to my lord Warden."

The same articles as in § 2, but without the notes, "To this article mine espial saith," &c., except those touching the merchants of Fife and the oyster fishers. Also with the following articles in addition:—

(After No. 3.) The Scots expect that my lord will make a warden raid this moon and burn Gedworthe. (After No. 8.) The Scots brag that if the army of England had proceeded another day's journey, they should have been foughten withal. The Scots near Edinburgh feared that the English ships would make a bulwark upon the Island called the

* This not in § 3.

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Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. p. lxxii.

1100. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Inche,* and lay ordnance there, to the utter decaying of Edinburgh and Leith.

The last article (No. 10, in § 2 i.) in a different hand from the rest.

(4) Saying of Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe's servant, who came from his master on Tuesday last, and came into England on Saturday morning, 18 Nov.

That Argyle had with him in the Scottish host 12,000 Irishmen and 2,200 carriage horses. The Scots were more afraid of these Irish than of the English army, for they destroyed corn and victuals, and killed all who resisted them. These Irish when they come to their lodgings kill their oxen and kine, set the paunch upon stakes and therein boil the flesh, and then sew the green hide about their feet for shoes. They throw away beds and lie in a mantle in the straw, and in the morning run into water up to their knees to supple the said shoes when shrunk. The bishop of Glasco, chancellor, in whose keeping Ratcliff is, said the King and lords would agree to anything reasonable, to have peace, if it were not for the Cardinal and some of the bishops. There is extreme scarcity in the country he came through.

Endd.: Intelligences, 19 November.

19 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 150.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 237.

1101. HERTFORD to WRIOTHESLEY.

Since writing to the King, has learnt that, in the raid of Coldingham, John Hume, brother to the lord of Whetterburne, was in Coldingham Tower, stricken through the head with an arrow; and that many gentlemen of Scotland were at his burial this day. Is desired by the gentlemen who were at this raid and the captain of Berwick, to write in favour of Thos. Carlylle, to have the pension of 20 nobles that Ralph Eldertun, dec., had. Raymount, captain of Wark, is sore troubled that Welles finds matter against him for the French ship which he stayed, as Wriothesley will see by his letter. Aluwick castle, 19 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

19 Nov.

R. O.

1102. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

Yesterday evening, Mons. de Byes came to Arde with 200 horsemen, and, as he came upon the English pale, displayed a white banner, and willed his men to roll up the pendants at the points of their staves. This day, he has viewed the fortifications, and sent Mons. de Focquelsoles with 100 horses towards Saynt Omeris, and some reckon that, before he himself departs, a course shall be made to Owderwyke or elsewhere of the Burgundians' pale; for many men be ready within Bolonose, but far from 6,000 as they call themselves. This day came to Arde 20 waggons, each containing two pieces of wine, convoyed by 10 light horse and 100 footmen. They are victualling Arde. Calles, 19 Nov. 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

19 Nov.

R. O.
St. P. ix.
218.

1103. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

Wrote last on 31 Oct. The Emperor, who is at Barcelona, will come to Italy before Christmas. He refused audience to the Bishop's legate in Spain. The Bishop goes shortly from Rome to Bononye to parley with the Emperor. It is said secretly that the Bishop is French, and will declare rebel to the Christian state the party who shall refuse to make peace upon reasonable conditions; but his great fear is of a new league between Henry and the Emperor. Three cardinals (Pole among them*) are departed from Rome to hold the General Council at Trent,

* Inchkeith.

† The other two were Parisi and Morone.

1542.

but make small haste, and no man of judgment makes moment of this vain council. The Christians in Hungary have failed through the perfidy of the Hungars and dissensions of the Almans, and, after spending 3,000,000 of "Raynich geldinges" (Rhenish guildens), the host is dissolved, and the Italians returned to Italy. Perinpeter shall be "quartered for prodition," who intended, by the death of Ferdinando, to make himself king of Hungary, with the Turk's favour. His son and others have escaped. The Turk prepares for war next year, but refuses to trust his navy to the French king without hostage of one of his sons, for even at Constantinople the men of the three French galleys have continual frays with Barbarossa's men. Displeasure of the Turk with the Bailey of Venetians in Constantinople, ambassador there. Guasto is returning to Milan. The continual rains in Italy for the last two months make it impossible "to stand in the fields." Venice, 19 Nov. 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

20 Nov.

Katfield MS.
231, No. 100.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
86.]
Haynes' St.
Papers, p. 4.

1104. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to HERTFORD.

The King has seen his letters of the 13th and 15th, and commands them to write that he no less marvels that Norfolk and the rest of his Council there should have left him so ill provided, as that he, being a commissioner with them, should so receive the charge, knowing how the King has commanded them to see his Borders well furnished and all things set in order before their departure. The King, nevertheless, takes his proceedings in good part, and commands him to convey his thanks to Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir George Douglass, Sir Ralph Evers, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Ralph Bulmer, John Carre of Warke, John Musgrave, and all other gentlemen of the garrison of Berwick, and the rest of the Marches who have taken pain in those enterprises. Hampton Court, 20 Nov. *Signed by* Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wingfield, and Wriothesley.

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To th'erle of Hertforde.

2. Draft of the preceding.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 152.
B. M.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Minute to my l. of Hertf. xx^o Novemb. a^o xxxiii^je.

[20 Nov.]

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxiii.

1105. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to ANGUS.

One of your espies came this night to Byllyborne, but was "stert" by the watches, and so went back, and sent me a woman, who was long in coming, and was two hours at the gate ere I heard of her. The news is that the king of Scots is this night in Lawdre. It was proclaimed in Edinburgh on Friday and Haddington on Saturday that the gentlemen should meet him there, and poor men bring horses to draw his ordnance at 12*d.* a day. 1,000 horsemen are to lie in Tevydale and 500 in the Merse. I made the captain* write these news to my lord Warden, and have put my hand to the letter, in case you were not present, to show the same to my lord Warden. Berwick, Monday, after 2 o'clock. *Signed.*

Add. Sealed.

20 Nov.

R. O.

1106. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

Wrote in his last, of the 16th, of an overthrow given by them of Arde to certain Burgundians that lay in garrison in the churches of Bredenerd, accompanied with a number of Englishmen adventurers.

* Sir Wm. Evers, captain of Berwick.

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1106. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

Immediately afterwards St. Chevall wrote that, that morning, the Burgundians of Oderwyke, with 40 or 50 Englishmen, came to pille a village called Lowchez; where certain of his band and captain Dampont's slew thirty or forty of them, and took prisoners the captain of Oderwike, 2 archers, and 63 footmen, among whom were 16 Englishmen; and he desired to know whether Wallop would have the Englishmen sent to him. Thanked him and advised him to deliver the prisoners, as he did the Burgundians, for their month's wages, and send any who were in the King's wages, and had departed without leave, to Wallop to punish; offering further to ransom any tall men among them. Next day sent one to see them, who was gently received, and was asked whether he brought a purse full of crowns to ransom the Englishmen. He answered that he would first see them; and, when they were brought, he liked them so ill, that he said the captain might do what he liked with all save two, whom he would ransom. The captains that took them said they would do good service in the French king's galleys, and Wallop's man said he thought so too, and that the realm was well rid of such a sort of rascal. When they saw Wallop's man make so light of them, St. Chevall and the other captains said he might take them back with him, on paying their charges, and showing them that if taken again among the Burgundians they should be hanged. They were the worst sort of rascals Wallop has seen, all save two, who are right tall men, one of whom fought best of any man there, and with his bow killed three Frenchmen. Has taken him into the Castle wages. Among the 25 killed were very proper men. Had the Burgundians done their part, the Frenchmen should have had the overthrow. Mons. de Beez, being yesterday at Arde, said they fought better than the Burgundians, but not so well, by report, as he had seen them in time past, "declaring how many horses they had killed of his in other wars." The bailly of Guisnes was by, who was there about an Englishman killed between Arde and Tourneham, by soldiers of Arde, whom Mons. de Beez promised to make search for. Mons. de Beez came to Arde on Saturday last with 200 horse, passing through the forest armed as if the enemies were by, and, without fail, Burgundians do daily haunt the forest. Mons. de Foxall, with 60 horse, rode a good distance before him "with his gyttorn, and with himself was carried another not so great as a standard." Perhaps his coming is for conveyance of the wine and munitions which have since come from Bullen; but some think that the captain of Oderwike being taken, he means to take the church of Oderwike, the strongest hold in Bredenerd. Hears this morning that horsemen are at Wast, and that all the horsemen of these frontiers shall shortly join with a number of footmen for a great course upon the Burgundians, or else to revictual Thurwen; at which enterprise Mons. de Vandosme and Mons. de Beez shall meet.

On Saturday last the Regent of Flanders sent him a letter, by which it appears she was informed that the French prisoners stayed here were taken on French ground. Showed this to the lieutenant of Gravelines Castle, who brought the letter; who confessed that he was at Court when the information was given to her, which he since perceived to be untrue, and he thought that she would be satisfied when she knew the truth. Told the lieutenant that he would not take upon him to answer the Regent's letter, but would send it to the King, and, to satisfy the captain [of Gravelines], would write again why he delivered the prisoners; which he did (copy enclosed, together with the Regent's letter, and copies of Wallop's former letter to him, and St. Chevall's

1542.

letter to Wallop, of which the original is sent to the captain of Grave-lines). The lieutenant left well satisfied, and the captain of Arde is content, and would gladly have his men's armour. Guisnes, 20 Nov. Signed.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijs.

20 Nov. 1107. JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 147.
B. M.

Begs him to license a young man, John Erskin, to take the deanery of Brechin (which Patrick Stewart will resign to him), retaining the rectories of Turreff and Arbotnett, which he now holds. Edinburgh, 12 kal. Dec. 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

20 Nov. 1108. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Ib.
B. M.

To forward the above suit. Edinburgh, 12 kal. Dec. 1542.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

21 Nov. 1109. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 80.]

Received yesterday her letters of the 16th, and has this morning sent to the King to know when the communication may be renewed. Begs her to remember his private affair. There seem to remain in the direction (*cartier*) of Scotland only 6,000 men of war, of whom lord Lyl, who was called Mr. Dodele, will be one of the principal captains. The duke of Norfolk will be here shortly; who is a little too French, and may embroil our affairs. London, 21 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

21 Nov. 1110. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. lxxv.

Espials agree that on Sunday last the King of Scots proclaimed at Edinburgh and elsewhere, that all gentlemen and their servants should meet him last night at Lowder with victuals for 40 days. Thinking they intend some notable exploit, has taken order for defence of Wark, proclaimed that all on these Marches shall be ready at an hour's warning with victuals for four days, sent to my lords of Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland to put their powers in like readiness, and warned Wharton for the surety of Carlisle. Has given orders that if the Scots invade with any great power the corn shall be burnt and the cattle driven off before them; and that the Scots shall be skirmished with at passages and straits until the King's power assembles here. On Saturday was se'nnight*, sent Somerset herald and Berwick pursuivant with Norfolk's letters to the king of Scots, for the prisoners; but they are still delayed in Edinburgh for their answer, to prevent their bringing news of proceedings,—a sign that the Scots intend some annoyance. As yet hears of the coming of no men from Yorkshire and Durham to the garrisons, save Sir Thos. Hilton with 100, Sir Wm. Bulmer with 50, Rauff Bulmer with 100, and Geo. Bowis with 100. Marvels at this, seeing those here so ill-horsed.

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter sent to the Council, xxj Novembris.

21 Nov. 1111. LORD MALTRAVERS and ANT. ROUS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon their letters of the — (blank) inst., have enquired whether the bailiffs of Guisnes have been accustomed to take any duty of *butin*, sold by strangers. Find that by an old custom renewed by

* The 11th.

[1542.]

1111. LORD MALTRAVERS and ANT. ROUS to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

lord Sandes, the bailiff stays such *butin* for 24 hours, to see whether any cattle of the King or any privileged person is among it. As in frank fairs here, the bailiff should take 2 stivers for a horse, 1 stiver for a cow or ox, 1*d.* gr. for swine and ½*d.* gr. for sheep; but some bailiffs have taken more, and others (as Hugh Poole and others who have been vice-bailiffs depose) nothing. Have, with the advice of Sir John Wallop, taken order that the bailiff shall keep such *butin* 24 hours, and take the sums above rehearsed. Calais, 21 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

21 Nov. 1112. JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Royal MS.,
18 B. vi.,
146b.
B. M.
Theiner, 614.

Begs him to advance his chamberlain, John Danyelstoun, to the archdeaconry of Dumblane, void this month by the decease of John Chesholme. Edinburgh, 21 Nov. 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

1113. JAMES V. to CARDINAL CARPI.

Ib.
B. M.

To forward the above suit. Edinburgh, 21 Nov. 1542.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

22 Nov. 1114. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar. VI.
ii., No. 81.]

On the 2nd inst. wrote amply of news here, and of all that passed touching the closer amity while the Sieur de Corrierez was here, the effect of which is contained in the annexed bill. Since then, has had no occasion to go to Court; but, twice or thrice, when he has sent a servant thither, the bp. of Winchester has always anxiously (*songnieusement*) asked if Chapuys had answer from the Queen, showing great desire to conclude the affairs. The other deputies* and the Council have shown no such desire. Has just received the Queen's said answer, she would desire the Emperor's commands to be carried out exactly, but, considering the necessity of affairs and fear of other practices, she thought that, if the King would not wait for the Emperor's answer to Chapuys's letters of the 2nd, the treaty might be made in accordance with the said bill, as much in the Emperor's favour as possible. London, 22 Nov. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

22 Nov. 1115. SIR WM. EVERS to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxiv.

As to the credence Hertford sent by Ralph Bulmer and the captain of Norham, 1st, that he wished a raid made to Eccles on Friday next, thinks the Scots will be in England before that, or will have laid garrisons, or else the water will be so great that evil horses cannot pass the Tweed. And, 2ndly, where Hertford would have the frontier garrisons withdraw, if attacked, to places of strength; Etill, Forde, Fenton and such strong houses can defend themselves until rescue come, and Evers will warn the other garrisons as Hertford requires. Those who dwell on the frontier shall be ordered to warn Hertford of any inroad of Scots, and to withdraw their cattle and goods. Has already warned all to be ready at an hour's warning by beacon, and keep sure watches upon Tweed and Till. This night at 11 o'clock an espial showed George Dowglas that the king of Scots will be this night in Murus or Selkrege and all lords and gentlemen come this day from Edinburgh to him. Olyver Synkler, of his Council, is this night in Hume with lord Hume and the gentlemen of the Marsse; and the gentlemen of Tyvidaile are gone

* The bp. of Westminster and Wriothesley. See No. 949.

1542.

to the King. To-morrow night they will come into England in two hosts, one on the West Marches upon Esk and Levyne, the other upon the Coket water or Glendale. Thinks Hertford should send to Robt. Collynwodd and John Horseley to put Cukdale in readiness, and to George Herrone to draw Tyndale and Ryddisdale to Harbottle with speed. Also to watch the beacons of Symountsyde and other places. Berwick, 22 Nov. 1 a.m. *Signed.*

Add.: lord Warden. *Endd.:* 22 Nov.

22 Nov.
Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
1. lxxvi.

1116. ROBERT RAYMONT and JOHN CAR to HERTFORD.

Received his letters last night, and will this day and to-morrow put things in readiness. Can get no carriage from Barwyke at Mr. Lawson's hands, who says he sent Hertford all the horses he had of the King's. Received a letter from the captain of Barwyke at 12 o'clock to-day, reporting that the Scots would be in the East Marches or in Cowkdale this night, and desiring news. Mr. Care doubted whether that might be done, considering Hertford's proclamation against speaking with Scots; but, by advice of Mr. Utryd and Raymont, he sent for a Scotsman, who came to Warke at 10 o'clock this night, and certified that the King of Scots went this day from Pepylles to Awyke, intending to send 9,000 men to invade the Cremys (Grahams) in the West Marches, and not now meddle with these East parts. Warke, 22 Nov. 1542. *Signed.*

Written in the first person by Raymont. Add.: lord Warden. *Endd.:* Rec. 23 Nov.

23 Nov.
Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
1. lxxvii.

1117. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

The king of Scots, at his last being in Edinburgh, charged his lords and servants with being faint-hearted, because they had not, at his desire, set upon the rearward of the King's army (as Hertford wrote) or devastated Northumberland. To pacify him, they promised that, before the light of this moon ended, they would do exploits which should content him; and upon this they have assembled all their servants and friends [14,000 or 15,000 men].* The King lay Tuesday night at Murous (*altered from* Pebles) or Selkerigge, with the Cardinal, Murrey, and other lords. Oliver Seyntclere went that night to Home castle, and met the gentlemen of the Merse; while Tevydale went to Murous to the King. John Barton is preparing two ships of war. On Wednesday night Hertford's espial reported that the Scots would enter in two hosts, one between Esk and Leven and the other on the Cokket or in Glendale. This morning the captain of Berwick writes that 2,000 Scots came on Tuesday night to Prymsid Gates in Tevidale; but turned back on perceiving that these parts had warning by Hertford's proclamation to resist them, and meant this night to burn Etell and Foorde. Thereupon Angwishe, Geo. Douglas, Sir Ralph Eure, Ralph Bulmer and others of the garrisons issued out of Berwick last night at 11 o'clock. Hears to-day from Warke, from Raymond and Carre, that the Scots will divert their whole power upon Esk and Levene, and not into the East and Middle Marches.

None of these bruits are to be trusted, and he has taken measures, as he wrote in his last, to resist and annoy the Scots. At the despatch of this there was no news of any enterprise by the Scots. Alnwick, 23 Nov. 3 p.m.

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter to the Council 23 Nov. Another to Master Wriothesley.

* Cancelled.

1542.

23 Nov. 1118. HERTFORD to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.,
32,648 f. 154.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 239.

Upon his letters for provision to be made for Lord Lisle's horse, has laid in a garner 80 qr. of beans. Hay and oats are not to be got. The horses on these Borders are fed on straw, which, because the corn was not inned dry, is musty, so that many die daily and the rest are little worth. Unless provision be shortly made from the South no garrison can continue here. Alnwick castle, 23 Nov.

In his own hand:—At closing this, I received a letter from the Council and one from my lord Privy Seal, showing that my wife is ill. I pray you send and comfort her. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii^{jo}.

23 Nov. 1119. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxix.

On the 22nd inst., at 10 p.m., received Hertford's, dated Alnwick the 21st, with the proclamation, which is proclaimed. On the 23rd, at 7 p.m., received his of the 22nd, signifying that the Scots intended to waste Heske and Leven. Having intelligence of great assemblies in Scotland, and considering the light of this moon, wrote secretly on the 18th for all gentlemen of the West Marches to be at Carlisle on the 22nd after sunset. Meant next day, Thursday, to burn Middlebie, 8 miles within Scotland, and lay a bushment for lord Maxwell (being at Loughmaben) and the Anerdalles and another for Robert Maxwell, who lay at Langholme tower. Left Carlisle by 9 o'clock, and was at Cloose Gap, the meeting place, by 12 at night. Sundry gentlemen of Westmoreland, who had been warned by the earl of Cumberland to be ready to garrison Northumberland, and some of lord Dacre's tenants, kept not their appointment; so that the purpose could not be carried out, but they burned "the said town standing near a strength of wood," and returned, burning houses and corn upon Kirtill to Carlisle.

Encloses names of gentlemen with him in Carlisle. By beacons (fired at Carlisle this night at 8 p.m.) and messages, puts the West Marches in readiness. News has just come from John Musgrave at Bewcastle of a great assembly at Long Hollyn, 4 miles from Bewcastle and Heske, and that the King of Scots repaired this night to the Castle of Mylke, not 20 miles from Carlisle. Carlisle, Thursday, 12 p.m.

P.S.—An espial reports that two powers of Scotland will invade this Friday morning, with wallets. Two great powers were seen this night at 10 p.m., one at Long Hollyn and the other at "Murton kirke in the side of Batable."

ii. Names of the gentlemen in Carlisle, 24 Nov.:—Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Sir Thos. Curwen, Sir John Lowther, Sir Jas. Layburne, Walter Strikland, Wm. Pennyngtone, John Leighe, Thos. Sandfurth, Cuthb. Huton, Thos. Dacre, Edw. Aglonby, Ant. Duket, John Warcope, John Prestone, Chr. Crakenthorpe, Ric. Eglesfeld, Gilb. Wharton, Thos. Dalstone, mayor of Carlisle, Lancelot Lancaster, Cuthb. Huton, Lancelot Lowther, Alex. Apulby.

Copy.

24 Nov. 1120. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 54.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 24 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. No business recorded.

1542.

24 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 156.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 240.

1121. SIR WM. MUSGRAVE to SIR ANT. BROWNE.

On the 24th inst. a great army of Scotland, numbering 18,000, entered these Marches, and burnt the Graimes's houses upon Esk and in the Debateable Ground. Master Warden, the writer, and all other gentlemen of these marches made speed towards them with 3,000 men at the most; sending Thos. Dacre, Jac of Musgrave and other Border spears to prick at them, while the rest, putting away their horses, marched up on foot within two arrow shot of the enemies to give battle. At this the noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland lighted off their horses; but the multitude durst not give battle, so they mounted again. Then the writer's brother Simon Musgrave, Jac Musgrave, and others of his rule, and the Graimes "pricked sore at them, Thomas Dacre with the men of Gillesland, and John Leigh, with the barony of Brough standing in a fieng stadle," and as the footmen marched forward, the Scots withdrew softly, until Jac Musgrave and others aforementioned, with the writer's cousin Aygyoinby, set on them and struck down many, and the rest fled over Esk. Lord Maxwell and other noblemen and courtiers lighted at the waterside and fought valiantly, but were taken prisoners. The horsemen of England took from two to five prisoners each, and also 5 fawcons, 5 demifacons, and many half hakes. It is thought that Lord Fleming is taken, and the lord of Lowhenveure drowned. Over a thousand of their best men are taken or slain. Never saw goodlier personages. The Graimes and others who follow, will this night take many more; for they are past resisting, and, having left their victual and wallets behind, are like to famish ere they come home. Cannot report what other noblemen and gentlemen are taken, for most of the prisoners are not yet brought in. Trusts Browne will declare these pleasant tidings to the King, and take in good part this first knowledge of them. Of Englishmen only Robt. Briscow, a pensioner, and one Dogeson, a yeoman, are dead as yet. Begs help for his brother Simon, or cousin Ric. Musgrave to have Briscow's pension. Yesterday Master Warden and the writer, with 2,000 men, went into Scotland and tarried in a bushment within half a mile of Mydleby, while the writer's men, under Jac Musgrave, burned eight "great dwelling places called unsettes, and all their corn." Other gentlemen, as Thos. Dacre and John Leigh, were appointed to go, but had not forty men there. All the Graimes were there, but they burned not. Two other "unsettes" were burnt. Sends a bill of articles "exploict in Scotland" by Jac Musgrave, since 20 Oct., with other letters. Credence for bearer, who took two prisoners in the chase.

Copy, pp. 3. Headed: "Copy of Sir William Musgrave's letter to Sir Anthony Browne, dated at Carlisle xxiiij Novembris, a^o xxxiiij^o r. r. Henr. VIII."

25 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 55.

1122. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 25 Nov. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Upon information by John Cowlter, of Cambridge, against Wm. Pratt, Wm. Richardson, Robt. Dickenson and —, bailiffs of the town, the said bailiffs were sent for.

25 Nov.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 15.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
87.]
Haynes, St.
Papers, 5.

1123. WRIOTHESLEY to HERTFORD.

Sends letters from "my Lady," who is well.

The King has well accepted the doings of his army, and commends Hertford's execution of the affairs committed to him by Norfolk and others. Hertford's letter of the 13th seemed to complain of a lack of instruction, and to impute a premature departure to the others.

1542.

1123. WRIOTHESLEY to HERTFORD—cont.

Knows (and has answered) that Hertford meant that they did what they might, although the furniture was no better than he wrote of, rather than to accuse them, who could not be faulty alone without his Lordship having some part in it. The King requires him to enquire secretly and bring a note in writing of all the laws, constitutions, and orders of the Borders, especially what the inhabitants are bound unto. Westminster, 25 Nov., late at night.

"My lords of Winchester and Westminster and I be now here to speak with the ambassador."*

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: "R. xxix Nov., fro the Secretary."

25 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxxi.

1124. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Late yesternight learnt that the earl of Murrey, lieutenant of Scotland, lords Seton, Flemyng and Askyne, with their servants, and the countries of Lodiene, Twedale, Ettrik Forest, Widdell,† Jedworthe Forest, Liddirsdale, Galawaye and elsewhere entered towards the Whele Cawsey, between the West and Middle Marches, 23 Nov., the King of Scots lying that night at Pebbles. Wrote on Monday and Tuesday last to my lord of Cumberland, Sir Thos. Wharton and Walter Strikland to be ready with victuals for four days, and trusts the Scots will find the West Marches better prepared than they supposed. This Saturday morning Sir Wm. Eure wrote that the King of Scots left Edinburgh on Tuesday last, all which day and night horses and men from Angwys and Fiff came over the Frithe in boats, and passed towards the West Marches with their King. The Cardinal and Murrey await the King's return at Hadynghton. The Marshe and Tividale are warned to resist invasion, and only 80 tried men from them attend their King. Reported that two ships were preparing with John Barton, but hears now that six are prepared.

Being sure that the Scots are gone to the West Marches, has devised some annoyance for their East Marches. By the Council's letters of the 20th, perceives that the King accepts his services. Begs them to thank his Majesty for him. Alnwick, 25 Nov.

P.S.—Encloses letters from Sir Thos. Wharton just received.

Draft. Endd.: "A letter to the Council, xxv. Novembre at xj. of the clock delivered."

25 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxxiii.

1125. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.

Encloses letters received this Saturday afternoon from Sir Thos. Wharton, mentioning the overthrow of the Scots. Alnwick, 25 Nov. 3 p.m.

Draft. Endd.: To the King's Majesty, xxv^o Novembris.

26 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 55.

1126. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 26 Nov. Present: Norfolk, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

26 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxxvi.

1127. ANGUS and SIR WM. EVERS to HERTFORD.

Have received his letters with schedule of men appointed for a raid to Eccles, and accordingly have debated the cause with Master Douglas, Sir Wm. Bulmer, "my son Sir Rauf" Ralph Bulmer and the captain of Norham. As Eccles is 17 miles off, and the only passage is

* Chapuys.

† "Widdell," for "Tewydell," i.e., Teviotdale?

1542.

by Fier Brande milne, 14 miles off, if rain or thaw chance the rising of the water would force them to come along the Marse by Berwick in danger of the whole power of the Marse and Tyvidale, "for they must come the same way that your Lordship journeyed the three first days ye went into Scotland." Espials, and Sir John Witherington, who is now come out of Scotland, say that only 100 men are gone out of the Marse and Tyvidale, and the wardens are at home. Horses here are sore worn, for Angus, Douglas, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Ralph Eure, Ralph Bulmer, the porter of Berwick, and the garrison were out on Thursday watching for the Scots, and this morning upon warning by the captain of Norham. Also those of Norham have been burning in Scotland. These gentlemen, therefore, beg him to permit them to perform a journey they have devised. Berwick castle, 26 Nov., 4 a.m. *Signed.*

Add.: lord Warden. *Endd.*: "R. xxvj. Novembre, Sir William Evre."

26 Nov.

1128. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
1. lxxxvii.

Sat this day in the Motehaull of Carlisle to receive presentation of the Scottish prisoners, but, as things were not ready, has deferred it, by proclamation, until next Monday.

Lord Dumlanrik has said to him, "There are now in your hands upon these Marches those men, with good order, which may make peace or conquest of Scotland at the King's will." Dumlanrik desired to speak with Maxwell secretly, and the writer supped with them, and heard their talk. Maxwell spoke to like effect, and desired to speak secretly with Oliver Senklere, but Wharton would not grant it. Thinks that if Hertford would come to Carlisle, the sequel would redound to the King's honor.

The king of Scots lay at Loughmaben castle the night before the enterprise, and came to Burnswarke hill to see the fire. Was himself with the English standards further into Scotland than that the day before. The standards with him both days were lord Parre's in the rule of Walter Strikland, Sir Wm. Musgrave's, Sir Thos. Curwen's, Sir John Lothar's, and Wm. Pennyngton's. These, with Sir Jas. Laburn, Thos. Dacre, John Leighe, Thos. Sandforth, Edw. Aglonby, Ant. Duket, John Preston, Gilb. Wharton, John Warcope, Cuthb. Huton, John Musgrave, Thos. Blenerasset, Thos. Denton, Wm. Porter, the Grames, and many others, served the King better than he can write. Won more standards than those aforesaid. Lord Somervell says there were 30 standards in the field. "There was th'earl of Glencarn, otherwise called th'earl of Kilmaures, now prisoner, th'earl of Cassillis, some saith that he is slain, th'earl of Arell and th'earl of Menteth." Trusts to-day to get most of the prisoners of honor and gentlemen of name and keep them asunder. If Hertford come hither, will attend him from Hawt-wisell over the moor. Carlisle castle, 26 Nov., 5 a.m.

Copy. Endd.: "The copy of Sir Thomas Wharton's letters to my lord, xxvj Nov., r. xxvij ejusdem."

26 Nov.

1129. ALBERT DUKE OF PRUSSIA to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
(R. T. 149.)

Thanks him for granting "litteras passuum" to the sailors of his ship now in England. Has no need of the ship, and has directed his men to sell both ship and goods, offering it first to the King. Begg him, if he does not want it, to suffer them to sell it to others or take it elsewhere. "Date e Regiomonte ut supra."

Lat. Modern transcript from Königsberg, p. 1. Headed: "Ad Regem Anglie propter navem que jam in Anglia est, xxvj. Novembris (1542)."

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27 Nov. 1130. HERTFORD to HENRY VIII.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. lxxxix.

Encloses letters and schedule of names of prisoners, received this Monday [at noon]* from Wharton. As they begin to speak of peace and conquest, has commanded that ten of them, and such others as Wharton thinks fit, may be sent to Newcastle on Saturday next; for it seems more to the King's honor to have them brought to his warden, and more displeasure to their friends to have them conveyed further into England. Seeing Maxwell's desire to speak secretly with Syntclere, who is "the most secret man living with the said king of Scots," has ordered Wharton to keep them apart until they come to Newcastle. Another reason against Hertford's going to Carlisle is that lord Lile will arrive at Newcastle, and should be instructed of affairs and where to direct his men and the earl of Cumberland's. Alnwick, 27 Nov.

Draft. Endd.: The copy of a letter to the King's Majesty, xxii^{jo} (xxvijo?) Novembris, v. afternoon.

27 Nov. 1131. HERTFORD to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 158.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 241.

Begs to know where these prisoners from the Borders, who should not be kept there, are to be bestowed. Alnwick castle, 27 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

27 Nov. 1132. CARDINAL DE TURNON to PAGET.

Caius College
MS. 597, p.
202.

Requests him to come to the King's Council here to-morrow, after dinner, to hear some things which the King has sent to be communicated to him. D'Engolesme, 27 Nov. 1542.

French. Copy in the hand of Paget's clerk, p. 1.

28 Nov. 1133. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 55.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 27 Nov. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

At Hampton Court, 28 Nov. Present: All the above except Canterbury and Gage. Business:—Supplication of — Maynard, of London, against John Diez, a Portugal.

28 Nov. 1134. GROOMS of the PRIVY CHAMBER.

R. O.

Statement of quantity and price of damask for a gown and velvet for a coat and doublet, with fur (black boge) and other materials for trimming and lining, total 27*l.* 15*s.*, headed "By a warrant given at Hampton Court the xxvii^j day of November anno xxxiii^j Regis. For John Gattes, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber."

P. 1. Endd.: "The prices of the a (*sic*) warrant given by the King's Majesty unto the grooms of his Privy Chamber at Christmas."

28 Nov. 1135. WRIOTHESLEY to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 14.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.,
88.]

On receipt "of your last letters declaring that my lady should be sick, which is not so, I required her to my purgation because I wrote the contrary to you on Friday night," which I trust she has done by her letters herein enclosed. It is thought that you should not cause much corn to be burnt "lest, upon a face only, the Scots should cause you to do

1542.

therein that which might after be repented." Hampton Court, in haste, 28 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therle of Hertforde.

28 Nov. 1136. ANGUS to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. xc.

Thanks for his letters with the names of Scots taken at the West March. Hears that many more are lacking, either drowned or killed or kept secretly. Hertford should command that no prisoners go into Scotland until the King's pleasure is known. Six war ships are ready to come out of Scotland, and divers merchant ships with them. The Cardinal and Murray, great lieutenant, lie at Hadyngton, and purposed, if this journey had prospered, to have come into the East Marches of England to one of the Border churches, and there interdicted the realm by the bp. of Rome's authority. The lieutenant should then have remained in Gedword, and put garrisons in Tevydall and the Marsse.

As desired, encloses names of the towns burnt both when the army was here and since. Barwyk, 28 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.: lord Warden. Endd.: "R. from my lord of Anguishe xxix Novembre after noon."

Ib. xci.

2. Enclosed in the preceding:—

The army lay the first night, Sunday,* at Paxton, and burnt it, Hutton spettell and Feshwyke. On Monday they burnt Hornden, Our Lady Kirk, Upsaydylington, and Graden Shellis, where they lay that night. On Tuesday they lay at Farnyrege. On Wednesday and Thursday at Broxfeld. On Thursday they burnt "Kelsou, Rokisbrowght tower, the Fair corse, the Rege and the Flower, Broxlawe and Statherwyk, Newton, Stechell, Nanthorn and Nanthorn spetell, Smalham spettell, Ester Smalham and Wester Smalham, the Chartter howse, the Wester Merdeayn and the Ester Merdeayn." On Friday they burnt Rokisbrough maynes, Brox myllis, Lang Adnem, Adnem spettell, and camped at Redden. On Saturday they burnt Sproston, Hadden and Redden and came home to England.

"On Tuesday,† after I came from your lordship, we brent Codingham and Aton barnkyn and Aton town, and took vjxx prisoners and gat much good." On Friday after, burnt (in Tyvydall) "Krokedshawes, Clyfton and Primsyd, Hayhope and Primsyd mill, Kjkirk Yetham and Town Yetham, the Stankford and the Lowghtour, Cherytres and the Faw-suyd." On Monday burnt Addencraw, East and West Reston, Whit Rege and Basten Rege.

"Item, that at was brent . . . Haymouth, Fulden, Paxston, Nether Mordington and Over Mordington, Lammerton and Lammerton shellis, the Krawshad and the Red House."

Endd.: Spoils done in Scotland.

1137. THE BORDERS.

Harl. MS.,
289 f. 17.
B. M.

"There is taken to the number of 1,000 prisoners, whereof be gentlemen 200 which be esteemed gentlemen."

Item 3,000 horses, 24 pieces of great ordnance, 4 cart load of spears, 10 pavilions, and many other weapons and victuals.

Feats done at the East and Middle Marches:—25 Nov., the captain of Northam (*sic*) castle and Thos. Sattell burnt Hylton; and, 28 Nov., burnt "thes townes in Scotelande and corne as Batherynge besyde Swyntton," taking 16 prisoners, who "took a church for their fortress."

* 22 Oct. This paragraph relates to the Duke of Norfolk's inroad. † 14 Nov,

1542.

1137. THE BORDERS—*cont.*

The same day Sir Ralph Eversse, Sir Geo. Dowglasse, Sir Wm. Bowlmare and others burnt Wedon, East and West Reston, Whytringe, Bartherynge, destroyed corn worth 1,500*l.* and took four score prisoners "which took a priory." (List of spoils and prisoners in each of the above cases.)*

On the back:—List of names, viz., "th'earl of Castell, the lord Flemynge, the lord Maxwell, John Matland, John Ros lard Gragye, George Hume, Wat Carye, John Lesley."

Pp. 2.

28 Nov. 1138. COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND TO SIR WM. EURE.

R. O.
St. P. v., 227.

Suppose him advertised, by the coming of Ra, one of his sovereign's officers of arms, of the unhappy slaughter of Somerset herald by English fugitives called Wm. Leche and John Preistman. The King has caused the committers to be "apprehendit and tane furth of ye girth and sanctuary quhair yai wer kepit in secrete maner, and put wt in his castell of Edinburgh, to be punissit according to yair demeritis and qualite of ye cryme." That the punishment (as the herald was a "public and privileged person") may be known to all other princes, and no fault imputed to him and his lieges, his Grace sends supplication for a safe conduct for certain heralds and gentlemen to repair to his uncle to declare it. Beg him to forward the supplication. Edinburgh, 28 Nov. Signed, "Be zo^{rs} lefullie, the Chancellor and lordes of o^r Soveranis Counsaile in Edinb^{rg}h."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: captain of Berwick. *Seal.* *Endd.*: a^o xxxiiij^o.

29 Nov. 1139. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 56.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 29 Nov. Present: Russell, Winchester, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to Dr. Wende and Mr. Sherwood to enforce an order touching John Cowlter and the bailiffs of Cambridge. Letter sent to Sir Chr. Morres to take up 500 bows at the King's price, and deliver to John Bullocke, bowyer to the Prince. Recognisance (cited) of Wm. Pratt and Wm. and Robt. Dickonson, bailiffs of Cambridge, to fulfil an order (detailed) to make amends for having seized the goods of John Cowlter upon a false report that he was executed in the King's camp in Scotland. The fourth bailiff, who remained at home on plea of impotence, is to pay double, and also his share of the costs of the other three in coming hither. Execution of this order to be certified by Mr. Wendye and Mr. Sherwood.

29 Nov. 1140. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 160.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 242.

Yesterday night arrived Henry Rey, pursuivant at arms, declaring the shameful murder of Somerset herald on his way hither with answer from the earl of Morrey touching delivery of the prisoners in Scotland; whose letters I was bold to open, and had I known the contents sooner it might "have cost many of their lives." Gives reasons for believing that this murder was not done by Leche and Prestman, but by Scottishmen and by commandment. Knows that in Somerset the King loses a wise, discreet and trusty servant as any in the office of arms. Sends herewith Murrey's letters to Norfolk and to Berwick pursuivant, with Berwick's declaration.

On the 25th the captain of Norham's company and Thos. Sotell burnt Hilton and took 35 prisoners, 40 horses and 20 beasts. On the 27th they, with the constables of Etell and Ford, burnt all Batrigeside and

* The intelligence in this paragraph is evidently taken, with some inaccuracies, from No. 1140.

1542.

Swynton, where the Scots "took the church for their sooc" (succour). At "the rising of the day star" they assaulted the Scots in the church, who defended themselves until 10 a.m., and hurt 12 Englishmen. Two of the Scots were slain and 16 taken, most of them sore hurt and six like to die; also 30 horses, 20 nowt and 100 sheep brought away. Also on the 27th Sir Ralph Evre, Sir Geo. Douglas, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Ralph Bulmer, the porter of Berwick and others burnt a great town called Wedencrawe, where were 60 ploughs, and other places as East and West Reston, White Rigge and Bastill Rigge, and corn in the fields worth 1,000*l*.

Finally, unless speedy provision be sent, lord Lisle's garrison cannot continue long; for all the garrisons report that they cannot get provision for money, notwithstanding any proclamation Hertford can make. Alnwick castle, 29 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

R. O.
St. P. v., 225.

2. Report that Somerset herald and Berwick pursuivant came to Edinburgh 14 Nov. (*altered from 29 Oct.*), 34 Hen. VIII., and were brought before the earl of Morrey, lieutenant, the Cardinal, the earl of Argyle, the bp. of Abberdyne, Sir John Camell and other Councillors. The Cardinal asked whence they came. Replied from my lord of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant, with a letter to the King. The Cardinal answered that the King was beyond the Furth, hawking, and had left them to receive all letters. Delivered the letters, and were promised answer shortly, and provided with lodging. Tarried there from 14 Nov. to 25 Nov. (*altered from 29 Oct. to 10 Nov.*), when Sir John Camell delivered them a letter to my lord of Norfolk, saying that since they came from the lieutenant they were answered by the lieutenant, and gave them 20 cr. as the lieutenant's reward, but had they come from the King they should have had a better reward and answer from the King.

Having been warned that harm was intended against them, they asked for a pursuivant to accompany them, and left Edinburgh 25 Nov. (*altered from 10 Nov.*), accompanied by Dingwell pursuivant. Two miles from Dunbar, as it began to be dark, Somerset and his boy were riding in front, when two men on horseback and one on foot passed Berwick and Dingwell, and, coming up to Somerset, one of the horsemen ran him through from behind with a lance while the other struck him to the heart with a dagger, and the third struck down the boy with his sword. The horsemen then lighted off their horses, and the pursuivants rode up, saying, "Fie on you, traitors, ye have done a shameful act." They then ran for their horses, one saying to the other, "Fie, we have lost the other heretic," which Berwick hearing spurred his horse and escaped. The strange men then returned to the body of Somerset, which they spoiled of all save doublet and hose, and gave the boy ten bloody wounds, and bade the Scottish pursuivant witness that they were John Prestman, Wm. Leche and his brother, banished Englishmen, who had slain Somerset. Berwick fled to Ennerwik castle, and sent next day to the Council, to speak with the King and them, who sent answer by letter for James Hamilton, laird of the castle, with one Wm. Hume, to convey him safe into England. Which was done; but first he went back, and had Somerset's body honestly buried in Dunbar parish church, and the boy's wounds attended to.

Berwick says there were eight good ships of war ready to sail with all haste. Hamilton and Hume said there was like to be contention between the temporal and spiritual lords, because the temporal lords were not of counsel "of the late rode made in the West Marches of England

1542.

1140. HERTFORD to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

where the Scots had the overthrow." The names of the ships are *Salamander*, *Lyon*, *Unicorn*, and *Mary Willoughby*; the other four are merchants' ships. *Signed*: Barweck Porsovant.

In Uvedale's hand, pp. 7. *Endd.*: Declaration of Barwik of the death of Somerset.

29 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 162.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 243.

1141. HERTFORD to WRIOTHESLEY.

Has received his of the 25th, and one from his wife, who is better than he feared she was. Thanks for declaring his excuse in the letter he wrote on the 13th, although he wrote no word that he cannot justify if forced to it. To make a note in writing of all the laws, constitutions, and orders of the Borders would keep him here until Easter, for the most part "is contained in the opinions of men which hath affection to their particularities." Will do his best, and refer the rest to lord Lisle and the bp. of Dorram, who knows most therein. A crayer bound for France, with salmon and leather from Scotland, has been driven into Tenmouth. When Hertford's deputy boarded her, one of the ship, who feigns himself sick and cannot be brought aland, threw letters into the sea. Hertford's deputy brought away her sails and left six men in charge. She is the *John* of Hunflu. If the salmon is Scottish men's, Wriothsesley may have some for Lent. Alnwick castle, 29 Nov.

"I pray you to commend me unto my lord of Winchester and Master Sadelar, praying them to make their money ready for the post, and to play fairer play than they did before my departing."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.* *Sealed.* *Endd.*: a^o xxxiiij^o.

29 Nov.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. xcii.

1142. SIR THOMAS WHARTON to HERTFORD.

Has received his two letters of the 27th. All here rejoice at the appreciation shown in the one of their late "fortunable service" on these West Marches. Will wait on him on Saturday with the prisoners he writes of, and the earl of Cassillis, who was brought forth of Bewcastledale this Wednesday. As commanded, encloses names of men of honor and gentlemen taken with an estimate of the number taken and slain on both sides, and the guns won. Will travail before coming to Newcastle "to know which will loose my cousins Sir Robert Bowes and his brother." Thinks to bring with him those persons whose names "er trayed apon the margent in this sedull," and others. Carlisle castle, 29 Nov., 7 p.m. *Signed*.

Add.: lord Warden. *Endd.*: R. fro Master Wharton, xxx^o Decembris (*sic*).

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
I. lxxxiii.

2. "A remembrance made by Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, and delivered to the right honorable the earl of Hertford, then lord warden of all the marches, containing briefly the overthrow given to the Scots between Heske and Levyn by the West Marchers of the same, the xxiiijth of November."

The Scots lodged the night before in two powers, one at Langhome and the other at Morton kirk in the Batable land, in all 14,000 (some say 20,000), fortified with strong forays and reliefs. They had 4 falconets of brass, 12 bases, "two upon every cart and three half bases upon one cart," and 30 standards. They began to burn an hour and a half after daylight at Heske foot, and so burnt to Akeshawhill, 2 miles. Wharton had assembled divers gentlemen, "whose names are written and

1542.

their numbers herewith," at Carlisle on 22 Nov., and they had on the 23rd burnt Middlebie and certain houses on Kirtill water. As they returned to Carlisle, before supper, Hertford's letters from Alnwick of the 22nd arrived, showing that the Scots would with great power on the 23rd or 24th burn Hesk and Levyn. That night espials reported the Scots at Langholme and Morton-kirke, and at daybreak Wharton marched towards Levyn with 300 men. Describes how they halted by the water of Levyn, and their prickers drew the Scots towards Artureth howes; how they then with six standards (viz., lord Parre's under "my" cousin Walter Strikland, my cousin Sir Wm. Musgrave's, my brother-in-law Sir Thos. Curwen's, my cousin and deputy Sir John Lowther's, my son-in-law Wm. Pennynghton's and mine own), about 1,200 men, crossed the Levyn to Howpsikehill, alighted from their horses and prepared to fight; how the Scots advanced and then retired in disorder to Sandyford beside Artureth mill dam where they had a moss on their left hand and the Heske before them, and there our prickers overthrew them and 1,200 prisoners were taken, 20 slain and divers drowned (ten were drawn out of Heske with fisher nets three days after). Two earls, five barons, and 500 lairds and gentlemen were taken, 20 carted pieces of ordnance, 6 score half-hakes and many hand-guns, 30 standards, and all flags among the footmen,—none were "borne on high" over the Sarke. The English numbered not 2,000, of whom 7 were slain and one taken afore noon.

A little before "day going," all men drew to the standards, and Wharton proclaimed that no prisoners should depart without presentation before him. "This is briefly the truth, but to hear of the spoil and taking of prisoners that night in Scotland by the Anerdalles, Eshdalles, Ewesdalles, Wawcopdalles, and some of Liddersdalles, it is for good Englishmen pleasant to hear; for surely there are some prisoners mo by the Scots' good help that night sent back from their home going into England to be kept." The King of Scots lay the night at Lowmabane, and came to Burnyswarke hill, six miles off, to see the burning. That night he was "most in a rage" with the news, and on the morrow hastened by Braggewell towards Sterling, speaking unpleasant words against his Borderers for their spoil that night. The Scots purposed to lie the night at Gretno, and on the morrow burn along the marches to Beaumont.

Endd.: "Sir Thomas Wharton's report for th'overthrow of the Scots. Md. thought not true report."

1143. The PRISONERS taken at SOLWAY MOSS.

R. O.

(*In Uvedale's hand.*)—"Noble men and gentlemen of Scotland taken prisoners upon Eske and thereabouts, by the King's Highness's subjects on Friday, the xxiiij day of November."

The earl of Cassellis. The earl of Glencarne, otherwise called the lord Gilmawres. Lords Maxwell, "admiral of Scotland and warden of the West Marches of the same," Flemyng and Somervell "of the Counsaill," Olyvante and Graye. Oliver Seyncler, of the King's privy council, and three of his brethren. John Rosse lord of Craggy and gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber, one of the Council. Robt. Herskyne, son and heir of the lord Herskyn, late ambassador. — (*blank*) Setone, son-in-law to the lord Harskyn.

The larde Largo. George Hume larde of Haytone. Watyr* Carre

* Inserted in Tunstall's hand.

1542.

1143. The PRISONERS taken at SOLWAY MOSS—*cont.*

larde of Gradon. John Charter, uncle and keeper to the lord Hemsefelde during his nonage. Davie Gordone, bastard, uncle to the lord Lokenser (*sic*). The lord Langtone. Andrew Crowke larde of Duncrook. The larde of Mountethe. John Maxwell, brother to the lord Maxwell. Maister Johnston. John Lesly of Fiff, bastard son to the earl of Rothes. John Carmell, captain of Crawford. John Mawtlande, lord of Awik castle. Robert Sherters, the lord of Hemsefelde's brother. Maister Davie Kithe. John Mylvell, the lord of Carynby. James Pryngle, "chief storer of the King's goods and in his favor."

"I think there are prisoners about the number of M^l, whereof cc be gentlemen, and twenty slain and some drowned; and of our party not x persons taken and slain.

"There be also four fawconets with letter of J. R. S., and the arms of Scotland with one imperial crown upon every one of them.

"There are xij basis, three hagbushes. There was a great number of demi-hawks and handguns."

ii. (*In Tunstall's hand.*)—A list of the earls of Scotland with their surnames. The titles given are Anguyshe, Arren, Argyle, Murray, Lenoy, Boghan, Athel, Huntley, Bothwel, Morton, Glencarn, Cassels, Rothos, Mountrose, Mounteth, Crayforth, Sotherland, Eglinton, Catnes, and Arrel.

List of "Scottes ships of the Crown," viz., the *Salamander* 280 tons *Lyon* 220, *Mary Willoughby* 200, *Unicorn* 140, and the Portingal barke 100.

Weights and measurements of the different kinds of cannon, viz., cannon, demi-cannon, culveryn, demi-culveryn, sacre, facon and faconet.

List of stages and distances between Carlisle and Boroughbridge, Darlington and Burgh, Newcastle and Carlisle, Berwick and Doncaster, London and Berwick, and London and Carlisle.

Another list of the Scotch earls with their surnames, giving the chief houses of Bothwell (Halys and th'Ermitage in Ledyrdal) and Angus (Tyntallon).

"Car lord of Sesford hath a house called Halyden. Marc Carre and Dan Car his son of Litelden. Car of Farnherst. Water Care of Graydon called Wat the Theyffe. Care of Linton in Tevydal. Lord of Beuclugh, Sir Water Scotte, his house in thede (*the head*) of Tyvydal called Bransham Halle besides Hawyke, and another house called Mossehouys. The lord of Hundele, Rotherford. The lord of Huntly, Rotherford. The sheriff Ayre called Hugh Cambyl. The lord Johnston, his chief house in Anerdal called Loghwodde. The lord Maxwell chief house Carlaverokke."

Pp. 7. Endd.: Prisoners of Scotland.

2. "Noblemen and gent."

R. O.

"The Earl of Glencarn was called the Lord Kylmers." The Lord Maxwell, Admiral [of] Scotland and Warden of the West Marches. Lord Flemyng, Lord Steward. Lord Somerwell. Lord Olyphant. Lord Gray. Sir Oliver Syngler of the King's Privy Council, and 3 of his brethren. John Rosse, lard of Graggay, gentleman usher of the King's privy chamber and one of his Council. Robt. Herskyn, s. and h. of Lord Herskyn, one of the "embarsetours" at York. Seton, son-in-law to Lord Herskyn. Geo. Hewme, lard of Haytton. Carr, lard of Gredden. John Chartar, uncle and keeper to Lord Hemsfyld. Davy Gorden, bastard, uncle to the Lord Lokenser. Andrew Rowke, lard of Duncracken. The lard Montethe. The lard of Largoo. John Max-

1542.

well, brother to Lord Maxwell. Henry Maxwell, bastard brother. Ric. Maxwell, cousin to the said Lord. Master Johnston. John Leseley, bastard son to the Earl of Rothous. John Carmell, captain of Crayford. John Mawtland, the lard of Awyk castle. Robt. Shorttars (Charteris), the lard of Hemsfyldes [brother]. Mr. Davy Kythen. John Mylwell, lard of Carnby. James Pryngle, "chief storer of all [the King's] goods and in his good favour."

"I think there be about the n[umber of a] thousand prisoners, whereof be gen[tlemen . . .] as they call them above tw[o hundred]; there be not ten English men [taken or] slain."

Pp. 2.

On the back.—The Earl of Casselles. The capt. of the guard of Scotland. Sir Andro Carser.

29 Nov. 1144. FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
220.

Hears that Nicolas Roussel, captain of the ship called *La Ferrenniere*, whom he sent to Scotland, from Dieppe, with the Cardinal d'Albrot,* ambassador of the king of Scots, has, on his return, had his ship taken by English ships near Orfort, and himself and his men imprisoned with great cruelty at London and Danvohic (Dunwich). Begs that, as they have not contravened the amity, they may be released and their ships restored. Angoulesme, 29 Nov. 1542. *Signed. Counter-signed: Bochetel.*

French. Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

29 Nov. 1145. CHRISTOPHER MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
223.

The German troops have returned from the Hungarian expedition, having done nothing worthy of such beginnings. Whether it be the fault of the leader or of the soldiers, the indignation is so general that it will be difficult in future to arrange a Turkish expedition. The Protestants lately held a Diet (*conventum*), which deputed four doctors hither to Spire, who refused the judgment of the Chamber, and openly protested that, henceforth, they would not appear before this tribunal, as not impartial. Count William a Furstenberg has now got all his captains at Strasburg, which many think is done in the name of the Protestants. The Saxon and Landgrave make great preparation to repel attack; and next summer there is likely to be trouble unless the Emperor comes, the Papists and Protestants are so opposed to each other. The Emperor's captains are collecting soldiers and, some say, 20 standards of foot shall go to Italy in May. German soldiers who, contrary to the edict of the Empire, have accepted French pay, are proscribed. The Diet (*comitia*) at Nürnberg, which was indicted for 15 Nov., makes little progress, and is said to be put off until January. Many think that little will be done, as the Emperor and princes are not there in person. There is little mention of the Council at Trent. The Roman bishop's three legates, the cardinals of Paris, Modena, and England, are already there, and lodgings are assigned to the Italian bishops. The Roman bishop sent Otho Truchses, provost of Trent, to the king of Poland, to indict the Council. Encloses copy of the indiction. Spire, 29 Nov. 1542.

Latin. Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

* The Cardinal of Arbroath, i.e., David Betoun.

1542.

1145. CHRISTOPHER MONT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*R. O.
St. P. ix.,
224.

2. Speech of Otho Truchses to the King of Poland made at Cracow, 15 Oct. 1542, announcing the indiction of the General Council at Trent.

Lat., pp. 4. Enclosed in the preceding.

29 Nov.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
221.

1146. CONSULS and SENATORS OF LUBECK to HENRY VIII.

Have received his letters and thank him for granting prorogation of the day appointed for discussing disputes. As to the repayment of the sum of money, to be paid at Christmas; although, on account of wars and dangerous ways, it is very inconvenient, rather than longer abuse his patience, they have commissioned the bearer to pay the whole sum, 10,000 fl., at the said day. Lubeck, 3 kal. Dec. mdlxij (*sic*).

Latin. Parchment. Add. Endd.: 1542.

30 Nov.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 58.

1147. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 30 Nov. Present: Russell, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognition (cited) of John Dacken, of Horton, Dors., to fulfil order taken by Mr. Philips between him and — Derbye, the King's servant. Letters sent to lord Scrope to convey lord Kilmars, lord Maxwell and other Scottish prisoners, from Sir Thos. Wharton to the President of the Council at York; and letters to the President to commit them to Sir Hen. Savell and Sir Thos. Wentworth, to convey hither. Letters to Norfolk declaring order taken with Mr. Stanhop for provision of grain against March next.

30 Nov.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 164.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 244.

1148. HENRY VIII. to SIR THOMAS WHARTON.

By his letter of the 25th and other letters sent therewith to the Council, and, before that, to the earl of Hertford, perceives the victory over the Scots and the names of prisoners then brought in. Thanks (1) Almighty God and (2) Wharton, and all who were with him, to whom he shall read these letters. (3) Wharton is to keep good espial on the Scots—that this victory be not blemished for lack of foresight, and also to keep them waking by devastating their country and keeping them from sowing. (4) Intends to be liberal to the takers of the prisoners; but, considering how the Scots have used Sir Robt. Bowes and those taken with him, desires 20 or 24 of the very best of the Scots now taken conveyed to London before Christmas, including those named in a schedule enclosed, unless Wharton can pick out better. Wants only such as are noblemen or of the King of Scots' chamber, or of such substance as to be worth the sending. Wharton is to convey them to lord Scrope and such others as he thinks meet, who shall convey them to the President at York. Measures are to be taken to prevent secret conferences on the journey or knowledge beforehand of their departure. Of the rest the best are to be surely kept and the meaner men used for redemption of Englishmen in Scotland.

The ward of R. Brisco is to be appointed to the order of the widow or other as Wharton thinks fit.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6. Endd.: Minute to Sir Thomas Wharton, ultimo Novemb. aº xxxiiijº.

1b.

2. *Enclosed in the preceding*:—You shall herewith receive the [letter to the] lord Scrope by which he is commanded to receive the prisoners from you and convey them to the President of our Council at York, and which must be sent to him with speed,

P. 1.

1542.

30 Nov. 1149. JOHN DUDLEY, VISCOUNT LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,649 f. 20.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 273 (1).

Certificate by John Uvedale, headed "Alnewike ultimo die Novembris a^o xxxiii^{to} H. viij^{vi}," that this day arrived here the Viscount Lisle, and, immediately upon sight of the King's instructions, Uvedale, treasurer here, made a brief view by estimation of his disbursement of the King's treasure, viz.:—Received at divers times 19,837*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Whereof paid out in the time of the earl of Rutland, duke of Suffolk and earl of Hertford, as appears by his book, 16,197*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Leaving in his hands 3,740*l.*, "and some odd money;" whereof nigh upon 30*l.* is broken and refuse gold.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*: The declaration of John Uvedale, &c.

30 Nov. 1150. RALPH BULMER to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. xciii.

Sir Ralph Eure and he have fulfilled Hertford's command to burn Caldstreym, and have gotten much nowt and sheep and prisoners. Kept the purpose secret until they came to Crookam Moor Stone, and there declared it to the captains upon charge of secrecy. Devised to send Francis Bulmer with 80 men to demand the house in the King's name, so that, if that were denied, they might put all to the sack and with more slaughter requite the death of Somersyde. But the Prioress had warning, and sent away all who could not safely remain, with horse, harness, 2,000 sheep and a great drift of nowt. Their measures to prevent embezzling were frustrated by the men who gave warning, viz., Hugh Paitt of Cornnell, and others. Their men found that this Hugh Patt had taken the Prioress's brother and others prisoners before they came, and were met at the gate by the Prioress and priests bearing the Cross; so that they could not for shame do any slaughter, and would not have burned but that Hertford was so earnest to have it burnt. As it was, the nuns sat on their knees singing "salmens" while Sir Ralph and he fired the house. The writer then set fire to the church and the corn (which the captain of Berwick esteemed at a great sum); and went near being himself burnt, for Master Dowglez, setting fire to the town, raised such a smoke that, with the church on fire behind and the abbey and barn on either hand, he wist not which way to take. Afterwards he and his cousin Harry Evers, "who is a very free burner," burned many stacks and kilns. Is sorry for Hertford's departure, for if he tarried till Midsummer they would waste the whole Mars from Gedworthe to Codyngam, provided that Hertford would straitly punish such as break the proclamation, warn the Scots, or go away with spoils without showing them. Thinks Mr. Charles Brandon should be recompensed for 160 sheep, which were yesterday assigned to him, and afterwards taken away. Alex. Shafto can show who took them, who was appointed to divide the goods by Sir Ralph Eure and the writer and four quartermasters, "which was my cousin George Bowes, my uncle Sir Ralph and other." Describes how one Hedwayn gave very ill words to Shafto, which so exasperated the writer that he drew his dagger and sword upon him, and they had to be separated by Master Brandon, Tom Gray, and others. Sir Ralph Eure and he desire leave to rest this day, as they and their horses are weary. Will, if commanded, bring up him who gave warning to Caldstreym, together with the Prioress's brother, and his other prisoners. George Selbey took from one Roger, of the writer's retinue, a casket, which apparently contained money. Offers to bring Selbey and the casket also. Much stuff is conveyed to Cornnell, and the writer suspects (reasons given) some "pakkyn" between the lord of Cornnell and the

1542.

1150. RALPH BULMER to HERTFORD—*cont.*

Prioress. Offers to search his house and examine him and the Prioress, who is there, what stuff came from Caldstreym; which should go to those who have loss by serving the King rather than to them. Begs that Hedwayn may be let off with some light punishment here at Berwick by Sir Wm. Evers, for the writer was himself something to blame. Desires to know his pleasure by 8 o'clock to-morrow, or else he will wait upon him at Alnwick soon after noon. 30 Nov. *Signed.*

Thinks Hertford should, before departing, send for the captain of Berwick and Sir Ralph Eure, and thank them for setting forth his affairs in the King's service.

Cover and address wanting.

30 Nov. 1151. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. v., 228.

Hearing of the cruel enterprise of Wm. Leche and John Preistman, English fugitives here, in the slaughter of Somerset herald, has apprehended them. Begs safe conduct for Jas. Leirmonth of Dersye, one of the masters of his household, Sir John Campbell of Lundy, master of household to the Queen, Rothissay and Ross heralds, or any two of them, to come to his presence, and declare the truth of the slaughter and that due punishment shall follow. Edinburgh, 30 Nov. 30 James V. *Signed.*

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.,
147b.
B. M.

2. Contemporary copy of the above, in a letter book.
Pp. 2.

30 Nov. 1152. THOMAS STOKES to WALLOP.

R. O.

After I learnt of Colyn Carot where to find the carrier of this town at Parys, for the conveyance of your stuff thence, I asked him of the King's broyderer, who left Dover this day se'nnight; but Colyn, who was his host, and to whom he committed all his affairs here, "offred me for iij souies in hand a dubulet of velves, saying, Nay, nay, loke noo more for hym, for he hath changyd hys logyng," with other like words. Bolen, St. Andrew's Day.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: captain of Gynes.

1153. CROYDON, SUIT.

R. O.

Contemporary extracts of proceedings in the manorial court of Croydon (relating to the occupation of certain customary lands by Wm. Wyld and Dorothy, his wife, in right of the latter as cousin and next heir of John Barrett) in May, July, Oct., and Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.

Latin, pp. 4.

1154. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1542.

November.

GRANTS.

1. Ric. Andrewys, of Hayles, Glouc., and Leonard Chamberleyn, of Woodstock, Oxon. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., in tenure of John Mayson in Stanley Pountelarge, Glouc., which belonged to Hayles monastery, Glouc., to John Dobyns. Westm., 1 Nov. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

2. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's two secretaries. Lease of the manor of Warblington *alias* Warlington,

Hants., with reservation of the chief messuage or mansion, the woods, &c.; all which belonged to Marg. late Countess of Salisbury, attainted; for 21 years, at 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and 3 lbs. of pepper rent. Westm., 31 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 2 Nov.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 32.*

3. Wm. Sharyngton, King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 2,094*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved on the

1542.

November.

GRANTS.

following Crown leases:—(a) To Thos. Hynton of Wenborow, Wilts., 7 July 32 Hen. VIII., of the messuage called Erlescote in Wenborowe, then in tenure of the said Thomas, and in the King's possession by grant of Thomas duke of Norfolk, for 21 years, at 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent; (b) 28 April 21 Hen. VIII., to Sir Wm. Essex, of a messuage in Bucklande in Overton Burton, Berks., parcel of the lands of Sir Fras. Lovell, attainted, for 21 years, at 10*s.* rent and 4*d.*, besides, of new approved; (c) to John Jenyns, of the Household, 25 Sept. 28 Hen. VIII., of the lands in Havenpen, Glouc., which belonged to St. Oswald's priory, Glouc., with reservations, for 21 years, at 66*s.* 8*d.* rent.

Grant also of (1) the manor of Erlescote *alias* Erdescote, with the messuage so named, in the parish of Wanborowe *alias* Wenborowe, Wilts; (2) the tenement called Buklandes; (3) a barn and sheepfold and all other lands in Havenpen which belonged to St. Oswald's; (4) the tenement called Nokeplace in Laycock, Wilts., with certain fields and a water-mill (specified) in Laycock, in tenure of John Nobull, which belonged to the preceptory of St. John of Templecombe, Soms.; (5) the manor of Combe *alias* Abbascombe, Soms., which belonged to Shaftesbury monastery, Dors., with the advowson of the rectory of Combe; (6) messuages, &c., in the tenures of Thos. Marten, John Stevyns, Wm. Walter, Wm. Warman, John Bridgeman, John Bristowe, Walt. Kymmar, and Wm. Blessett, in Cote *alias* Cotes in Luddyngton, Wilts., and in tenure of Thos. Smarte, sen., and Hen. Taylor in Medborne in Luddyngton, with rent and service due from Wm. Wroughton in Medborne, all which belonged to Shaftesbury; (7) the manor of Chadelworth, Berks., which belonged to Ambresbury monastery; (8) all tithes in Burton in Shrevenham parish, Berks., which belonged to Cirencester monastery, Glouc.; (9) a messuage called Nuttebene *alias* Nuttebeme in Duntlesborne, Glouc., the site of the manor of Duntlesborne Lyer, Glouc., and all lands in Duntlesborne in tenure of John Geffreys and Matilda his wife and Richard their son, the rabbit warren called le Conygre and a wood called le Combes there, and the tenement of Ric. Mody in Nether Duntlesborne, all which belonged to Cirencester; (10) messuages, &c. (specified), in Shrevenham *alias* Shryveham, in the tenures of Ric. Westmerlande, Edw. Sutton, John Mottarde, Thos. Joyner, Ric. Chetterton, in Nether and Over Burton, Berks., in tenures of Thos. Hynton, Ric. Cheyney, Thos. Vycaries, Wm. Page, and John Shylton, all which also belonged to Cirencester; also (11) the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Dengeworth, Berks., which belonged

to Bruerne monastery, Oxon; (12) the manor of Shulton, Berks., with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage there, which belonged to Beaulieu abbey, Hants.; (13) all the possessions in Hatheroppe, Glouc., in tenure of John Harryes, which belonged to Bradenstoke monastery, Wilts.; (14) the lordships and manors of Culne St. Denis and Calcote *alias* Caldycote, Glouc., with all the lands there in tenure of Hugh Westwodde, John Peché and Eliz. Baggiar, widow, which belonged to Tewkesbury monastery; also (15) the manor and lordship of Cloteley, Wilts., with customary rents and services (specified) there, which belonged to Malmesbury monastery, Wilts.

Value of the above lands of St. Oswald's 66*s.* 8*d.*, and of Bruerne 26*s.* 8*d.*

To hold as one 20th of a knight's fee by rents as follows:—(15) 11*s.* 10*d.*, (4) 3*s.* 1*d.*, (5) 3*s.*, (6) 17*s.* 1*d.*, (7) 28*s.* 5*d.*, (8) 8*s.*, (9) 14*s.* 2*d.*, (10) 10*s.* 6*d.*, (11) 2*s.* 8*d.*, (12) 35*s.*, (13) 4*s.* 4*d.*, (14) 30*s.* 6*d.*, (3) 6*s.* 8*d.* (*Nos. 1 and 2, not noticed in this clause.*) Free of charges except the fees of the bailiff of Combe and collector of Chadelworth. Westm., 29 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 11, *m.* 12.

4. Sir Robt. Kyrkham. Licence to alienate the farm called "le Vente" in Cuddesdon, parcel of the lordship of Cuddesdon, Oxon., which belonged to Abingdon monastery, and is in tenure of Wm. Wyldgose; also woods called Vente Grove in Cuddesdon and Shawe wood in Halton, which belonged to Abingdon, and a pasture, &c., in Thumley, Oxon., in tenure of Sir John Browne, which belonged to Dorchester monastery, Oxon., to the said Sir John Browne. Westm., 3 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., *p.* 5, *m.* 22.

5. John Dingley. Lease of the site of the late park of Kerrybullok, Cornw., lately disparked; with reservations; for 21 years; at 6*l.* a year of new arrentation. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pol-lard, and Moyle.*)

6. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's two Chief Secretaries. "To be chief steward of the lands of Marg. late countess of Sarum, attainted, in cos. Somers., Dors., Wilts., Hants., Oxon., Berks., Beds., Devon, Bucks., Herts., and Suff.; also master of the hunt of deer in all the said countess's lands in England; and keeper of the manor, park, &c., of Warblington, Hants.; with 42*l.* a year. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 3 Nov.—P.S.

7. Sir Thomas Wriothesley, of the King's Council. To be constable of Porchestre castle and lieutenant of Southbere forest, Hants., with profits as

1542.

1154.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1542—cont.

November.

GRANTS.

enjoyed by Wm. late earl of Southampton. Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 32* (dated Hampton Court); also at *m. 18* (dated Westm.).

8. Sir Hen. Grey of Wraite, Beds., and Anne his wife. Grant (in consideration of the manor of Presteley, and pastures (named) in Stepingley, Beds., with all appurtenances in Stepingley, Presteley and Flytewyk, Beds., sold by them to the King, 4 June 33 Hen. VIII., and of 56*l.* 5*s.* in money) of the manor or lordship of Gravenhurst, Beds., and lands (specified) in Gravenhurst in the tenure of Wm. Maister (formerly John Colman), all which belonged to Ramsey abbey, Hunts.; (2) also the manor and mansion, in cos. Herts and Beds., called St. Thomas Chapel, now leased to Hen. Stryngar, with all appurtenances in Mepersall, Beds. and Herts., and lands in Pullangar, in Mepersall and in Compton *alias* Campton, Beds., in tenure of John Joye, in Over Stondon, Beds., of Humph. Wylmot, and in Mepersall of Thos. Spenser (formerly of Nich. Poulter), all which belonged to Chicksande priory, Beds.; (3) also the farm or grange of Woodhall in Mepersall, which belonged to Wardon monastery, and is in tenure of Thos. Stringar, sen., and Thos. Stringar, jun. Except advowsons.

To hold in fee simple to the said Sir Henry as one nineteenth of a knight's fee, by rent of 3*l.* 7*s.* Westm., 28 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov.—S.B. *Pat. p. 4, m. 12.*

9. Ric. Cotton. Grant, for life, of the manor and park of Bedhampton, Hants.: On surrender of a Crown lease to him, 8 May 29 Hen. VIII., of the site of the said manor, the herbage and pannage of the park, and two corn-mills under one roof with a moor called Myll Moore there; for 21 years, at rents of 11*l.* for the site, 53*s.* 4*d.* for the park, and 4*l.* for the mills, 28*s.* 6*d.* increase and 6*s.* 8*d.* new increase. Westm., 30 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 18.* (Cancelled because surrendered 5 April 1 Edw. VI.)

10. Hen. Williams, of Westminster, the King's servant, and Joan his wife. Grant of the manor of Llanvere in co. Monm., S. Wales, and lands called Llangineo, Monm., which belonged to the lady of Salisbury, attainted; with reservation of woods, &c.; to hold in survivorship by rent of 10*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Provided that the same Henry and Joan and Joan Stephins, mother of the said Joan, renounce all claim to a pension of 10*l.* heretofore granted them. Hampton Court, 1 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 26.*

11. Sir Andrew lord Wyndesore. Licence to alienate the land and farm late in tenure of Thos. Hunt and Margaret his wife, in St. Margaret's parish, Westminster (*i.e.*, in the meadow called Goosemeade, within the Sanctuary of St. Peter and abutting upon Totehill on the west, the farm leased to John Bysette on the north, the garden of Thos. Pyttefenne on the east, and the bank of the mill ditch extending from Amners garden to Totehill on the south); also the said bank and the close called Amners meade; all which belonged to St. Peter's monastery, Westm.; to Sir William lord Stourton. Westm., 4 Nov. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.*

12. Thomas Weldon, prime master of the King's Household. Lease of (1) the fishing and hawking in "le Mill Pond" and several water in the river Thames within the lordship of Cookham, and the profits of the osiers and willows there, and two islands in the same water; and (2) a little close in Bray called Brewers Parcel; all which are parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; also (3) a pasture called the "Queen's Lease" within the lordship of Bray, late in tenure of Edw. Stanbecke; for 21 years; at rents of (1) 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, (2) 9*s.* 4*d.*, and (3) 50*s.*; having annually, for repairs, 8 cartloads of wood called Pelewood out of the King's wood called Innewood. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 23.*

13. John Beer. Lease of a mill called Tongemyne and a ferry called Grenehithfery, in Tonge and Swannescombe, Kent, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; for 21 years; at rents of 53*s.* 4*d.* and 33*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 17.*

14. John Bankes, sen., merchant tailor, of London. Annuity of 6*l.* out of lands in Barking, Stratford, Upton and Westham and Carleton, in cos. Essex and Kent, which belonged to Roger Bankes, skinner, of London, dec., during the minority of Thos. Bankes, s. and h. of the said Roger; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 31 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 37.*

15. John Liegh, the King's servant. To be keeper of the site of the manor of Croxsall, with gardens, orchards, park, water-mill, fisheries in Trent and Messe and certain closes (named), with profits to the yearly value of 18*l.* 10*s.*, all which belonged to Thomas Cursson, dec., during the minority of George Cursson, s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship

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and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 30 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

16. Thos. Mores, sen., of Cockeswell, Berks. Licence to alienate the manor of Shulton, Berks., and the rectory of the parish church there and adwoson of the vicarage, which belonged to Beaulieu monastery, Hants., and all appurtenances in Shulton in Faryngdon hundred, to Thos. Mores, his son and heir apparent, and Jane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default to the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, jun., and in default to Jas. Mores, another son of the said Thos. Mores, sen. Westm., 5 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 31.

17. William Jennettes. Warrant headed "Com. Hertf.," declaring that as the office found upon the death of Humph. Jennettes shows that he died 12 March 32 Hen. VIII. seised of lands in that county worth 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and that William, his son and heir, is 30 years of age, and has cleared himself against the King in the Court of Wards by payment of 10*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* due for his rates since the death of his father, "you" may proceed to make out his general livery. 4 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) In English.

18. Robt. Bocher and David Vincent, a page of the Wardrobe of Beds. Licence to alienate the house and site of the Grey Friars in Grauntham, co. Linc., with certain closes and buildings specified and gardens there, &c., in tenure of various persons, named, to Austin Porter. Westm., 6 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 20.

19. The Mercers Company of London. Licence to the master and wardens to alienate two messuages or tenements, late in tenure of Thos. Barrette and afterwards of Robt. Downe, in the parish of St. Mary Colchurche, which belonged to the College of Acon, and were granted, by patent 21 April 33 Hen. VIII., to the said master and wardens; to Barth. Baron, mercer. Westm., 6 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 9.

20. Anthony Browne. Warrant headed "Com. Rutland," declaring that as the office found upon the death of Francis Broun proves that he died 11 May 33 Henry VIII., seised of the hundred of Little Casterton in the said county, worth 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, and that Anthony, his son and heir, is of the age of 26 years, "you" may at once make out livery of the said hundred to him. 4 Nov. 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) In English.

21. John Atkyns. Lease of the toll of tin within the manor of Tywarnayle Tyes, Cornw., parcel of lands called "Copercenerz" lands; for 21 years; at 100*s.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 6 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 17.

22. Commission of the peace.

Kent.—Thomas abp. of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell Privy Seal, Geo. lord Cobham, Sir Thos. Cheyney, Sir Robt. Southwell, M. R., Sir John Baker, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir Edw. Wotton, Sir Thos. Moyle, Sir Percival Harte, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, Sir Edw. Bowton, Sir John Guldeford, Jas. Hales, serjeant-at-law, Sir Ant. Knyvett, Thos. Culpeper, Walter Hendeley, Wm. Roper, Wm. Waller, Edw. Thwaytes, Geo. Harper, Edw. Monyn, Thos. Darrell of Skotney, John Fogge, Thos. Harlakynden, Thos. Hardys, Thos. Roydon, Wm. Goldwell, John Culpeper, John Boyse, Thos. Wylford, Thos. Robertes, John Norton of Upchurche, Thos. Grene, Wm. Sydley, Wm. Boyse, Hen. Cryppes, Humph. Style, Fras. Sydney, John Lucas, Wm. Myddelton, Walt. Moyle, John Tooke and Thos. Wombewell. Westm., 6 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6*d.*

23. Commission of the peace.

Beds.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell Privy Seal, T. bp. of Lincoln, Wm. lord Grey of Wylton, John lord Mordaunt, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant-at-law, Sir Walt. Luke, Sir Fras. Bryan, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Mich. Fysshier, Nich. Luke, one of the barons of the Exchequer, Fras. Pygott, Edw. Brokett, Thos. Dycons, Simon Fitz, Nich. Harding, Ric. Snowe, Thos. Fitzhugh, John Colbek, Fras. Morgan and Edw. Peke. Westm., 6 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 7*d.*

24. Commission of gaol delivery.

Newgate gaol, London.—John Cotes, mayor, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Sir Wm. Shelley, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir John Alen, Sir John Champneys, Sir Ralph Waren, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Wm. Forman, Sir Wm. Roche, Sir Mich. Dormer, John Smyth, one of the barons of the Exchequer, Sir Roger Cholmeley, serjeant at law, Wm. Whorwood, attorney general, Hen. Bradshawe, solicitor general, Robt. Chydley, Ric. Morgan and Thos. Robertes. Westm., 6 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 14*d.*

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25. George Byrche, the King's servant, and Walter Blunt, esquire. Licence (in consideration that a mine of lead ore holding silver has been found at Kynmorth in the lordship of Emlyn, principality of Wales, and that other such mines are said to be in the said principality) to dig for the said ore and to use all lawful means to find other veins, mines and ores anywhere within Wales and its marches (buildings, gardens and several grounds about men's houses alone excepted); also to melt 400 lbs. weight of all such ores, and thereby make certificate what percentage of silver such lead ore holds; and for this fuel is to be supplied at the King's price. Westm., 29 Oct. 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Nov.—S.B. *In English.*

26. George Cotton, vice-chamberlain to Prince Edward. Annuity of 30*l.* to be assigned by the master of the wards out of the manors of Hiclesford and Tienall and all lands in Hyehen, Longley, Wallesworth, Lecheworth, Pirton, Offeley and Stevenadge, in cos. Herts., Beds., and Derb., which belonged to Ralph Fraunces, dec., and are in the King's hands by the death of the said Ralph and of Elizabeth, formerly his wife, dec., and by the minority of William, s. and h. of the said Ralph; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Westm., 30 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

27. Fras. Knollys, one of the gentlemen pensioners of the Household. Lease of all tithes of hay and corn of the rectory of Estpennerd, which belonged to Glastonbury abbey; for 21 years, at 19*l.* rent. Westm., 23 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 18.

28. Wm. Peyn. Lease of the manor of Bayhall, and the herbage and pannage of swine in the woods of the manor; also 18 acres of meadow in Pepyngbury and Tudeley, Kent, late in occupation of John Antonye, with reservations, parcel of Buckingham's lands; for 21 years, at 6*l.* 10*s.* rent. Westm., 7 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 4.

29. Ric. Jerveys of London, mercer, and Wenefride his wife. Licence to alienate the manors of Melston *alias* Mildeston, and Brightmarston *alias* Brigmarston, Wilts., and the advowson of the church of Mildeston, to John Barkeley. Westm., 8 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 21.

30. Edw. Fetyplace. Licence to alienate the manor of Farneborough, which belonged to Abingdon monastery, Berks., and is leased to John Wardam,

together with the rent of 9*l.* reserved thereon and the portion of tithes out of the rectory of Farneborough in tenure of Geoffrey Philip; also the reversion of a messuage, &c., in Esthenred, which belonged to the Crossed Friars in Donyngton, Berks., with lands called Churchehouse lands in tenure of Agnes Dalyn, which John Coxhed lately held to himself and — (blank) his wife, in tail, by grant of the said Fetiplace; also the reversion of a wood called Gungrove and land called Grovelfeld, parcel of Farneborough, similarly held by Thos. Wardenam and — (blank) his wife; to John Wynchecombe of Newbury, Berks., sen., clothier. Westm., 8 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.

31. Wm. Sharyngton. Licence to alienate the manor of Shulton, Berks., and the rectory and advowson of the parish church there, which belonged to Beaulieu monastery, with all appurtenances in the hundred of Faryngdon, Berks., to Thos. Mores of Cockeswell Magna, Berks. Westm., 8 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 25.

32. Ric. Monyngton and John Gyes, of Elmore, co. city of Gloucester. Pardon for the transfer, without licence, from Gyes to Monyngton, of lands held *in capite*, i.e., a messuage with a water mill called Wooddesmyll and a close called Doddesclose, formerly in tenure of Thos. Wylcockes, in the lordship of Magna Baryngton, Glouc. and Berks. Westm., 8 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 4.

33. Andrew Wadham, King's servant. Lease of the demesne lands of the manor of Shere and divers lands in Bruer, Surr., now or late in tenure of Wm. Rysbridger, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at 6*l.* rent and 3*s.* 4*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 25.

34. Sir John lord Russell, K.G., Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Lease of the site of the late park of Buconnok, Cornw., lately disparked; with reservations; for 21 years; at 6*l.* of new arrentation. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *On the back of the bill are the following memoranda:* Delivered to Dunston 27 Feb. 80 warrants of the year 34; item, 18 rolls.) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 37.

35. George Broke lord Cobham, the King's servant. To be (1) master of the hunt and overseer of the game in the park of Southfrithe, Kent; (2) keeper of all waters and ponds therein; (3) keeper of

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the said park, having the herbage and pannage, fuel for the lodges and buildings therein, windfallen wood and browsewood, and free fishery in all the waters; (4) bailiff of the lordship or manor of Southfrithe; (5) steward of the hundreds of Wachelingstone, Lytlefelde and Barnefelde, Kent; also grant for life of the manor of Bayhall, Kent, lands called Trenchelands lying at Southfrithe park and 30 acres of land there which Sir Edw. Nevell, lately attainted, lately purchased: Which manor of Bayhall, park and manor of Southfrithe, stewardship of the said hundreds, lands called Trenchelands and lands forfeited by Sir Edw. Nevell, are now in the King's hands by the attainer of Thomas Culpeper, jun., late of the Privy Chamber. To hold for life with fees as follows:—(1, 2, 3) 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* out of the issues of the manor and rectory of Pepenbery, Kent, (4, 5) the usual profits. Westm., 30 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 24.

36. William Browne, the King's servant, and Joan his wife. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the lands of Sir Thomas Cromwell late earl of Essex, attainted. Hampton Court, 1 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 26. (Cancelled because surrendered by the said William and Joan 26 Aug. 1 Eliz.)

37. John Hennege. Licence to alienate the grange called "le Towse" in Ludforth, Linc., and lands in Ludforth, Estwikham and Westwikham, Linc., to Sir Wm. Neunam, Edw. Skipwith, Ric. Godricke and Wm. Skelton, to be regranted to the said John Hennege and Anne his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to their right heirs. Westm., 9 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 29.

38. Thos. Preston of Barkehamsted, Herts. Lease of land called Hoggesmore lying along (*per*) the Castle Mill, and Middlefield *alias* Little Castlefield in Berkhamsted, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at rents of 16*s.* 8*d.* and 26*s.* 8*d.* *Del.* Westm., 9 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Pollard, and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 25.

39. John lord Russell, K.G., Privy Seal. Licence to alienate a messuage and lands in Slawston and Othropp, Leic., which belonged to Olveston monastery, to Thos. Brudenell and Edmund his son and heir apparent. Westm., 11 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 26.

40. James Boyes. Warrant declaring that as the office found after the death of Walter Boyes and Joan his wife shows that they were seised of lands in cos. Soms. and Devon worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and that the said Walter died 1 Feb. 24 Henry VII., and Joan survived

until 24 Sept. 34 Henry VIII., and that James son and heir of the said Walter is of the age of 34 years, "you" may proceed with his general livery. Dated 10 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Nov.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*)

41. Sir Edw. Bray. Licence to alienate the manor of Gomeishull, Surr., to Edward Bray (his son and heir apparent) and Mary his wife, daughter of Simon Elryngton, dec., to the use of the said Sir Edward for life, and afterwards to the use of the said Edward and Mary in survivorship, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Edward. Westm., 12 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 25.

42. John ap Rice, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 100*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, of the reversion of part of the lands specified in the following Crown leases to him:—(a) 8 June 32 Hen. VIII., of the house and site of the late priory or cell of St. Guthlac beside Hereford, which belonged to the late monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester, with the lordships or manors of Thyngell, Felton, Hynton, Priorseshope, Monketon, Luydprior, Priorsfrome, Ledon, Russchok and Balyngheham, and all their appurtenances in the city of Hereford, Thyngell, Ledon, Felton, Westhope, Hope Duddall, Angebury, Hackley, Hynton, Oclepitchard, Monketon, Shutton, Luyd Prior, Frome, Dornington, Russchok, Balingeham, Homelacy, Ledbury, Bodneham, Lugwarden, Wigmershamore, Webley and Garneston, Heref., in Payneswick, Templegiting, Parva Warmyngton, Wynston, Stretton juxta Cirestre, Cotes and Eggesworth, Glouc., in Bitturley, Salop, in Kyngton, Worc., and in Brewood and Moneford, Staff., and elsewhere; for 50 years, at 60*l.* rent. (b) 17 May 29 Hen. VIII., of the house and site of the late priory of Brechnok, St. David's dioc., with certain closes of pasture, &c., (named); for 21 years, at 67*s.* 4*d.* rent.

Grant (1) of the reversion of the house and site of St. Guthlac's, of certain lands (specified) adjoining the site in St. Peter's parish in Hereford and adjoining the river Lugg in the several parishes of Lugwarden, Wethington and Hampton, Heref., all included in the above lease. Also grant of an annual rent of 44*s.* 9*d.* out of the aforesaid rent of 60*l.* (2) Also grant of the reversion of the house and site of Brechnock priory (except a great messuage called "a Towre") with certain closes (specified) in St. John's parish in Brechnock, in co. Brecon, and the rent reserved of 67*s.* 4*d.* With full rights in the premises as enjoyed by the last prior of St. Guthlac or abbot of Gloucester or prior of Brechnock or abbot of Battle.

To hold each as one fiftieth of a knight's fee by rents of (1) 4*s.* 9*d.* and (2)

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6s. 8½*d.* Hampton Court, 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 13 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 3.

43. Wm. Sharyngton. Licence to alienate the chief messuage called Nutbene *alias* Nutbeme in Duntysborne Lyer, Glouc., and the site and chief messuage of the manor of Duntysborne Lyer and lands there in tenure of John Geffreys and Matilda his wife and Richard their son, also a dove cot and a warren called "le Conygre" and a wood called "le Combes" and lands in tenure of Ric. Mody in Nether Duntysborne, all which belonged to Cirencester monastery, to Wm. Pleydell and Thomas his son and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, with remainder to the heirs of Zachariah Pleydell, another son of the said William. Westm., 13 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 26.

44. Lady Eliz. Holleis, widow, Thos. Hollys and Fras. Hollys. Licence to alienate the manor of Garton, Yorks., to George Hennage, Edw. Skipwith, Andrew Billisby and Ric. Hallingworth; to be re-granted to the said Francis Hollys and Katharine his wife and the heirs of their bodies. Westm., 13 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 30.

45. Nich. Bristowe. Licence to alienate the messuage or tenement in Bowgerowe in St. Anthony's parish, London, late tenant Ric. Wylkynson, mercer, dec., which was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler by patent, and afterwards sold to the said Bristowe; to Wm. Wylkynson, of London, mercer. Westm., 13 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 9.

46. Ric. Warre, esquire. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of Thos. Warre, dec., s. and h. of Sir Ric. Warre, dec., in England, Wales and the marches and in Calais and its marches; also of the reversion of the lands which Christina Warre and Giles Churchhill and Katharine his wife (in right of the said Katharine) hold for life. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 22.

47. Francis Knolles, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners. Lease of the site and demesnes of the manor of Caversham, Oxon., with the great garden and orchards in Caversham and the waters and fishings within the same garden and orchards, meads called Disshemede and Redyngmede *alias* the Abbot of Redyng mede, in Redyng, Berks., parcel of the said demesnes, the ferry and ferry-barge of Caversham, all the water mills within the manor (which used to be two corn mills, but lately, for the increase of cloth-making in Reading, by the King's command, are translated into two corn mills and two fulling mills within the said

gardens) and the mill barge and the lock called Caversham lock and the weirs and waters, with their banks and dams, down from the foresaid lock unto the said mills, with the fishings and other commodities, a plot of ground called Hergyn Gayte and other plots called "gaytes" in Caversham with the waters and fishings thereto belonging; with reservation of woods, &c.; for 30 years, from Michaelmas next, at rents of 14*l.* for the site and gardens, and 14*l.* for the water mills and fishings; with licence to pull down and build upon the said site at his pleasure; on condition of maintaining the two barges now there and leaving the dams, &c., in proper repair. Hampton Court, 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 5. *In English.*

48. Thos. Agebarston *alias* Egebaston *alias* Polesland, of London, gentleman. Pardon for having killed George Upton of Southwark, Surr., gentleman, in self-defence, as certified by Sir Edw. Mountagu, chief justice. Westm., 13 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 27.

49. John Chambre, M.D., Georqe Owen, M.D., and Walter Bucler. Next presentation to the rectory of Kingeslane, Heref. Hampton Court, 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 24.

50. Stephen Vaughan, the King's servant, and Margaret his wife. Grant, in fee, for 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) By the Crown, 10 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII., to Nich. Bristowe, of London, of the house and site of the priory or new hospital of St. Mary without Bishops-gate, London, with the buildings (specified), with reservation of the buildings in which the infirm then lay for term of their lives, for 21 years, at 4*l.* rent. (b) By Wm. Major, late prior, and the convent of the said new hospital, 20 Sept. 30 Hen. VIII., to John Hales, of London, of a mansion called le Brickhouse within the churchyard of the hospital, and certain land there, for 80 years, at 4*l.* rent. (c) By the same, 4 March 29 Hen. VIII., to Patrick White, of London, of the house which John Stokes lately occupied at the western gate of the hospital (situation described) for 60 years, at 3*s.* 4*d.* rent. (d) By the same, 31 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII., to John Apott, of Multon, Suff., of a tenement within the close of the hospital, between the chapel of St. Mary called "le Hall Pace" on the north, the road leading to the churchyard on the south and west, and the tenement then of Joan Rosse, widow, on the east, for 99 years, at 10*s.* rent. (e) By the same, 29 Sept. 23 Hen. VIII., to Joan Rosse, widow, of a tenement within the hospital close, in

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as ample form as Ric. Cressall, then late prior of the said hospital, occupied it, for 20 years, at rent of one red rose. (f) By the same, 16 April 29 Hen. VIII., to the same Joan Rosse of a messuage there specified, for 80 years, from A.D. 1551, at 26s. 8d. rent. (g) By the same, to Wm. Shirland, 4 June 33 Hen. VIII., of a tenement called the Crowne (boundaries given as regards the "Muddewall," the Bp. of London's field, and the tenements of Wm. Goddarde and John Hales) in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; for 99 years, at 3l. rent; which lease was surrendered into the Augmentations, cancelled and renewed to the said William, 21 May 33 Hen. VIII., for 21 years, at 5l. rent.

Except 4l. 18s. 4d. a year parcel of the said rent of 5l.

Also grant of all the lands leased as above and the liberty of bringing water from Simcocks well in "le grete Hyde," now called "le Gravell close," in Stebunheth parish, Midd., in tenure of Margery Grenyng, widow. With reservation of the lead upon the cloister.

To hold as one fortieth of a knight's fee by rents of (a) 8s., (b) 8s., (f) 2s. 8d., (c) 4d., (d) 12d., (g) 2d. Hampton Court, 10 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 16.

51. Wm. Sharyngton. Licences to alienate:—

(i.) Erlescote in Wanborowe, Wilts (see Grant 3, § 1), to Thos. Hynton. Westm., 14 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6.

(ii.) Lands in Burton, Shrevenham, Overburton and Netherburton, Berks. (see Grant 3, §§ 2 and 10), to John Hynton of Staneswyk in the parish of Shrevenham and Ric. Hynton of Netherburton, one of his sons. — (*blank*), 14 Nov. *Ib.*, m. 8.

52. Ric. Catelyn. To be bailiff of the lordship of Aylton, Ntht., which belonged to Ramsey monastery, *vice* John Sandes, dec., with 4l. a year. Hampton Court, 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 26.

53. Shrewsbury church. Constat and exemplification of letters patent, 8 Nov. 8 Hen. VIII., granting the next advowson of the parish church of Shrewsbury, Worc. dioc., to Sir Wm. Compton, and his assigns, it being certified by John Bedyam that the said letters have been lost. Westm., 14 Nov. anno. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 32.

54. Simon Perott, a Sewer of the Chamber. To be Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown in co. Oxon., with the usual profits. Westm., 24 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 14.

55. Commission of the peace.

Warw.—Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Hen. Marquis of Dorset, Russell, Privy Seal, Walter lord Ferrers, Sir Walter Luke, Wm. Whorwood, Attorney General, John Smyth, one of the barons of the Exchequer, Sir Geo. Throgmerton, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Wm. Feldyng, Ric. Catesby, Reginald Dygby, Wm. Legh, John Grevyle, Thos. Arden, Thos. Holte, Edw. Conwey, Wm. Wyllington, Humph. Dymmoke, Thos. Trye, Thos. Shukborough, Ric. Newporte, Ric. Archer, Edw. Pye, Ant. Skynner, And. Flam-moke, Thos. Fowler, Baldwin Porter and Robt. Burdett. Westm., 15 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2d.

56. John Huntley, of Standishe, Glouc. Licence to alienate the manor of Elkeston *alias* Elston, and lands there and in Brymfeld, Cowlesbourn, Cowley and Wynston, Glouc., with the advowson of Elkeston church, to George Huntley, s. and h. of the said John, and Katharine his wife, and the heirs of the said George. Westm., 16 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.

57. The Court of General Surveyors. Appointment (with preamble as before. See No. 362(7)) of Sir John Danneve, Sir Ric. Southwell and Sir Thos. Moyle, collectively, as first officer, Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer, Wm. Staunford, attorney, and John Myne, master of the woods. *Del.* Westm., 16 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B.

58. Ric. Andrewys of Hayles, Glouc., and Leonard Chamberleyn of Woodstock, Oxon. Licence to alienate the close called Twyford beside Twyford Bridge in Lenchewyke, Worc., which belonged to Evesham monastery, to Ric. Savage. Westm., 17 Nov. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

59. Wm. Clerc. To be a clerk of the Privy Seal upon the first vacancy among the present clerks, Ric. Turner, Robt. Fourde, Thos. Jeffrey and John Hever; and meanwhile to write and expedite bills under Privy Seal as he has done. This grant to take effect after the similar grant to Edmund Clerke, 9 April 28 Hen. VIII., has taken effect. Hampton Court, 14 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 16. *In English.*

60. Bristol Cathedral. Grant (to the dean and chapter) of the manors of Goodrington, Southcerney, and Blakesworth, Glouc., of Halberton, Devon, of Pennarth, Glamorganshire, of Peterstone *alias* St. Peter's in the Moor, in co. Wentlok, with all appurtenances in Goodrington, Wapley, Henton, Southcerney and Blakesworth, Glouc., in Halberton, Devon, in Pennarth, Glam., and in

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Peterston, Lande Vodock, Marshellfield, St. Melense, Rempney, and Wonthlough, in co. Wentlock; also two marshes in the parish of St. Augustine, Bristol, between the gate of Bristol and the site of the late monastery of St. Augustine, in tenure of Robt. Mannyng, and houses called "le Almery" and West Almery, opposite St. Augustine's Green, in tenure of Lady Anne Berkley, widow, a pasture and barn called Cantockys in tenure of Thos. Rychards, in St. Augustine's parish, the mill house and three mills called Trevill Mills in Redcliff, Soms., in tenure of Thos. Wetherley and Hen. Curtes, a tenement in Westheies, Glouc., of Hen. White, a close called le Almyrge Lease on the eastern side of Brandon Hill in St. Augustine's parish in tenure of Nich. Thorne, tenements called Waterhouse there of John Stone, Ropehouse on St. Augustine's Green, and Storehouse adjoining the churchyard, and the loft over the same, the rope walk on the said green, pasture called Culverclose, agistment or herbage on St. Augustine's Green, a covered house beneath the hill of St. Brendan, all in St. Augustine's parish; also a messuage called le Boreshed in the High Street of Bristol in the parish of St. Mary de Foro, with a tenement annexed in St. Mary's churchyard, in tenure of Ric. Abingdon, a messuage in Bochers Street *alias* Shammulls in the parish of St. Mary de Porte (*sic*), in tenure of Walt. Phillipps, a tenement in Horse Street in St. Augustine's parish, in tenure of Ric. Pryne, another in Clifton parish in tenure of Nic. Corre, a messuage in Bradley next Wotton, Glouc., in tenure of Agnes Dangerfelde, a close at Everinghill in Henton parish, Glouc., in tenure of Thos. Were, a tenement in Staunton Drewes, Soms., in tenure of Thos. Crede, three shops in Walcote Street, in the parish of St. Michael at Bath in tenure of the proctors of the churches of St. Michael beside the North Gate and St. Katharine in Bristol, and all possessions of St. Augustine's in the parishes of St. Augustine, St. Michael, St. James, St. Peter, St. Mary de Porte, Holy Trinity, All Saints, St. Laurence, St. Warburga, St. Stephen, St. Leonard, St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Redcliff, St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Mary de Temple in Bristol, and of Erlingham, Bradley, Wapley, Goodrington and Henton, Glouc.

All which premises belonged to St. Augustine's.

Also lands in Great Marlow, Bucks. in tenure of John Seymer, which belonged to Mochelney monastery, Soms.

Also the rectories, chapels, and churches of Berkley Herons and

Wapley, Glouc., of Halberton, Devon, chapel of St. Peter in *Mora, alias* Peterston, in co. Wentlock, rectory and church of Peterston and Rempney in the lordship of Wentlough, in co. Wentlock, which belonged to St. Augustine's; the rectories, &c., of St. Oswald's beside Gloucester, Churseden, Hoculcote, Compton Abdale and Norton, Glouc., which belonged to St. Oswald's monastery, Gloucester; of Hampton, Olveston and Forde, Soms., which belonged to Bath monastery; of Kingeston, Soms., which belonged to Taunton monastery; of Southpetherton, Loppin, Barrington, Chellington, Upton, Sevenhinton and Banwell, Soms., which belonged to Brevton monastery; of Tysburye, Bradforde, Wynnesleizht, Holte, Attworth, Wroxhall and Comerwell, Wilts., which belonged to Shaftesbury monastery; Brodwodwigger, Devon, which belonged to Frithelstock, Devon, and is worth 9*l.*; of Ile Abbots, Ilmyster, Meriett, Ilcombe, Horton, Somerton, Fiffhed, Middelney, Drayton and Moreton, Soms., which belonged to Mochelney monastery; of Marden, Wilts., which belonged to Bradenstock; and all possessions of these rectories and churches in Wike, Stone, Bevington, Bradeston, Canbury *alias* Canonbury, Oldmynstre, Hamme, Hille, Berkley Herons, and Wapley, Glouc., in Halberton, Devon, in Peterston, Mersfeld, St. Melense, Rempney and Wentlough, in co. Wentlock, in St. Oswald's parish, Gloucester, in Churseden, Hoculcote, Compton Abdale and Norton, Glouc., in Hampton, Oldmeston, Ford, Kingeston, Southpetherton, Compton, Bridgedrayton, Netherstratton, Overstratton, Wikebarowe, Loppin, Barington, Chellington, Upton, Sevenhinton, Banwell, Ile Abbots, Ilmyster, Meryett, Ilcombe, Horton, Somerton, Fiffhed, Middelney, Drayton, and Moreton, Soms., in Tysburye, Marden, Bradford, Wynnesleizht, Holte, Ateforth, Wroxhall, and Comerwell, Wilts., in Brodwodwigger, Devon.

Also tithes (specified) in Wike, Stone, Bevington, Bradeston, Canbury manor, Oldminster, Hamme and Hill in the parish of Berkley Herons, and on the demesnes of Pennarth in tenure of Wm. and Thos. Robyns, which belonged to St. Augustine's; on the demesnes of Westover, Soms., which belonged to Mochelney; in Twiggworth, in co. city of Gloucester, in tenure of Olive Chapman and Nich. Westerley *alias* Dyer and Deonisia his wife, in the tithing of Longeforde there, in tenure of Thos. Cocks and Joan his wife, and on a great messuage called Segreslane in Wotton, there, in tenure of Thos. Clerk and Joan his wife and Giles, Margaret and Elizabeth their children, and of the demesne

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lands of the Archbishop of York in Northcerney in tenure of Sir Edm. Thame, Edmund Thame, esq., and Katharine his wife, all which belonged to St. Oswald's.

Also annual pensions (specified) from the rectories or churches of St. Nicholas beside Bristol, St. Augustine's the Less, and All Saints', in Bristol, and Weare, Soms., which were due to St. Augustine's, of Widcombe and Lasseden, Glouc., due to St. Oswald's, of Bathwike prebend, Soms., Chewe, and Newton Saintloo, Soms., due to Bath; also the advowsons of the churches aforesaid; annual value of the aforesaid spiritualities of St. Oswald's 28*l.* 7*s.*

To hold in frank alms for rent of 85*l.* 10*s.*, exempt from payment of tenths or first fruits. Wm. Snowe, S.T.P., now dean; John Googh, S.T.P., Roger Egeworth, S.T.P., Hen. Morgan, LL.B., Rog. Hewes, LL.B., Ric. Brome, LL.B., and George Dogeon, S.T.P., now prebendaries, are released by name from these payments. Free of all charges except the above rent, 4*l.* a year to Walt. Phillippis, bailiff or collector of rent in Bristol, 4*s.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Marye Porte, for a certain easement to be had through the churchyard of the said church out of a tenement called the "Boreshed and Raven" in that parish, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the churchwardens of All Saints', Bristol, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the rector of St. Michael's for tithes of Cantokes-close, 40*s.* to John Walker, bailiff or collector of Erylgham, Wapley, Bradley and Goodrington, 6*s.* 8*d.* cut of lands in Wapley formerly in tenure of John Stanshawe, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the rector of Bytton out of Wapley rectory, 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations and synodals of Wapley rectory, 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thos. More, bailiff of Southcerney, 10*s.* to Robt. Taylor, bailiff of Blakesworth, 26*s.* 8*d.* to Baldwin Marwoode, bailiff and steward of Halberton, 10*s.* to Thos. Robyns, bailiff of Pennarth, 14*s.* 8*d.* to Thos. Jones, bailiff of Peterstone, 20*s.* to Sir Wm. Morgan, steward there, 26*s.* 3*d.* to the bp. and archd. of Llandaff for synodals and procurations of Peterstone, Rempney and Marshfeld churches, 14*s.* 4*d.* to the archd. of York for those of St. Oswald, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the vicar of St. Oswald in augmentation of his salary, 14*s.* 4*d.* to the archd. of York for procurations and synodals out of Churseden rectory, 14*s.* 4*d.* to the same for those of Compton Abdale, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thos. Compton, curate of Compton Abdale, 14*s.* 4*d.* to the abp. and archd. of York for synodals and procurations out of Norton rectory, 6*l.* to Robt. Smale, curate of Norton, for his stipend, 6*s.* 8*d.* allowed for bread, wine, and other things to be administered in the church of Bradford out of the rectory there, 10*s.* to the dean and chapter of Sarum for a pension out of Tysbury rectory, 9*s.* 1*d.* to the archd. of Taunton for

procurations and synodals out of Brodwoodwigger rectory, 8*l.* to the vicar of Brodwoodwigger for a composition there made, 9*s.* 11*d.* to the archd. of Taunton for procurations and synodals out of Abbot's Ile, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the late monastery of Athelney for a pension out of Somerton rectory, 3*s.* to the archd. of Wells for procurations and synodals out of the same rectory, 9*s.* 11*d.* to the archd. of Taunton for procurations and synodals out of Fiffehed, and 6*l.* to a chaplain or curate celebrating in Drayton. With profits since the Annunciation last. Westm., 16 Nov. 3[4] Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 20.

61. Ralph Fane, one of the King's Pensioners. Lease of (1) 15 acres of meadow in Estmede, and 3 acres of land called Horselees in tenure of Wm. Moran, in the lordship of Tunbridge, Kent; (2) the demesne lands (named) of the manor of Hadlowe, Kent, in tenure of Robt. Freer, and lands called "le Shrowbetts" in tenure of John Edemeade, "Larkehall" of Geo. Penhurst, and "Blakmans" lands of John Enge, within the said manor; which premises are parcel of Buckingham's lands; with reservations; for 21 years; at rents of (1) 60*s.* and (2) 4*l.* 17*s.* Hampton Court, 15 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 21.

62. Thomas and Wm. Patmer, of London, drapers. General pardon of all penalties incurred by reason of a certain fine of money lately imposed upon the said Thomas, by John bishop of London, under a statute of 2 Hen. IV. Hampton Court, 15 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 22.

63. Francis Southwell. To be one of the auditors of the Exchequer, *vice* Wm. Aprice, dec. Westm., 17 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Nov.—P.S.

64. Morgan Phillipp *alias* Morgan Wolff, of London, goldsmith, and one of the sewers of the King's Chamber. Licence to alienate a meadow (named) in tenure of Walt. Williams and certain closes (named) in the parish of St. Mary of Aburgeney, Monm., which belonged to Aburgeney (*sic*) priory, and were granted to the said Morgan by patent dated 12 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII., to Jas. Gunter of Aburgeney. Westm., 20 Nov. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 26.

65. Edw. Lyttelton and Isabella his wife. Licence to alienate 12 messuages, 6 tofts, 2 mills, and other lands (extent given), in Haughmond, Upton, Uffington, Sondern, Homebarne, Walcote, Downton, Ibery, Astley, Ree and Wrexetour, Salop, to Sir Roland Hill. Westm., 20 Nov. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.

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66. Wm. Morante, yeoman *pro ore* in the King's cellar. Licence to alienate the site of three tenements in Cussyn Lane in the parish of All Hallows the Greater, London, which belonged to Sir Ric. Charleton, attainted, to John Lambert, draper. Westm., 20 Nov. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 6.

67. Sir Wm. Knolles and Thomas earl of Rutland and Eleanor his wife. Pardon for the alienation, without licence, by the said earl and his wife, to the said Knolles, of the manor of Wexham with appurtenances in Wexham, Preston and Tonstall, Yorks., which was granted to the said earl by patent, 8 March 32 *Hen. VIII.* Westm., 20 Nov. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 9.

68. Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths. Custody of the manor of Brome in Hertfelde parish, Suss., which belonged to Thos. Wildgose, dec., during the minority of John Wildgose, s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Westm., 16 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 16.

69. Thos. Havard. Custody of the manor of Bolgod in co. Brecknock, which belonged to John Lewes Havard, dec., during the minority of Wm. Havard, kinsman and next heir of the said John Lewes Havard; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Westm., 18 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

70. Edmund Molyneux. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-law. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 34 *Henry VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 23.

71. Sir Humph. Broun, one of the King's serjeants-at-law. To be a justice of Common Pleas. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 34 *Henry VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 36.

72. Sir Wm. Poulet, lord St. John. To be master of the Court of Wards and Liveries with 200 marks a year. (The preamble states that by act of Parliament 31 *Henry VIII.* a court called the Court of Wards was erected, the master of which is at the King's nomination; and also that by Parliament 33 *Henry VIII.* it was enacted that the office of master of the Liveries should be annexed to the Court of Wards and the court known as the Court of Wards and Liveries. Further, that the King, by letters patent dated 26 July 32 *Henry VIII.*, appointed the said Lord St. John master of the Court of Wards for life, with 200 mks. a year, which letters are now returned into Chancery to be cancelled.) *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 34 *Henry VIII.*—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John.*) *Pat.* p. 2, m. 10.

73. Wm. Carter of Asshefurde, Kent, tallow-chandler. Pardon for burglary, 18 Oct. 33 *Hen. VIII.*, at the house of Chr. Mæyryng at Newington, Midd., when he stole household linen, &c. (specified), worth 7*l.* Westm., 16 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov.—P.S.

74. John Barnard *alias* Despaygne. Pardon for the theft of a silver saucer belonging to the King. Hampton Court, 13 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 21 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 26.

75. *Sheriff list.* *Cumb.* Edw. Aglanby, Sir John Loder,* Sir Thos. Curwen.

Nthld. Sir Thos. Hilton, Sir John Delavale*, John Horseley.

Yorks. Sir John Dawney, Sir Thos. Tempest,* Sir Thos. Wentworth.

Notts. and Derb. John Hercy, Geo. Sowche, Sir John Byron.*

Linc. Wm. Mounson, Sir Robt. Hussey,* John Hasilwoode.

Warw. and Leic. Fulk Grevyle,* Fras. Pulteney, Sir John Vyllers.

Salop. Thos. Newport,* Wm. Yonge, Ric. Mitton.

Staff. Jas. Loveson, Sir Geo. Greseley, Sir Wm. Bassett.*

Heref. Stephen app Harry, Nich. Fytton, Sir Jas. Beskervyle.*

Gloc. Jas. Clifforde, Sir Edm. Tame,* Sir Walt. Denny.

Oxon. and Berks. Sir Wm. Barrantyne,* Sir Humph. Forster, Wm. Fermour.

Norht. Thos. Brudenell, Ric. Catesbye,* Ric. Cycell.

Camb. and Hunts. Thos. Hutton, Sir Edw. Northe,* Robt. Apprice.

Beds. and Bucks. Thos. Gifforde, Fras. Pygott, Sir John Gascoign.*

Norf. and Suff. John Sprynge, Sir John Jermeye,* Sir Thos. le Straunge.

Essex and Herts. John Bolles,* Sir John Seintclere, Robt. Litton.

Kent. Sir Hen. Iseley,* Wm. Sedley, Humph. Style.

Surr. and Suss. Ric. Bellyngham,* John Parker, John Thatcher.

Hants. Reginald Williams,* Wm. Wareham, John Norton.

Wills. Chas. Bulkeley, John Mervyn,* Sir Edw. Baynton.

Soms. and Dorset. John Powlett, Sir John Horsey, Sir Hugh Powlett.*

Devon. Sir Ric. Edgecombe, Sir Geo. Carewe,* Barth. Fortescue.

Cornw. Sir Hugh Trevanyon,* Sir Thos. Seyntabyn, John Mylaton.

Rutl. Thos. Sherrarde, Simon Dygbie,* Edw. Sapote.

Worc. Sir George Throgmerton,* Ralph Sheldon, Wm. Gower of Woodewall.

Chesh. Edw. Fytton, Sir Piers Dutton,* Thos. Venables,

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Monm. Ant. Walshe, Walt. app Robert*, Hen. Lewys.

Wales:—

Radnor. John Bradshawe,* Ric. Blike, John Knell.

Montgom. Reginald Williams, Griffin

David ap John, Lewis Jones.*

Cardigan. Ric. Herbert,* Morgan Aprice Phillipp, Ph. Williams.

Pemb. John Wogan,* Thos. Bate-man, Hen. Wyrriett.

Glamorgan. Sir Edw. Carne,* Geo. Mathewe, Edw. Lewys.

Denbigh. John Puleston,* "minor," David Middleton of Chester, Edw. Almore.

Carmarthen. Sir Thos. Jones,* John Philipps, Jas. Williams.

Brecknock. John Price,* John Morgan, Lewis Gwatkyn.

Carnarv. Sir Ric. Bulkeley,* John Puleston, sen.,* ap Morrys.

Merioneth. John Wyn ap Meredyth, John Poyes,* [Cad]wallader ap [Robert?] (*the rest, which should contain the counties of Anglesea and Flint, is worn off*).

The names marked with an asterisk (*) above are pricked by the King.

Del. Westm., 22 Nov. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B.

76. Thos. Dacre of Lanercost, Cumb., the King's servant. Grant, in tail male, of the house and site of the dissolved priory of Lanercost with the water mill there, certain closes (specified), the "tannehowse," the gardens, messuages called Stonehouse in Wathe Colman, Seevie Neese beside Burne Typott More, and Fulpotts beside Seevie Neese, with their appurtenances (severally specified), and all the demesne lands of the said late priory; all which lie in Lanercost parish and belonged to the said priory; except the church and churchyard of Lanercost and the mansion called the Utter Yate House there for the dwelling of the curate or vicar; annual value 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*: To hold as one twentieth of a knight's fee at 9*s.* rent. Assher, 12 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, m. 23.

77. John Paston, one of the Gentle-men Pensioners. To be (1) keeper of the Old Park of Wakefield, Yorks., (2) paler of the same, and (3) keeper of the woods there, *vice* Sir John Nevell, attainted; with fees of:—(1) 2*d.* a day and 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for his mantle, (2) 1*d.* a day and 3*s.* 8*d.* a year for carriage of pales, (3) 2*d.* a day and 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for his mantle. With lease of the herbage and pannage of the park for 21 years, at 10*l.* rent. Hampton Court, 14 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 7, m. 21.

78. Sir John lord Russell, K.G., keeper of the Privy Seal. Lease of all lands, mines and buildings within the

park of Restormell, Cornw., lately dis-parked; with reservation of the castle of Restormell, the woods, &c.; for 21 years, at 28*l.* rent. Hampton Court, 22 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 7, m. 22.

79. Elizabeth countess of Shrewsbury, widow of George late earl of Shrewsbury. Lease of the manor or lordship of Erith, Kent, a marsh of 3 acres lying between the church and the town of Erith and all other appurtenances of the manor, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at 100*s.* rent. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Southwell, and Moyle.*) *Pat. p.* 7, m. 21.

80. Thos. Paston, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Wm. Sharington, a groom of the same. To have the offices of (1) steward of the lordship and (2) constable of the castle of Rysing, Norf., (3) master of the hunt or ranger of the chace there, with the nomination of the two foresters called walkers of the same chace, now void by the death of Sir Chr. Jenney, dec.; with fees of (1) 40*s.*, (2) 13*l.* 8*d.*, (3) 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and 53*s.* 4*d.* a year for the wages of the walkers. Hampton Court, 15 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 7, m. 22.

81. Sir Ant. Lee, the King's servant. Annuity of 20*l.* to be assigned by the master of the Wards and Liveries out of the manor of Hartwell and Stoke in Hanslop, Bucks., which belonged to Jerome Hampden, dec., during the minority of Michael, s. and h. of the said Jerome Hampden; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 15 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, m. 4.

82. Ric. Staverton, a sewer of the Chamber. To be keeper of the park of Sonnynghill in Windsor Forest, with 4*d.* a day out of Windsor Castle, and profits as enjoyed by Sir Ric. Weston, dec., from 7 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII., on which day the said Sir Richard died. This grant made in consideration that a grant made to him 29 Nov. 32 Hen. VIII. of the reversion of the said office, is void in law and has been returned into Chancery to be cancelled. Hampton Court, 5 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 7, m. 33.

83. Thos. Wiat and Jas. Wyllford. Pardon for the robbery of one Edmund Knight. Hampton Court, 1 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 24 Nov.—P.S.

84. Commission of the peace.
Glouc.—Chancellor Audley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell, Privy Seal, R. bp. of Coventry and Lich-field, R. bp. of St. Asaph's, Walter lord

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GRANTS.

Ferrers, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mer-
vyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant-at-
law, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir John Bridges,
Sir Ant. Hungerford, Sir Walter Denys,
Sir Ant. Kyngeston, Sir John Vernon,
Sir John Huddleston, Sir Roger Lygyn,
John Pakyngton, George Throgmerton,
John Barlowe, clk., Thos. Whytington,
Roland Moreton, David Brooke, Nich.
Wykes, John Arnold, Arthur Porter,
John Gyse, John Huntley, George
Bayneham, Ric. Reede, Robt. Whytney,
John Poynes, Robt. Wye, Thos. Holte,
Hugh Denys, John Pryce, Ric. Hassall,
Wm. Stumpe, Ric. Cotton, Jas. Clyfford,
Thos. Lane, John Trye, Ric. Brayne,
Ant. Straunge, Thos. Havard and Thos.
Davys. Westm., 24 Nov. *Pat.* 34
Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2d.

85. Ric. Andrewes and Leonard
Chamberlain. Licence to alienate a
cottage, &c., in tenure of John Skyrnate,
in Brokehampton, in Newton parish,
Oxon., to Wm. Doyly. Westm., 25
Nov. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 21.

86. Wm. Sharyngton. Licence to
alienate a barn and cow house and lands
in Havenpen, Glouc., now in tenure of
John Jevyns, of the Household, which
belonged to St. Oswald's priory, Glou-
cester, with 66s. 8d. rent reserved on the
same, to Simon Yate of Bigworth, Wilts.
Westm., 26 Nov. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*,
p. 9, m. 26.

87. Anne Woodhull. Pardon reciting
that Ant. Woodhull, dec., being seised of
the manors of Chytwoode, Bucks., and
Woodehull, Beds., made his last will that
Anne his wife should have the manor of
Chytwoode for term of life, and
appointed her and John Smith, one of
the barons of the Exchequer, and Wm.
Fermer, then clerk of the Crown, his
executors, and assigned to them, for the
performance of his said will, the manor
of Woodehull in survivorship; and after-
wards died before the King's licence for
this was obtained. Westm., 26 Nov.
Pat. 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 26.

88. Sir John Bakere, Chancellor of
the Court of First Fruits and Tenths,
and Edw. Gage, s. and h. apparent of
Sir John Gage, K.G., Comptroller of the
Household. Grant of the reversion of
lands granted 26 April 34 *Hen. VIII.*
to the said Sir John Gage in tail male (*see*
Grants in April 34 *Hen. VIII.*, No.
285 (11)), viz., the house and site
of Combewell, the manors of Combe-
well, Loseherst *alias* Loveherst, Hooke
and Colrede, and the demesne lands
(specified) in Combewell, Tyseherst,
Goodeherst, and Lamberherst, the
manor of Tye, and the rectories, &c., of
Benynnden, Thornham, Berffelde and
Lytle Brykell, with all appurtenances;
with reservation of the service of one

tenth of a knight's fee and rent of 8l. 6s.
9d. due from Sir John Gage and his heirs
male.

To hold in fee simple on the decease of
the said Sir John Gage without heirs
male, at the same service and rent.
Hampton Court, 15 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.*
Del. Westm., 27 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p.
3, m. 12.

89. Hen. Brouncker. Licence to
alienate lands in Whitley, Shawe and
Benacre, Wilts., to Wm. Hyde and John
Warneford, to the use of the said Henry
and Ursula Yate, one of the daughters of
John Yate of Lyford, Berks., merchant,
dec., and the heirs of the said Henry.
Westm., 27 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Pat.*
p. 9, m. 26.

90. Hamo Sutton. Lease of a mes-
suage called the Ferry House at Baron-
both and 10 "stong" of land called
Thackgrownde and 1,600 "thrazev" of
turbary within the lordship of Braun-
ceton, Linc., also 5 "stong" of marsh
land called Swanne and 8 thrazev of tur-
bary there, a house called le Kylenehouse,
with a little croft, also a water mill there
with "a dole of thack ground in the
fenne," of one rood, all now in tenure of
the said Hamo, and in the King's hands
by the attainder of John late lord Hus-
sey; with reservations; for 21 years: at
29s. 8d. rent and 3s. 8d. increase. *Del.*
Westm., 27 Nov. 34 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.
(Signed by Daunce, Southwell, and
Moyle.) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 23.

91. Commission of the peace.
Essex.—Lord Chancellor Audeley,
Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk,
Russell Privy Seal, Thos. earl of Rut-
land, John earl of Oxford, Hen. lord
Morley, Sir Ric. Riche, Sir John Balde-
wyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Humph. Broun,
John Smyth, one of the barons of the
Exchequer, Sir Brian Tuke, Sir Giles
Capell, Sir John Raynesforth, Sir Wm.
Pyrton, Sir Thos. Darcy, Sir Humph.
Wyngfeld, Sir John Seyntclere, Sir Roger
Cholmeley, serjeant-at-law, Thos.
Nowell, John Wentworth, Ant. Cooke,
Eustace Sulyard, John Poyntes of
Hukkyngton, Clement Smyth, Edw.
Grene, John Gates, John Broun, John
Lucas, Wm. Morryce, John Hasylywood,
sen., Robt. Mordaunt, Ric. Higham,
John Pilbarough, Wm. Harrys, Barth.
Prowse, John Edmondes, Thos. Tey, Guy
Crayford, John Blake, Thos. Josselyn,
John Lawrence, Thos. Myldemaye and
Alex. Chybbourn. Westm., 27 Nov.
Pat. 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 7d.

92. Wm. Byrche of London, the
King's servant. Grant, in fee, of the
great messuage in his tenure in the parish
of St. Gabriel Fanchurche in Fanchurche
Street in London, which belonged to

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November.

GRANTS.

Halywell nunnery, Midd., which messuage abuts on the high common street, on the south a garden belonging to the Fishmongers' Society, on the north and west, and the house of one Gynkynsons on the east, and upon a certain "le Alley," formerly called Mursyns Alley, on the west. To hold as one fortieth of a knight's fee; by rent of 5s. 4d. Hampton Court, 21 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 11, m. 18.*

93. John Culpeper. Annuity of 20l. out of the manors of Tunford and Froggnall, with appurtenances in Thanington, Harbaldowne, Chilham, Boughton, Chartham and Wychambrewx, Kent, which belonged to Sir Chr. Hales, dec., during the minority of John, s. and h. of the said Christopher; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Hampton Court, 25 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 13.*

94. Thomas Elyot. To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in co. Surrey. Hampton Court, 26 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.* 18 (*sic*) Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 10 (dated 28 Nov.).*

95. Commissions of gaol delivery. *Canterbury Castle.*—Sir John Baker, Sir Thos. Moyle, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir Reginald Scott, Jas. Hales, serjeant-at-law, Walter Hendeley, John Boyse, Edw. Monyn, Hen. Crypse, Edw. Thwaytes, Thos. Hardes, John Norton of Upchurch, Thos. Grene, Walt. Moyle, John Cooke and Wm. Goldewell.

Westm., 28 Nov. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 14d.

96. *Cambridge Castle.*—Sir Robt. Payton, Sir Giles Alyngton, Sir Thos. Elyott, John Hynde, King's serjeant-at-law, Ph. Parys, Thos. Checheley, Thos. Hutton, Thos. Brakyn, Thos. Rudston, Thos. Castell and Wm. Coke. Same date. *Ibid.*

97. *Huntingdon Castle.*—Sir Laur. Taylard, Oliver Leder, John Sewster, Thos. Hall, Robt. Aprice, Wm. Cotton, Robt. Darrell, Thos. Wanton, Thos. Dymmeholte and Robt. Rowley. Same date. *Ibid.*

98. Edw. Cole. Lease of the site of the manor of Estdonyland with the buildings erected thereupon by Edmund Troman, the occupier, and tenements called Bathes and Grymes adjoining, late in tenure of John Moore, a meadow called Estmedowe at the eastern bridge of Colchester, and pasture at Rigate, parcel of the town of Colchester, and lately occupied by Thos. Baxton and Thos. Jakson respectively, a portion of tithes in the manor of Westdonyland and parishes of Stonwey and Lexden, which used to be paid to the abbot of Colchester, and a portion of tithes called Castell lands, all which premises belonged to the late monastery of Colchester, and came to the King by the attainer of Thomas, the last abbot there; with reservations; for 21 years; at 5l. 2s. rent and 12d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 29 [Nov.].—S.B. (*Signed by Davnce, Southwell, and Moyle.*) *Pat. p. 10, m. 25.*

1 Dec. 1155. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 59.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 1 Dec. Present: Russell, Winchester, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—The matter against John Diez referred to Sir John Gresham, Wm. Forman, Ric. Gervaise and Geo. Barons. Letters sent to the President that, in case the Scottish prisoners should arrive at York in two companies, he should stay the first company and send all together. Letters sent to Sir Thos. Wharton and the bp. of Carlisle to view the proceeding of Mr. Stevens in the King's works at Carlisle; and to Stevens to repair hither with plans for next year's work.

1 Dec. 1156. The PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P. IX.,
226.

The King has received his of 13 Nov., and to show "what hath succeeded since, of those matters," commands them to signify that the French ambassador obtained audience on Sunday last, and declared, on his master's behalf, that whereas Paget lately made overtures for an increase of amity, he was very desirous that something might be devised for that purpose, and thought an interview next spring would promote it; adding that he refuses to agree to the General Council lately indicted by the bishop of Rome, and is sorry for the matter of Scotland. The King, after finding that he had no commission to speak particularly,

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1156. The PRIVY COUNCIL to PAGET—*cont.*

or discuss the points touched in Paget's conference with the Cardinal,* answered, expressing his love, that he could be content to hear of any purpose which might increase their amity, and that Paget wrote of certain conversations with the Cardinal therein, but no specialities.

As to his letter to Wriothesley touching his return, if this matter go no further the King will shortly revoke him; and if it do, he will not be recalled until it is determined.

Enclose copy of letters showing what a victory God has sent the King over the Scots, with the names of certain prisoners; but as yet is not known how many more are taken and slain. The Scots were above 14,000, and we not 2,000, and not one soldier among them, but men of the country. Paget may declare this, and must write often.

Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, primo Decemb. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

1 Dec. 1157. HERTFORD and Others to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 170
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 245.

On Wednesday night last Hertford sent Sir Ralph Evre, Geo. Bowes, Ralph Bulmer and others, with 1,000 men, into Scotland, who next morning burnt the abbey and town of Cawdstreme, with corn worth 2,000 marks, and brought away 60 prisoners, 60 horses, etc. (described), which is thought the best booty ever gotten in these parts; for, as the prioress took herself to be "pattissid," all the country had conveyed their corn to her. They also burnt Swenton, wherein were 80 ploughs, and Swithe More.

The same day Lisle arrived, with letters showing the King's pleasure to establish him here in Hertford's room. Considering that victuals here are wasted by the passage to and fro of the army royal, and the spoil done on the other side in Scotland prevents the Scots from maintaining many men near the frontiers, they have concluded that 1,500 men in garrison here will suffice until March, when they of Scotland begin to sow their corn. Hertford will, before leaving, fully instruct Lisle of all he has done. Where Lisle received the Council's letters and certain proclamations for excluding of Scots out of this realm, and sending up a number of them as slaves to row in galleys, they forbear to put this in execution until Hertford can declare the inconvenience that might arise thereby.

Espials say the late road in the West Marches was the Scottish king's own act, by advice of the Cardinal, lord Maxwell, Oliver Shenclere, and Mark Carre, against the advice of the rest of Scotland; also that the Lidersdale men slew many of the Scots that escaped and took horses and harness, and all that was worth taking from the rest. The Cardinal and the earl of Murray, great lieutenant, as they call him, purposed, if the Scots had not had the overthrow, to have removed with three bishops and others from Haddington to Lowder, and next night to Cawdstreme, and thence to have entered the realm and come to "one of the churches on our borders, where, with the Bishop of Rome's authority, to have interdicted this realm." Murray was then to lie in Jedworth, and lay garrisons for defence of the Marshe and Tevidale. The Scots are offended with their King for the death of Somerset. Enclose names of the principal prisoners taken on the West Marches†, received from Wharton this day. Alnwick castle, 1 Dec. *Signed by Hertford, Lisle, Durham and Uvedale.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

* Cardinal Tournon.

† See No. 1143.

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2 Dec. 1158. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 60.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 2 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to Sir Thos. Wentworth and Sir Hen. Savell to receive Scottish prisoners from the lord President.

2 Dec. 1159. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

Caius College
MS., 597, p.
200.
St. P. ix.,
228.

The Council here lately sent for him, by the letter* enclosed; and the new Chancellor, after discoursing of the amity and treaties and their expedition of justice, spoke of the arrest of three of the ships whereof the King's Council lately wrote to Paget to answer the Admiral. Asked for and received a copy (enclosed) of the articles which the Chancellor "had before him for his memory." Answered as in the Council's despatch, calling to witness Deformes, who was present; and reckoned up half a dozen cases in which English subjects were delayed justice, and declared the causes of the arrest as he did to the Admiral when here. They desired him to write to Henry, since no man made complaint against the mariners, to have their process made, and, if no cause of further stay was found, release them with their ships and goods; and their King would also write to Henry. Answered that if the process was delayed it was perhaps for favour, lest it might turn to their extremity, and promised to write. This interview was very friendly, no "nipping word" used on either side. Deformes and the Admiral's secretary seem to be the "poursuters" of these matters, especially for the deliverance of the ship that carried the Cardinal. Aygres by Angolesme, 2 Dec. 1542.

Letter book copy, in the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 2.

2. [Copy of the articles above referred to, viz.—]

Caius College
MS., 597, p.
201.

Nic. Roussel reports that he and his companions in his ship *La Ferrounniere*, were arrested in their voyage from Scotland and imprisoned in England three months, and are still under arrest without trial or the appearance of any accuser. The master of a barque from Hableneuf, which was taken near Hampton four days after the mariners had gone out against the enemies, reports that the two principals have been imprisoned more than three months without anyone appearing against them. Fifteen poor men of Dieppe were arrested at Dover with their barque, at the commencement of the war with the Emperor, for taking a Flemish ship manned by Flemings.

French. In the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 2.

3 Dec. 1160. LORD RUSSELL, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 7.

3 Dec. 1161. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 60.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 3 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Mr. Stanhope to provide grain against March next, and a commission ordained for him to take up carriage for it.

3 Dec. 1162. SIR WM. EVERS to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. xcvi.

Has sought out such books and constitutions as have been made since his coming hither, and sends them, together with an account of raids, spoils and burnings in Scotland. Trusts the captain of Norham

* See No. 1132.

1542.

1162. SIR WM. EVERS to HERTFORD—*cont.*

and John Carre of Warke have reported their enterprises. Berwick castle, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.: To, &c., th' earl of Hertforde. *Endd.*: R. fro Sir W. Eure iiii Decembre. Spoils.

Ib.

2. An "abstract" of towns, &c., burnt in Scotland by the garrison of Berwick, and the companies of Sir Ralph Eure and Ralph Bulmer, besides the acts done by Norham and Warke, "which I trust they have advertised your lordship thereof already."

Burnt by inhabitants and garrison of Berwick:—Camehilles, Paxton, Foulden and eleven other places.

By Sir Ralph Eure, Ralph Bulmer and the garrison:—Coldingham, Reston, Aiton, and 5 other towns.

The above, mostly done in your Lordship's time, lays waste country six miles square adjoining Berwick bounds.

Burnt by Sir Ralph Eure, Ralph Bulmer and the garrison in Tyvidale:—Crokanshawes, Prymesyde, and six other places.

By Sir Thos. Hilton, Robt. Collynwood, and John Horsley, at the same raid, Hayhope and Clifton.

Caldstreme town and abbey, Scaythmore and other steads pertaining to them, burnt by Sir Ralph Eure and Ralph Bulmer.

Towns, &c., burnt at Norfolk's being in Scotland with the King's great army:—Our Lady Kirke, Graydene, and 25 other places.

3 Dec.

1163. SIR THOS. WHARTON to HERTFORD.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers,
i. xcvi.

Alighting in Newcastle this Saturday, received Hertford's letters of his "pleasure to be here to-morrow." Has practised with lord Maxwell, Oliver Synkler and others, according to Hertford's letters, and thinks it right to report this night, as my lord of Dureme, lord Lile and Hertford are now together. Would have posted thither, but is charged with the prisoners, and does not know whether the King's pleasure is determined with regard to them. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Saturday, 3 Dec., 8 p.m.

Encloses schedule showing the coming of the prisoners to Newcastle. *Signed.*

Add.: my lord of Hartforthe.

Ib. xcvi.

2. Schedule enclosed in the preceding, headed, "The order of bringing in of the Scottishmen prisoners into the town of Newcastle," and giving the name of each prisoner bracketed with that of an Englishman, viz.:—"First," the larde Dunlangrig—Mr. Customer of Carlisle. Jas. Synkler—Alex. Musgrave. John Maxwell of Cohill—Wm. Sandes. John Charters—Wm. Porter. Robt. Charters—John Wharton. John Maxwell the lord's brother—Richard Musgrave. Patrick Hebburne—Lionel Carnaby. The larde of Gradon—Thos. Denton. The larde of Hayton—Thos. Warcopp. The larde Carmby—John Musgrave. The larde of Awncastell—Simon Musgrave. The larde Mounteth—Lancelot Lancastre. Robt. Harskyn—Edw. Aglionby. Oliver Synkler—Thos. Dacre. The lord Gray—Walter Strikland. The lord Olivant—Sir John Louthier. The lord Somervell—Sir Thos. Curwen. The lord Flemyng—Sir Wm. Musgrave. The earl of Castellis and lord Maxwell—Sir Thos. Wharton.

3 Dec.

1164. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote last that great provision was made at Mounstrell to revictual Terwan, but now learns that Mons. de Vandosme and Mons.

1542.

de Beez are together, with 4,000 or 5,000 footmen and 2,000 horse, intending also to make a course on the borders and take a castle between Arras and Betten (apparently the castle that the Great Master wrote to Wallop of). Hears nothing of the provision in Flanders to resist this. To this assembly are gone from Arde Captain Dampont with his 300 hacquebuttiars and 120 horsemen lately come from Normandy, called "feadores," who are bound to serve for three months at their own charge. With these came 40 footmen. They are commonly called in France "the bande and ryere bande."

This day Mr. Stokes, student at Paris, writes that, at Boullen, he was told by Collen Carow, the post there, that the King's broderer (as Wallop takes it) is prisoner at Bullen or elsewhere. Encloses Stokes's letter and asks whether to make search. Guisnes, 3 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

4 Dec.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 60.

1165. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 4 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to Mr. Stanhoppe and John Oseburn, comptroller of the King's ships, to appoint Roger Basing to be vice-admiral, and Wm. Wodows to the *Primrose*. Letter sent to — Juglett, of Rye, to appear.

4 Dec.

Calig. E. IV.,
87.
B. M.
St. P. IX.,
230.

1166. HENRY VIII. to PAGET.

Sends copy of a declaration "which he has published, touching the grounds of the present war with Scotland. As the Scots heap up injuries against him and barbarously refuse to ransom the prisoners they took when he was in treaty for peace with them, and have cruelly murdered Somerset herald, returning from the king of Scots with the refusal of delivery of the said prisoners, Paget shall declare to the French king how the Scots provoked this war, and, contrary to custom, refused to ransom the prisoners, and have murdered the herald, who was conducted by a pursuivant of Scotland, apparently that "they might be the more sure to have him in the way at such place as it appeareth they had determined for that purpose;" and he shall pray the French king not to aid the Scots, but deal uprightly as the King has done in this trouble between him and the Emperor. If he allege that the Scot is his old confederate, Paget shall remind him that the King might have aided the Emperor when he was now invaded, but did not; and also that, by the treaty, if the Scot enter England with above 100 men,† "he shall not be taken as a comprehens in their amity," and yet he has entered, at the beginning and again lately, with many thousands. Hampton Court, 4 [Dec.], 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding, from which it is printed in St. Papers.

Pp. 9. *Endd.*: Minute to Mr. Paget iii^{jo} Decemb. a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

4 Dec.

1167. The PRIVY COUNCIL to HERTFORD and Others.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 86.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS., Pt. I.
89.]
Haynes' State
Papers, 6.

Whereas they wrote to Sir Thos. Wharton to send up to London the Lord Maxwell, with twenty or twenty-four other of the Scottish prisoners lately taken, to be conveyed by Lord Scrope to the lord President of the Council in the North; learning, since, that by "your appointment, my lord of Hertford," Wharton has sent twelve of them to "your Lordships," the King desires your Lordships to send them with

* See No. 1033.

† See the article for the comprehension of Scotland in the treaty of the More confirmed by Louise on the 25 Sept., 1525. Rymer XIV., 87.

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1167. The PRIVY COUNCIL to HERTFORD and Others—*cont.*

diligence to York to the Lord President. Hampton Court, 4 Dec. *Signed by* Cranmer, Audeley, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield and Wriothesley.

P.S.—They are to sell the provisions, of which the King is informed a great quantity remained at the departing of the lords.

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: Hertforde.

4 Dec.

Add. MS.
22,648 f. 173.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 246.

1168. LISLE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to HENRY VIII.

Sends divers letters, which Lisle, the lord Warden, has received from Sir Wm. Evre. One is of the setting forth of three ships of war, which may do great harm if they capture the victual coming hither for the garrisons. There is also a letter for a safe conduct, brought by a woman, touching the murder of Somerset, with a letter from the Council of Scotland to Sir Wm. Evre, which names Leche and Preistman, two of the chief stirrers in the Rebellion, who have since been maintained in Scotland, although demanded by name. Think the surrender of them should now be demanded, as a means to learn "what compassing hath been and is in Scotland imagined against your Majesty."

Lisle is about to lay and order the garrisons according to his instructions. At his arrival he caused Mr. Woodalle, treasurer of wars here, to make a declaration (sent herewith) of the state of the treasure; which is scantily sufficient for conduct money, so that more must be sent speedily for pay of the garrisons. Alnwick castle, 4 Dec. midnight.

Signed by Lisle, Durham and Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

4 Dec.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 175.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 246 (1).

1169. SIR WM. EVERS to LISLE.

This Monday morning an espial out of Scotland reported that five ships have passed by Leigthe into the seas, three of them men of war carrying 160, 160 and 80 men respectively, and the other two merchantmen with skin and wool. The King sits this day and to-morrow in Council at Edinburgh. On Friday last Wm. Buckton, one of the constables of Berwick, with Clement Muschaunce and other garrison men, took at Raynton four prisoners, 46 neat, 6 nags and mares with "insight geir." Yesternight the same company burnt Fosterlande, and have this morning brought home 60 neat, &c. (described), and certain prisoners. Berwick castle, 4 Dec., 10 a.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: lord Lisle, lord Warden of the Marches. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

4 Dec.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 177.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 246 (2).

1170. SIR WM. EVERS to LISLE.

This day at noon came a Scots woman with a letter directed to the King, and another sent to Evers from the Council of Scotland. Sends them herewith. Berwick castle, 4 Dec., 1 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: lord Warden. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

4 Dec.

Corpus
Reform.,
iv. 905.

1171. MELANTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

* * * * *
Encloses letters of Baumgartner and Vitus Noribergensis touching a certain preacher,* a friend of Alesius. Please give the letters to Alesius, and command him to write at once to his friend, who, I think,

* Wolfgang Musculus. See next letter.

1542.

is now retained in Marchia,* Alberus† being expelled, who, in virtue of his office, "taxavit immoderatas expilationes καὶ βουλῆμῖαν aulicam." 4 Dec.

Latin.

4 Dec. 1172. MELANTHON to VITUS THEODORUS.

Corpus
Reform.,
iv. 908.

* * * * *
"De Musculo et Numburgensi gratiam vobis habeo, ac Musculo quamprimum tuarum literarum sententiam significabo. Sed fortassis in Marchia* retinebitur ut succedat Albero, qui nunc pulsus est, propterea quod taxavit immoderatas expilationes βουλῆμῖαν aulae, quae tanta est, ut necesse sit, sequi rerum mutationem, ut Capnio dicere solebat *Cum duplicantur lateres tunc venit Moises*, alludens ad Ægyptiam tyrannidem." * * * * * 4 Dec.

Latin.

5 Dec. 1173. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 61.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 5 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Ric. Cavendisshe, comptroller of works at Dover, not to meddle with the office of the lord Warden or the setting of the price of anything arriving in the port there.

6 Dec. 1174. MINES in CORNWALL.

R. O.

Royal licence to Sir Wm. Godolpham and Wm. Godolpham, his son, to search within the county of Cornwall, as well within franchises as without, for mines of silver, gold, and copper, and work what they find to their own profit during pleasure. Hampton Court, 6 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

Parchment.

6 Dec. 1175. LISEE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 179.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 247.

Have, as the King wishes, enquired where the king of Scots was at the late overthrow of his subjects, what the whole number of them were, and how many were overthrown or taken. Learn from divers (and this day from Jack Musgrave, who was leader of the horse-men) that the king of Scots was eight miles off with another great army, intending on the morrow at low water to invade Burgh upon Sands and burn the country to the west of Carlisle, as his army that was overthrown burnt the east side. The army that was overthrown numbered 17,000. The King's subjects, not above 2,000, put in the "stale"† 1,500, and the rest, being the horsemen, seeing the Scots' footmen coming on to meet the stale, and the Scottish horsemen slow in setting forward, thought best to set upon them before the foot battles joined, and so the Grames pursued the horsemen of Scotland, which fled, while Jack Musgrave and 300 gentlemen of the country entered upon the footmen that had lighted off their horses. These seeing them fiercely coming on and the stale following retired and fled towards the water. Wrote the number of those taken, and the chief names, in their letter jointly with my lord of Hertford. Jack Musgrave says 5,000 horses are taken by reason of a marsh§ which they could not pass. Those who escaped through Lyddesdale were spoiled by them of Lyddesdale.

* The old county of Mark in Westphalia.

† Erasmus Alberus.

‡ "In stale, in battle array." Jamieson. The noun "stale" itself means sometimes "any ward or division of an army in battle array."

§ The Solway Moss, from which the battle was named.

1542.

1175. LISLE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

Touching the King's subjects taken upon St. Bartholomew's Day, Sir Robt. Bowes and Sir Roger Lasselles are kept at St. Andrew's by the Bishop there, Sir Cuth. Ratclif is in keeping of another bishop* of that country, as George Urde, who was prisoner with them, and is returned "upon bandes," reports. They were transported over the Forth at the entry of the King's army. John Tempest and John Heron are yet in their takers' hands. Yesterday certain thieves of Tivdale spoiled a village of this country, but a gentleman named Clavering, with his friends, waylaid them, recovered all the spoil, and took 14 of them prisoners. Among them are George Yonge, one of the chief setters on of all spoils, Will Davison, a great thief, and one of the Pringles. Enclose a letter from Sir Wm. Evre, showing what the garrison of Berwick have done last night. Last night also Geo. Heron burnt Dolfynstune, 7 miles within Scotland, and brought away 11 prisoners, &c. Alnwick castle, 6 Dec., at night. *Signed by Lisle, Durham, and Uvedale.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

6 Dec. 1176. SIR WM. EVERS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 181.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 247 (1).

Has received his letter and accordingly sends Robt. Storye, the bearer. Thos. Carlile, one of the constables of Berwick, and certain garrison men, on Monday night, "toke up these townes followinge that is to saye Whikiswode, Rayntone, Edington, and wane the barmekyne and burnt sex houses in the same," and brought away 62 neat, etc. Berwick castle, 6 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: lord Warden. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

7 Dec. 1177. TREATY with CHARLES V.

The commission noticed as wanting in Rymer XIV. 777, is of year 1543, and is extant. So also is the treaty wrongly described there as "Declaratio Pacis" and dated "ultimo Decembris 1542."

7 Dec. 1178. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 82.]

The Council have just sent him the annexed letter (now wanting). *French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna, headed: 7 December 1542.*

7 Dec. 1179. HERTFORD to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648, f. 186.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 249.

Has remained here since Sunday night for answer to his letters of the 27th ult. to the King and Wriothesley, touching the noblemen of Scotland prisoners here. Having had no answer, intends to depart this day. The prisoners shall be conveyed according to the King's letters to Sir Thos. Wharton, and will be at York on Monday next. Comes by Hull, although it is somewhat out of the way, to view the fortifications. Sir Thos. Wharton brought, this morning, a letter from the earl of Cassilles and lords Flemynge, Maxwell, Somerville and Gray to be sent to the King their master. Sends it herewith, so that, if the King approves, it may be returned to lord Lisle to convey. Thinks it would be honorable that they† should suffer here; who, before their deaths, may be caused to declare who procured them thereto. Also it would prevent the King of Scots saying that those who deserved to die for other matters suffered for this act. Newcastle, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

* Of Glasgow. See No. 1100. † "They" evidently means the murderers of Somerset herald, though they are not mentioned.

1542.

7 Dec. 1180. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 183.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 248.

On arriving here, communicated his instructions to such of the King's Council as were here, and first to the bp. of Duresme, at Duresme, who forthwith followed him to Alnwick. Hither are also come Sir Wm. Malorye and Sir Thos. Tempest, of Yorkshire, appointed by Norfolk to be counsellors here. Each brings 100 men, whom they expect daily. Cumberland writes that he is preparing himself and his 500 men to come hither with all speed. Finding here a great number who were unfit for feats of the Borders, because their horses were spent, and who did nothing but consume victuals, the writer, with Hertford's advice, despatched 1,100 of them. Victuals are wonderfully wasted. Will by next post send an estimate of all that remains in Northumberland (except Tyndale and Ridesdale). Received on the 5th the Council's letters of the 1st, enquiring where the king of Scots was at the late conflict, and what number were slain and drowned. Has made answer, and has also sent an espial into Scotland for further information. The Scots have had hard chance here of late; for on Monday night, 4th inst., 100 or 120 of them took a village six miles within Northumberland, but, upon warning given by the watch, a young man called Clavering, Robt. a Collingwode's son and Jerrard Selbye, with 40 of their servants, followed them up, recovered the spoil and took 14 of them prisoners, of whom three are notable thieves. George Yonge, one of the three, is he that took my lord of Hertford's chaplain at Belford, and would have taken both Mr. Comptroller and my lord of Hertford if they had come a little later. Trusts to discover some of their guides, who are thought to be Englishmen. Sends a letter from the captain of Berwick, showing that the garrison have taken up certain villages, and brought in a good booty. Last night, young George Heron with 100 horse, entered Scotland by Tyndale and burnt Dolfynston.

The men of the Marshe land and Tyvidale have petitioned the King of Scots and his Council to send them garrisons, or else they will forsake their country. Hears not what answer they had, but the King has taken out of prison two of the Humes and the lord of Saint Johnston, and intends to make them captains of garrisons against the East Marches. Cannot hear of any laid as yet, unless it be at Duns, 9 miles from Berwick, which is not walled, but stands very strongly in a marsh with a strong tower at its entry. Trusts to keep them occupied. Alnwick castle, 7 Dec., 4 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

7 Dec. 1181. LISLE to WRIOTHESLEY.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 188.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 250.

Has no news but what he has written to the Council. Begs that, if he seem to neglect any part of his duty, Wriothesley will admonish him. Has written to the King a letter of all his proceedings, but has not yet fulfilled his instructions to certify the corn and victuals in the country (which he has set commissioners to survey) and to take musters, for until Cumberland's company arrive he cannot take them nor send a perfect book of the monthly charges. Alnwick, 7 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

7 Dec. 1182. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. III.,
432.

Have received his letters of 2 Sept. and 8 Oct., and, accordingly, send the estimate of the revenues here and "diffray" of the same, and also what the charge of the retinue is for one year. It is to be considered that 550 men could not do the feats that are done unless the

1542.

1182. DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

King's subjects here bore a great charge, as going in person and finding kerne and galloglas and carriage. Were ashamed to sue for money, until compelled by the necessity for the reformation of Leinster. The retinue is but 550; for they, long since, discharged 50 of the footmen, and have so saved 980*l.* st. Have sent an Act for the continent living of the clergy. Explain what widespread inconvenience would result from the repeal of the Act of farms, and beg the King not to insist upon it.

Thanks for his kingly bounty to the earl of Tyrone. There has long been war between him and one Nele Connelaghe, his nephew, who, by Irish law, should be Oneil after him, and who has served the King against him ten or twelve years. Sent for Nele Connelaghe, who, at much peril, came to Dublin. He thought himself aggrieved that the earl should have received the honor to him and his heirs; but, after long persuasion, said he would not repugne the King's order, and asked to have the lordship and lands called Claneboy, inhabited by another sept of the Neles, who are men of very evil disposition, where he would always be able to bridle the Earl if need were. If this be granted, the King should reserve (besides the rent) the town and castle of Knockfergus, the castle of Wolverflete, and the castle of Colrane, upon the Banne, which has been awarded this half-year by John Travers.

Perceive, in the King's "said last letters, sent by the said Earl," that the cell of Newry is to be converted to a college at the suit of Sir Arthur Fitz Guennys. By the King's former letter, it was commanded to be suppressed and granted to George Karry, a petty captain of the retinue, who has served well here for four or five years. As Sir Arthur is a stranger, and the King's declaration to him not to be infringed, they will establish it a college and remit Karry to the King's order for some other reward. The havens and port towns of Ulster would soon yield profit if the King put in constables, but the first necessity is the reformation of Leinster. Have sent two bills to be passed as Acts, one for granting the subsidy for two more years, the other for assuring Dungarvan castle to the Crown. Explain claims of both Ormond and Desmond to it, and suggest that Ormond should be constable. When Alen was made Chancellor, it was certified to the Council in England that his fee of 100*l.* was insufficient, and that previous chancellors had enjoyed 6*s.* 8*d.* a day. Whereupon, the late lord Crumwell wrote to the Treasurer to allow that diet; and writs were directed to the Exchequer for it, and the Commissioners, at the perclosing of the said Treasurer's last account, passed it. Now the Treasurer hears that Coweley blames both him and the Commissioners for it. Beg the King for the sake of both Chancellor and Treasurer to grant it. Intercede for payment to the lord of Clanterffe of 173*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, due to him on his account when lord Treasurer here, because without it he is unable to live as he has done. He is bedridden and very sick, and his debts to the King amount to more than the above sum. Give, as requested, an account of the slaying of Tirrelagh Othole by his kinsman and enemy, Tirrelagh McShane Othola. Beg that John Goldsmith be appointed clerk of the Council here by letters patent. He has occupied the room two or three years under the Chancellor. At the earnest suit of the earl of Tyrone, beg for the pardon of one Nic. Bagnalde, late the King's servant, who fled on account of a murder. Kilmaynan, 7 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Abp. Browne, Edw. bp. of Meath, Brabazon, Aylmer, Lutrell, Travers, Bathe and Cusake.

Pp. 8. *Add.* *Endd.*

1542.

Lamb. MS.
602 p. 144.

2. Paper giving (1) an estimate of the yearly charge of the King's army in Ireland, viz., retinues of the lord Deputy, Mr. Robt. Sentleger, the master of the Ordnance, Mr. Brereton, the Knight Marshal, clerk of the Check and Treasurer (about 540 men), with stipends of the Deputy and Master of the Ordnance; (2) an estimate of the King's revenues in Ireland from various sources, including pensions to religious persons which after decease of the pensioners shall revert to the King; and (3) "yearly profits uncertain," being returns from liveries, wardships, &c., and a list of Crown lands which yield as yet little profit as there is therein "no perfect order taken."

Pp. 10. *Dated in Carew's hand:* 34 Hen. VIII. *See* Carew Calendar, No. 176.

Lamb. MS.
602 p. 996.

3. Another copy of § 2, also dated 34 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 7.

Titus B. XI,
382.
B. M.

4. Another copy of § 2.

In a later hand, pp. 8.

8 Dec.

1183. HERTFORD to SIR THOS. WHARTON and WRIOTHESLEY.

Longleat MS.
Hamilton
Papers, i. c.

Drafts of two letters from Hertford, the one to Sir Thos. Wharton, signifying that certain subjects, who have released their prisoners upon bonds of the larde of Dannelanrik are afraid that he means to escape and charging him (since the prisoners were taken when Hertford was warden) to provide against it; dated "from — (blank) the viijth of Decembre."

The other the last part of his letter to Wriothesley of 7 Dec. (No. 1179) from the words, "Sir Thos. Wharton brought, this morning, a letter."

Endd.: The copy of a letter to Sir T. Wharton, viij Dec.

8 Dec.

1184. LISLE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 190.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 251.

Lisle heard yesterday from an espial that came out of Scotland that the Scottish Queen is brought to bed of a son. A Scottish prisoner taken on the 5th says that this was proclaimed in Jedworthe on Saturday last, the 2nd inst. The espials of the captain of Berwick and the earl of Anguise have not reported it. Lisle wrote in his letter to the King that the lords of Boclughe and St. Johnston, with John and Alex. Hume, were taken out of prison to be made captains of garrisons against the East and Middle Marches. This espial says those men are not yet come home nor the garrisons laid. Last night Robert Lisle, the King's servant, burnt the larde Lynton's house and corn, and the night before John Carr, of Warke, burnt Stephen Davison's house and corn and brought away his cattle. Stephen is one of the head captains of the Tevidale thieves. Lisle's espial says the Scots were never so out of courage since their King* was killed, but warns him that they intend a great foray about the light of this moon, "and to have a great stale to back them." Yesterday the Scottish ships passed Holy Island, eight sail but only three men of war. Alnwick castle, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* a^o xxxiiij^o.

Ib.
f. 191.

2. "The certain knowledge by espial where the king of Scots was at the time of the conflict."

The King came with the Scottish host that entered the West Borders, from Lanrige, 10 miles† from the said Borders, until within two miles

* James IV., who was killed at Flodden. † So in MS. Lanark is really about 60 miles from the Borders, and could not have been on James's route.

1542.

1184. LISLE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to the COUNCIL—cont.

of Muffett, when he departed with 20 persons and lodged at Lowmaben, 6 miles from the place of the conflict. Upon news of the defeat, he went to Dunfres and thence to Edinburgh, and thence to Lithco, where the Queen now lies "in childbed of a son." Prisoners taken were the earls of Casselles and Glencarne, four barons and a hundred gentlemen of lands. It is not known whether the earl of Caithness is taken or killed, but he is missed still. Sir Robt. Bowes and Sir Roger Lasselles are at St. Andrew's, meetly well entreated, Sir Cuth. Ratclif and Seincler at Collerus* abbey, 30 miles west of St. Andrews. Divers other great prisoners are come home again for little ransom or nothing.

P. 1. In the same hand as the preceding.

9 Dec. 1185. THOMAS DACRE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 193.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 252.

Is informed that Mr. Maxwell, son to lord Maxwell, is made warden of the West Marches, and the lardes of Johnston and Bukcleughe come home to the Borders out of ward. The king of Scots has proclaimed 14 days' victuals, and every man to be ready at an hour's warning, but the purpose is not yet known. Had two days' knowledge before the Scots came in last, when they burnt the Grames of Esk, for which he gave 20 nobles to a Scotsman; and upon it Mr. Warden did right well prepare, as it proved. Robyn Foster and his servant took the larde of Carlisle, the constable of Dundee and the larde of Kirke-migheall and put them to ransom without the Warden's licence. It is thought that Jak Musgrave was of counsel, for they are under his rule. Men from London report that the writer and other Borderers did not serve well at this last journey. Begs license to come up to declare what true service they did, and also credence for bearer, who has always served the King well, and in this last journey was both at the beginning and ending, and took the lord Oliphante prisoner and delivered him to Mr. Warden to send up; as the writer also delivered nine of the best of the prisoners taken by him and his servants, as in a schedule enclosed. Lanercoste, 9 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiij.

ii. *Enclosed in the preceding:*—"The names of such prisoners as Thomas Dacre has delivered to Master Warden to be sent up to London," viz., the lord Kilmares, earl of Glencarne, the lord Flemyng, the lord Askynnes son and heir, Oliver Synkler, "one in great favour with King," John Carmigheall, captain of Crawford, the larde Monkrethe, the larde of Hawghen Castell, the larde of Crayden, James Pringill, "storer of the King's sheep."

P. 1.

10 Dec. 1186. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 61.

Note that on 6 Dec. the King went to London, and there continued till Sunday, all which time the Council sat not.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 10 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Wotton, treasurer of Calais, declaring appointment of Harry Wingfelde to be overseer of works at Newnham Bridge, as he was of those in the Marresse at Guisnes. Letter sent to the Emperor's ambassador, touching English merchants' ships detained in Flanders.

* Culross.

1542.

10 Dec. 1187. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

R. O.
St. P. v., 229.

Has received his letters of 30 Nov., requiring safe conduct for Mr. James Leyrmonth, Sir John Cambell, and others, to come and declare the verity of the murder of Somerset herald by Wm. Leche and John Prestman, English fugitives. Cannot but wish that so barbarous a murder was done against James's will, but no declaration can satisfy him or the world unless the persons are first sent hither for punishment; for, if James take the punishment of them, as matters stand, it might appear to be done to cover the origin of the act, and other malefactors might be executed in lieu of the very offenders. Has written to his warden that if James delivers the offenders they are to be received and sent hither. Hampton Court, 10 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 7. Endd.: Minute to the king of Scots.

10 Dec. 1188. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

According to the King's letters of 28 Oct., has placed Mr. Hyberden as captain of Harwaye bulwark, with 2 men in petty wages, and Markes, as deputy there, with one man in like wages, and provided 2 porters, 6 gunners and sufficient artillery. Begs to know whether the captain shall be resident, and whether to give him and the soldiers the oath usually given here (copy herewith) or the oath taken in castles and bulwarks in England. The bulwark at the Bootes is finished, all but the lodging house. Has sent 45 men thither, until a captain is appointed, under John Genyns, who lay at Harwaye bulwark until Mr. Hyberden's coming. Brandelyng, of Newcastle, was commanded to send 192 chawders of coal to remain here in store, but it is wholly consumed in burning lime for the works, as Mr. Lee, late surveyor here, can declare. Desires to have some sent. Cale[s], 10 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

R. O.

2. Copies of two forms of oath, headed respectively, "The oath of the captains," and "The oath of the soldiers," for garrisons at Calais.

Pp. 3 each. One addressed in lord Maltravers's hand: "To the King's most excellent Majesty."

11 Dec. 1189. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 62.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 11 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Giles Harrison and Evan Llewellyn, of London, to answer touching certain beer seized by Baldwin Smith. Three letters written to Viscount Lisle, lord warden of the Marches, Sir Thos. Wharton and the earl of Anguisshe to have a "plott" made of Scotland and send it to the King.

11 Dec. 1190. ROBERT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 196.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 253.

This day, at 4 p.m., lord Scroope came to York with 20 Scots, prisoners, named in a schedule enclosed. One called Alex. Syncclear is sick at Darynton. Sir Hen. Sayville, Sir Thos. Wentworthe, and other gentlemen are here to conduce them to the King, and shall receive them to-morrow at 8 a.m. They will be at Court, or elsewhere as the King directs, on St. Thomas's Even or St. Thomas's Day. The King's palace at York, 11 Dec., 7 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: The President of the Council in the North to the Council, xjº Decembr. aº xxxiiijº.

1542.

12 Dec. 1191. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 62.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 12 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, "etc." Business:—Letter sent to Angus to repair hither.

[*.* Next entry is 14 Dec.]

12 Dec. 1192. GERMAN SOLDIERS.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
231.

"Instructions given by the King's Highness to his trusty and well beloved servant, Sir Thomas Seymour, knight, one of the gentlemen of his Grace's privy chamber, whom his Majesty sendeth, at this time, into Germany for the purposes following."

To hasten to Noremberg, where baron Heidik and another Almain baron called Flegesteyn appointed, this Christmas, to confer with him upon matters which, at his late being in Germany, he broke to Heidik, touching the entertainment of horsemen and footmen, of whom the King would have 2,000 and 3,000 respectively, always ready. Having delivered the King's letters and thanks for their good inclinations, he shall demand of Heidik what he has done since their departure; and if it appear that they have earnestly travailed in the matter, he shall demand how many men can be furnished, where levied, and when they can be brought to Calays, Breame, Lubeck, Hamburgh, or Holland, with the charges, wages, &c. He shall endeavour to persuade them to serve the King against all persons without exception, and learn whether they can procure others to do so.

The King's letters to Baron Adeck are signed above, as is his custom in writing to familiar servants, and those to Flegsdein signed beneath, as in writing to friends. Seymour shall explain this to them, adding to Flegsdein that the King trusts shortly to have him, too, as his familiar servant.

Draft, with corrections and final paragraph in Sadler's hand, pp.

13. *Endd.*: Instructions to Sir Thos. Seymour, despatched into Germany xij^o Decemb. æ xxxiii^o.

12 Dec. 1193. LISLE, TUNSTALL and JOHN UVEDALE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 198.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 254.

According to the King's instructions, have caused a view to be taken of victuals here, and perceive by the certificates that all the grain will not suffice the country until Easter, nor past Candlemas with the garrison here. There is little hay left, so that the garrison horses are fed on straw, which is rotten, because "wet inned." Provision must, therefore, be sent to Hally Elande, Berwick, and Ailmouth, with command to the purveyors not to sell it to merchants to bring hither, who would enhance the price; as two Newcastle merchants would do who have lately bought a ship of corn sent to Hally Elande for the garrisons, but Lisle has sent for them, intending to punish them for forestalling the King's provisions. Touching the prisoners taken on St. Bartholomew's Day, as they wrote, Bowes and Lassells are at St. Andrew's. Sir Cuth. Ratclif, as a servant coming from him, yesterday, reported, is at Glascoo in the Bishop's keeping. This servant said the Keterickes in the North parts were angry with the taking of their lord the earl of Glencarne, and would come and fetch him home; also that victuals were unusually dear, so that every meal cost him 4*d.*, "which is four groats Scottish." The King sends for many who fled off the field, asks how they escaped, and says he will punish them for fleeing.

1542.

An espial says that the lord of Burnestone, who is in favour with the Cardinal, has returned from France with little comfort, "which myche pallyth the Scottes." This espial asked if the letters lately brought to Berwick by a woman were sent forth; for if not, and if the Englishman whose espial he is could get a safe conduct to receive letters, he would undertake to bring letters from the king of Scots to the King. This shows "that he is a counter spye, for the Englishman said that this spy might come into the King's chamber." Apparently, whatever countenance the king of Scots makes, "he would speak if ears were open to hear." Wrote, by report of a prisoner, that proclamation was made at Gedworth of the birth of a prince. Learn since that the Queen "was delivered before her time of a daughter, a very weak child and not like to live." Against next full moon, order shall be taken for defence. Alnwick castle, 12 Dec.

Remind him to furnish the treasurer of wars with money for the garrisons. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

12 Dec.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 201.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 255.

1194. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Espials report this day that the lord of Brentstone is come home out of France, and says he has brought no such comfort as, at his sending, was expected. Wrote on the 8th to the Council of the birth of a prince on 30th Nov. last; and that a Scottish prisoner affirmed it was proclaimed at Jedworth on the 2nd inst. Some say it was a son and some a daughter, but all agree that the Queen is delivered and lies at Lithcoo. The earl of Anguise's intelligence is that she is delivered long before her time and the child cannot live. The King returned from the West, after the conflict, to Tyntallen, where he has a mistress in the keeping of Oliver Synklar's wife, "and, by report, he setteth not much store by the Queen." Details conversation reported to him this morning between an Englishman named,* of whom he has much intelligence, and a Scottish man, who hinted that the king of Scots would send letters to the King if he had means to convey them, and wished to know whether the letters sent from the Scottish Council to the captain of Berwick by a woman had been conveyed. Declared that he himself would send no Scottish letters to the King after he had been so offended with their false promises. Said this thinking that the Scot looked for some counter intelligence, and it seemed best to leave them in suspense of the coming of the letter sent by the woman. Showed this to my lord of Durham (and they have touched upon it in their joint letter), but not the espial's name. Asks whether to hearken further to his intelligence, seeing that his man is apparently a counter spy. John Hume, lerd of Blackater, who was lately released, promised his King to do many marvellous things in England shortly. On Sunday last he came home to his own house, and declared to those who came to welcome him that he had authority to hang as many of them as would not rise with him at all hours to do harm in England.

Angus and Sir Geo. Douglas, who went to Newcastle to see their old acquaintance taken at the conflict, have reported conversations with them. Sir George, who seems to have waded further with them than his brother, says lord Maxwell and lord Flemying agreed that the King might now demand what he would in Scotland, whether it were to refuse the league with France or any other thing, only reserving the Crown

* The name occurs three times, but in each case is carefully crossed out. It may be "Swynno," or, at any rate, a name of that length.

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1194. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

and title of King to their master; and they offered to bring this to pass if the King would license them to go into Scotland.

It is pity that Tyndale and Rydesdale have liberty to live so unchristianly, but now is no convenient time to correct them, considering how near they lie to the King's enemies, who are not their enemies, but are guided by them to rob the King's true subjects. Divers gentlemen of this country have secretly "patysed" with them, and, when a fray or cry is raised in the night, will not rise to the rescue. No perfect reformation will ever be had until the King has all that part of Scotland on this side the Frithe on the East and on this side Dunne Bretayne on the West. To take it would be "an acceptable deed before God, considering how brutally and beastly the people now be governed," and the effusion of Christian blood which has happened every 20 or 24 years, and ever shall until the marches are set to these limits. "O! what godly act should it be to your excellent Highness to bring such a sort of people to the knowledge of God's laws, the country so necessary to your dominions, by reason whereof so many souls should live also in quietness." As to a platt of all Scotland, for which the Council has written, it will hardly be gotten here; but the King has a Scottish physician named Cromer, dwelling in London, who has such an instrument, or can help to set it forth, and knows a Scottish doctor, learned in the civil law, who was banished out of Scotland by the Cardinal and the bishops two or three years past, and dwells in London, and who can do much in making such a platt. Hertford carried up a platt of the hither part of Scotland; and the writer will send another, with the castle and town of Edinburgh more better set forth, by next post.

His letter written jointly with my lord of Durham describes the state of the Borders and need of victuals. None of their neighbours (whom they keep waking) have made any rode since Lisle came, except a sort of Tyvedale thieves, whose captain was "one of them that rode so near your Grace's host continually, and railed upon the Englishmen, calling them heretics," and who also boasted that he had with his own hands slain a dozen white coats. Has this gentleman and fourteen of his fellows, who came in with 100 or 120 horses and were put to flight by 40 horses of this country. Once or twice Ridesdale men have guided in half a dozen Scots who have stolen a dozen or twenty beasts, "or such a trifle." If anything is attempted, it will be about the full of this moon. Begs the King to thank the earl of Anguishe, who is very diligent, and gets the best intelligence. Cumberland is not yet come. Alnwick castle, 12 Dec., midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

12 Dec.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 209.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 256 (2).

1195. SIR WM. EVERS to the COUNCIL.

Has received their letter, and done his best to get information. Is told that the king of Scots was at Pebilles "at the setting forward of his host to the West March." After they were past, he went to Lowghemabone, 12 miles from the place of the encounter, until he heard how they sped. There pass not thirty slain and drowned, and about 1,000 taken prisoners, over eight score of whom are gentlemen of inheritance. As to the English prisoners in Scotland; Sir Robt. Bowis and Sir Roger Lasselles are at St. Andros in the Cardinal's governance, Sir Cuthbert Ratelif at Glascoe, in the Bishop's governance, Ric. Bowis and Thos. Slynghisbye, with the bp. of Murrey in Elkyn a Murraye, Sir John Witherington is come home, having in pledge his son and heir and his

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son-in-law, the heir of Fenwikes, John Herrone lies at Edmanstone with the lord there, and John Tempest lies at Hallydene with the lord of Sesforthe. Will keep the lord Warden informed of his news out of Scotland. Berwick castle, 12 Dec., 7 a.m. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

12 Dec. 1196. SIR WM. EVERS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 207.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 256 (1).

Cannot yet get perfect knowledge whether the Queen of Scots is delivered or no. Wrote to the lord Warden that was, of the passing of the larde of Burntstone into France by the West seas. He is now come home, with small comfort. He has always been much in the Cardinal's favour. Trusts Angus has reported the coming home of George Hume of Wedderburne, and John Hume of Blaketter. Alex. Home shall come to Coldingham within these two days. Bucklewghs and the lord of Johnstone are also at liberty. Has received a letter from the Council, and encloses copy of his answer. Yesternight received his letter for the obtaining of a platt of Scotland, and will do his best. Berwick castle, 12 Dec., 7 a.m. *Signed*: Wyll'm Eure.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

12 Dec. 1197. RAIDS IN SCOTLAND.

R. O.

"The names of the townes that were burned in th'Est and Midle merches of Scotland.

Mordington, The Craslade, Lanerton, Mordington Milles, Paxton, Etherington Husbandton, Etherington Cotton, Etherington Towre, Fyshike, Horneden town, Horneden kirke, Upsiplington, Whetterigg grange, Nyne Welles, Long Huton, Huton Hawll, Haymouthe, Haymouthe Milles, Eaton town, Eaton milles, Hitton, Hilton, Greate Fulden, Litle Fulden, Huton Husbandton, Huton Cotton, Browton, Owteset graunge, Blaket Towre, Greate Smelam, Litle Smelam, Kelsawe, Grenerigge, Long Ednam, Litle Ednam, Sproceston graunge, Sproceston town, Midlesyde graunge, Hawden, Sprokeson.

ii. "The names of the townes that were burned in the West merches of Scotland.

"Rodnopp, Ryskinnop, Alsopp, Mikethopp, Rednal, Gillamby Rigge, Fyngland, Cloughhedes, 80 houses and much corn in Dounefres, certain houses in Sedworthe, certain houses in Aywyck, Rowsteda, Mykell Estome, certain houses in Bramxham, certain houses in Anerdall, the Cassill Hill, Rey Hilles, a tower of Reynold Jerdanes, Hutton.

iii. "The names of the townes brent sith the departure of th'armye."

[Giving in parallel columns, 1st the date and doers of the enterprise, 2nd, the place or places burnt, and 3rd, the numbers taken of prisoners, oxen, horses, etc. For example:—

"Primo Novemb. Robert Forster per mand. Thome Wharton, militis.	The Castell Hilles. Rehilles.	toke iiij. prysonners xl. oxen, ij. horses, moche insight."
"Quinto Novemb. Percyval Grame per mand. Thome Wharton, militis.	The town of Mavardale called Huton.	toke xx. kyen and brent in a house lx. note."
Eod. Beauncastle.	The house of Reb Scot of Halawatch.	xvj. note."

The following is a complete list.]

1 Nov. (by Robt. Forster at Sir Thos. Wharton's command), the Castellhilles and Rehilles. 2 Nov. (by Robt. Hedrington at Wharton's
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1197. RAIDS IN SCOTLAND—*cont.*

command), the pile of Renyan. 3 Nov. (by Sir Ralph Evre with the Berwick garrison), two parts of Chirnsyde and two steads on this side of it. 5 Nov. (by Percival Grame, at Wharton's command), the town of Mavardale, called Huton; (by Beaucastle) the house of Reb Scot of Halawatch. 7 Nov. (by Edw. Story, at Wharton's command), Huton Hill; (by Foster) Cromokhilles; (by Jac a Musgrave) Rowle. 8 Nov. (by Thos. Wharton, son of Sir Thos. W., with Thos. Dacre) Stablegorton and all the steads in Escheate. 13 Nov. (by Sir Ralph Evre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Ralph Bulmer with the garrison of Barwyke), "Coldingham with the abbey, Reston with other steads thereabouts, the pile of Ayton, taken with the barmkyn with divers villages and steads thereabouts burnt." 9 Nov. (by the Berwick garrison) certain houses in Aymouth.

By Sir Thos. Hilton, Sir Ralph Evre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Robt. Colingwod, John Horsley (*no date given*), the town of Clifton, Haihope, Yatham, Kirkeyatham, Prymssyd, Cookshawte, Thirlestown, Femerden, Bonfete, the steads of Primssyd Yates, Prymssyd milnes, Clifton Cote, Chewtres, Stangford, Overgraydon, Nethergraydon, Wynnybyes, Dandy Yong of the Woodside, the Fauside, the Lough Tower, Hollabred Holme and the pile of Barars ("these townes kept 140 ploughs but the cattle was before withdrawn by some secret knowledge, which the Scots had of th'enterprise").

15 Nov. (by Geo. Heron with Tyndal and Riddisdale) Abbottes Rowle and Harwood. 25 Nov. (by the captain of Norham and Thos. Suttill) Hilten. 27 Nov. (by the captain of Norham with Suttle and the constables of Etel and Forde), Batrigeside and Swynton; (by Sir Ralph Evre, Sir Geo. Douglas, Sir Wm. Bulmer, and the porter of Berwick) a great town called Wedencrawe, Est Reston, West Reston, Whitterigge and Bastilrigge. 29 Nov. (by Sir Ralph Evre, Geo. Bowes, and Ralph Bulmer), the abbey and town of Caldstreame, Swenton and Swythemore.

"Townes and villages, 111; prisoners, 370; sheep, 4,240; horses, 400; oxen and kyne, 1,018 head.

"Besides the great overthrow upon the West Marches, at the which there were 3,000 horses taken."

1 Dec. (by Wm. Buckton, Clement Mustchaunce, and others of the Berwick garrison) Raynton. 3 Dec. (by Thos. Carlisle and others of the said garrison), "Whikeswood, Raynton, Edington, the barmkyn with vj. houses brent," and Fosterlad. 4 Dec. (by "Clavering, Robert a Collingwodde's son, Jerrard Selby with their servants, to the number of xl persons at the most"), "rescued a booty of prisoners and cattle taken by the Scots in Northumberland being in number vjxx." 6 Dec. (by Geo. Heron), Dolfinston; (by John Carr of Warke), Stephen Davison's houses and all his corn. 7 Dec. (by Robt. Lisle, the King's servant, and 20 persons), the l. Linton's house and town "and all their corn." 12 Dec., Stephen Davison, young Stephen, his nephew, and Wat Yong taken.

Pp. 9. Endd.: Names of the townes burned by th'army, etc., in Scotland.

Harl. MS.
1,757 f. 315.
B. M.

2. Another copy of the above, so incorrectly made as to be in places quite unintelligible, headed "Names of townes and villages burned when th'army was in Scotland."

Pp. 6. Endd.: "Articles delivered by the Fr. ambassador touching

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the differences upon frontiers against Scotland." *Also endd. in Wotton's hand**: "Recepi 28 Octobr. 1553, apud la Ferte Milun."

13 Dec. 1198. LISLE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 205.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 256.

Encloses letters from the captain of Berwick with intelligence out of Scotland. Have last night taken Stephen Dawyson, who has done more harm to the King's subjects than any Scot in Scotland, with his nephew Young Stephen and Watt Yonge. Certain of Lisle's men going to make a rode into Scotland met these gallants coming for the like purpose into England, and, "being a great wind and very dark, they were one upon another before they wist." The hardiest of the Scots tarried and the rest escaped in the darkness.

Begs for money shortly, as he and Durham have jointly written to the King. Will, upon Cumberland's coming on Friday next, send an account of the charges for this month; and of the order taken for such victuals as remain at Berwick and elsewhere. Alnwick castle, 13 Dec., at evening. *Signed*.

P. l. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

13 Dec. 1199. SIR WM. EVERS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 211.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 257.

At 6 p.m. on the 12th, his espials reported that the Cardinal is not so much in the King of Scots' favour as he was, for he was the chief procurer of the journey into the West Marches, and, being left with Murraie in Haddington, the slaying of the King's herald, in the meantime, is judged to have been by his sufferance. In Edinburgh it is said that the Cardinal will go either to France or Rome before Candlemas, and trusts the king of Scots "shall have party enough by the spring of the year as well forth of Denmark as other places." In Scotland it is judged that Maxwell and other great men now taken prisoners would rather become Englishmen. Likewise the common bruit is that Geo. Hume of Wedderburne, and John Hume of Blaketter, "shall grow great with the earl of Angus and George Douglas." All adjoining the Borders are in great fear, and no honest men lie there, except in strongholds such as Fastcastell, the Towre of Dunglase, Byllie, Dunbare, and the vaults of Coldingham church. On Saturday and Sunday, 9th and 10th inst., was proclaimed in Haddington and Dunse that all should rise with fray or beacons, both in Lowdeame and the Marse, and come to Hume, Wedderburne or Blaketter, or the place of the fray. No Scots come to Berwick except to borrow prisoners or pay ransoms. Berwick castle, 13 Dec., 7 a.m. *Signed: Wyll'm Eure*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

13 Dec. 1200. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
233.

Wrote on the 11th and 24th Aug., 9th, 14th, and 20th Sept., and 4th, 10th, 29th, and 31st Oct., by way of Bilbao, Geanes, and by Grandvele, who was departing to Italy, and thence to the king of Romans, Germany, and Flanders. Wrote also, by Mons. de Falles, to my lord of Westminster, 3 Nov., and sent, 16 Nov., letters from Barcelona to be conveyed by Grandvele, who was still detained at Roses by weather and fear of 22 French galleys lying in wait for him in Marsilia. Wrote of Prince Philip's mean reception in Barcelona, 8 Nov., the Emperor's fortifying of those parts, the departure of the Cardinal Visewe of Portugal, on the 14th, and of the duke of

* See Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, Mary, p. 17. The French Ambassador at that time was Odet de Selve; and the document is no doubt the "schedule" described as "missing" in the above Calendar, No. 53.

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1200. BONNER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Alberquerque towards Rome, the execution of Spaniards at Barcelona for conspiring with Moors and Turks to destroy Valentia and Andalusia, and the departure of the Emperor and Prince towards Valentia. Accordingly, 21 Nov., the Emperor departed from Barcelona, and, after much delay by floods, came to Valentia, 4 Dec., and lodged at the viceroy's palace outside the city. Next day, the Prince entered and lodged at the Emperor's palace, but the reception and demonstrations of gladness were nothing great. Following the Emperor in this journey, was told, near Monviedro, *alias* Saguntum, 4 leagues from Valentia, that there were letters for him in Valentia. Sent for them the same night, and, having deciphered them, repaired to Valentia, where he saw Dr. Bushot, who occupies the room of Mons. de Arras, now absent with Grandvele, and one of the principal secretaries called Joyse, who reported their news out of England, and the departure of Mons. de Currier into Flanders. Complained to them of their coldness in treating this amity, and rehearsed the persuasions contained in the said letters. They said they trusted that, upon Mons. de Currier's opening the matter to the Regent and Council in Flanders, it should be brought to good pass, for they would do their best here and no fault should be found in the Emperor.

The Emperor and Prince depart in two days to Alcala de Henares, where are the Infantes, sending the Court to Madrill. After Christmas the Emperor will come to Madrill and Valladolid. He left many of his horses and gentlemen at Barcelona, and sent his jewels to Saragosa, an argument that he will not tarry in Castilla next year, but return to Saragosa and Barcelona. Valentia, 13 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº. Docketed by Bonner: The copie sent by Mannyng.

13 Dec. 1201. BONNER to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon deciphering the letters lately received from them, concerning proceedings in England with Mons. de Currier, he set forth the matter as expressed in his letters now sent to the King. Valentia, 13 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

14 Dec. 1202. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
MS. 597, p.
A.P.C., 63.

Meeting at Westm., 14 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter sent to Savell and Wentworth to direct their journey so that they might be here with the Scottish prisoners on Tuesday next, each prisoner wearing, at their entry, a red St. Andrew's Cross. Letter written to the lord President in the North touching his repair to Newcastle and his licence to be absent from Parliament for that purpose. Letter received from Wharton, declaring the whole order of the late conflict.

14 Dec. 1203. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

Claus College
MS. 597, p.
203.
St. P. IX.,
236.

Hearing that the Emperor would immediately embark for Italy, and expecting easily to reduce the Rochellois, the French king intended to go straight to Fontainebleau for Christmas. Now he has intercepted two letters passing between Italy and Spain, one of which was triumphantly read at his table (showing that the Emperor intends not yet to leave Spain, but to send Granvelle), and finds the Rochellois very

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sturdy; and so he remains hereabouts. Gives history of the dispute with the Rochellois and other salt makers. Cardinal Sadolet has departed *rebus infectis* to Carpentras. At leaving, he delivered a brief from the Bishop of Rome, which the King accepted with "strange countenance." The King refused to make Signor Horatio captain of the men of arms Signor John Paulo had; and a courier going to Spain, with letters to revoke the Legate there, could scant get passport. The Bishop of Rome is suspected to be Imperial, but is holden up by a court of Cardinals about this Court. This courier taken last carried letters not only from Naples, Milan and Genes, but from Rome, from the Bishop himself to the Emperor, as Paget heard of one who arrived yesternight from Rome, and had come straight by Marseilles from the Count of Anguillara. One has even now embarked and gone to the Turk from hence, and lately the Prior de Capis returned from Algiers; and now "we" say that the Turk comes next spring both by land and sea, and has sent to Venice to accord us with the Venetians, wherein the bp. of Rome travaileth much, and that for disclosing the counsel of the Signory to the Emperor, Signor Francisio and Signor de Justiniani, of the houses of Capelli and Quirini, are in hold. Henry will know of this from his agent in Venice; and, from the ambassador in Spain, the Cardinal of Portugal's treatment by the Emperor, which, the Nuncio here says, was very strange. Gives war reports that the Spaniards have invaded Bayonne and destroyed St. John de Lucs, Dannebault has recovered Carmagnola, Anguillara has captured a rich Spanish ship from the Levant, besides the two brigantines that carried the couriers (whereby are known all the secrets of Rome, Venice, Naples, Marquis de Guasto, Hungary, Genoa, and the Emperor's espials at Constantinople). Other proceedings of Dannebault in Piedmont and reinforcements sent thither including Baron de Hadeckes band. De Langey is fallen very sick on his way hither. De Longeval was coming hither, but was countermanded upon news of a mutiny of the lanceknights in Luxembourg, whose captains that were here are also sent after him. One Richier, of the King's chamber, went two days ago to Denmark, to move them to succour the Scots, or else, more probably, to know the state of Denmark and Sweden, for an insurrection in Sweden is rumored. On St. Andrew's Day, Francis observed the ceremonies of the Emperor's Order just as he did those of Henry's Order on St. George's Day. The Queen has sent a gorgeous litter to bring the duchess of Bar to Court.

Encloses copy of the letter he wrote on the 2nd, by one of the Admiral's servants touching the ships detained there; also two letters from the Scot* at Rome. Marillac returns from England these holydays, to be replaced by Morveilly, who passed through England from Scotland last year. Here is an Italian called count Bernardo†, esteemed very skilful in ordering a camp when Humieres was lieutenant in Piedmont, but now out of favour because affectioned to the Constable. He offers to serve Henry. Likewise the lieutenant's son of Xainctes has offered a revolt of Xainctes and Rochelle to Henry.

The Queen of Navarre believes she is with child and keeps at home. The Dolphin, for his ill success at Perpignan, has been this fortnight sick of melancholy at Angoulesme, and the King is gone to Cognac, where Vendôme arrived three days ago, and had great cheer. Commissions are just issued to charge the clergy with two dimes this year. It is muttered that 50,000 crs. sent to the duke of Cleves have been intercepted by the Burgundians. The Portuguese ambassador says his King

* James Melville. See Nos. 479 and 935. † Count Bernardo di San Bonifacio?

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1203. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

has executed the count of Pontalaigre and his son for intelligence with the Cardinal.*

Immediately upon Desformes' arrival here, which was two days after Paget wrote last month, the French king reported openly at table that the army under Norfolk in Scotland was overthrown with loss of 16,000 slain. "He said he had it of a Bryttayne. A like thing indeed, because your Majesty had no ships on the sea to keep the passages." That night Desformes came to supper, and Paget taxed him with the report, which he denied, and, on Paget's showing him that as he knew the unlikelihood of such an event he ought to say the truth, he has since denied his Sovereign's report. Now Nicholas the courier has brought the joyful news of that matter of Scotland; which has almost cured Paget of a bad attack of sciatica. He also brought letters from the Council containing the conference between Henry and the French ambassador touching the discourse between Cardinal Tournon and Paget. Thanks the King profusely for taking his doings so favourably hitherto.

On Sunday night received his letter† showing the injuries committed against him by the Scottish king, with other writings and instructions. Sent next day to Court, five leagues hence, and obtained audience for Tuesday, after dinner. After greeting the French king, said he was commanded to declare the great outrages which the Scottish king, contrary to honour and the natural kindness of a nephew towards his uncle, had done against Henry; and desired him to hear the matter indifferently. Then detailed how, in return for Henry's fatherly affection to the Scottish king during his minority, James had entertained Henry's traitors, sent messages for an interview, and meanwhile invaded England, detained Henry's subjects prisoners without ransom, and, finally, cruelly slaughtered Henry's herald.‡ Describes further conversation verbatim. The French king replied with a sigh, that he was sorry to hear of this enmity between uncle and nephew, and yet he could abandon neither, for he was bound to aid each in defence against invasion; that his son agreed not to the interview seemed reasonable, as he was required to come as a vassal, which none of his predecessors had done, and there were other reasons against it; these matters seemed not sufficient to cause war, and he thought Paget had more to say. Paget answered, showing that if these reasons were insufficient, although better than those of Francis's present quarrel with the Emperor, he knew not how any war could be lawful, and as to defence upon invasion, he knew not what treaties Francis had with James, but, by his invasion of England with over 100 men, he was avoided out of the treaty between Henry and Francis; Henry desired him, therefore, to remain indifferent, as he himself had been in this matter between the Emperor and him. Francis said that as for the Emperor, the case was different; for Henry was bound to aid both for defence and invasion, and not having done so the pension was not due. Paget said that was another matter, and had been answered. "Nay, by St. Mary hath it not (quod he). I have had no answer to it yet." Paget answered that when the Emperor invaded France, Francis was contented to discharge that article to have a delay of payment of the arrears then due. "No, by St. Mary, was I not contented (quod he). Shew me that in writing. I can show you in writing (quod he) that the King, my brother, was then bound to do that he did not." "I am sure (quod I) both your ambassadors at that time will not deny that that I say." "By God's body

* Of Viseu. † No. 1,166. ‡ Somerset herald.

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(quod he) Monsr. de Terbes will deny it, and Monsr. de Winchestre cannot say the contrary if he say truly." Paget said he was sure Winchester could discharge himself, but he had no commission to dispute that matter, and desired an answer to his present commission. Francis said he might not abandon his son; he was sorry for the controversy, and would be loth to see his son ruined for so small matters, but as yet had not been asked for aid. Paget said that Francis himself had declared the murder of a herald to be a great matter, and Francis replied that he might not abandon his son, but would be glad to help to make peace. Cognac, 14 Dec. 1542.

Letter-book copy in the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 13.

14 Dec. 1204. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

Caius College,
MS. 597, p.
216.
St. P. IX.,
246.

In accordance with the King's command contained in a letter from Wriothesley, has not in his other letter declared the whole conference with this King, nor described his manner, which was other than it was wont to be. Gives the conversation verbatim. To the "querimonye" against the Scottish king, Francis listened with a sour countenance, and replied with vehemence about the unreasonable demand of homage, alleging his chronicles of France. He denied that his ambassador had written of 10,000 men slain by the Scots, but said a gentleman* of Scotland had reported that, besides doing homage, the Scottish king was required to leave all other amities; he complained that his ambassador was not suffered to speak with the Scottish ambassador. Paget replied that it would be strange if in war time the ambassador even desired to speak with the Scottish ambassador apart, but before that he was always at liberty to do so. "What call you at liberty" (said Francis), "when the Scottish ambassador had 40 or 50 waiting upon him that no man should speak with him?" Francis then said he saw Henry meant to crush Scotland this year, and make war in France next, and had sent 6,000 men of war to Calais and Guisnes under pretence of workmen, which had compelled him to double his garrison at Arde. Paget replied denying this, hinting at the bad offices of the French ambassador in spreading such reports, which practically accused Henry of dissimulation. Francis said he knew when the men were shipped and their numbers. Paget said he would not dispute it, although he knew the contrary, but he never expected that Francis would so mistrust his good brother, of whose sincerity he had such experience, and defend his unkind nephew against him.

Francis then became much calmer (for his language hitherto was audible to all in the chamber), and in softer speech protested his love for Henry, and how he had sought his amity in the matter of marriage. Paget said the unreasonable demand for a million stopped that. Francis said there was cause, for besides Madame Mary losing her place in succession it was to end all controversies and a great part of it was only due upon condition. Paget suggested that if he would come to reason the marriage might still be made. Francis then desired him to write to Henry that he desired his amity, and would "come down to reason so as he will mount to the same;" adding that they were both great kings and well stricken in years, and, for the sake of peace, let them settle a reasonable sum for the marriage, and let the pension continue, and let them and the king of Scots meet this spring, and join all three together, and what exceptions Henry would make for the Emperor Francis would make for the Pope. Paget said his advice was not to intricate the amity, but meet alone without the king of Scots. Francis said that at least

* Apparently the laird of Brunstone. See No. 1,193.

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1204. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

he should be joined with them "in a trinity, as the Pope, the Emperor and the king of Portugal be, whose sister, the Queen my wife's daughter, the Emperor now laboureth to have in marriage for his son, with whom he shall have 400,000 ducats in ready money; which I might have if I would renounce th'increase that is come of it." Paget asked what sum he would descend to, and Francis answered that if his good brother would mount to reason he should see that Francis did not "set by money."

Leaves Henry to form his own judgment upon the above, which Paget had some ado to write, because this King has some impediment in his speech, as Henry knows. Apparently he desires to join with England but not leave out the Scottish king, and by the marriage thinks to have aid, directly or indirectly, against the Emperor. Begs pardon if he spoke otherwise than he should, for he could not but speak out in defence of Henry's cause; and although Francis be a great king in respect of the world, he seemed not so in respect of Henry, and, "in temperance and reason," under some other meaner princes with whom Paget has heretofore treated. Cognac, 14 Dec. 1542.

Letter-book copy in the hand of Paget's clerk, pp. 7.

15 Dec. 1205. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 63.

Meeting at Westm., 15 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Norfolk, Suffolk, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker. No business recorded.

[*.* The entry for 16 Dec. records neither attendance nor business.]

15 Dec. 1206. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

About two months past, a Frenchman brought hither a ship laden with "smalle" French wines, and desired licence to convey them by river to Arde. Told him that the King maintained the river for his own affairs and not for a common passage, and such things must be conveyed from Boloyne by land. He then desired liberty to utter the wines here; which was freely granted, and they remain here still "un-uttered, by reason they be but small hedge wines, and at vj^l. sterling the tun." Now, Guisnes pursuivant, being sent by Sir John Wallop to Mons. de Byes with letters, has been told by De Byes that a French merchant, who brought wines for Arde to Calais, is commanded to sell them at Calais or return with them, and he (De Byes) desires answer from the writer in the matter, for if it be so "he would stop all the victuallers of Bolonoyes from bringing victual into this Pale." Asks how to behave in case De Byes puts in use this froward determination. Calais, 15 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

16 Dec. 1207. HIERONIMO ZUCCATO to the COUNCIL OF VENICE.

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown), v.
115.

Is told, under pledge of great secrecy, that lord Maxwell, being a Lutheran and disagreeing with Cardinal Beaton, who for many years has ruled the King and realm of Scotland, caused this rout of the Scots, and the capture of himself and others, by calling some other noblemen and galloping with them to the rear, in order, as he said, to order the battle. The rear guard, attributing this to fear, ran away, whereupon, to conceal his treachery, he with his own hands killed

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three or four of the fugitives, and then advanced with a few followers, "as already stated." London, 16 Dec. 1542.

Original at Venice.

16 Dec. 1208. SIR HEN. SAVELL and SIR THOS. WENTWORTH to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 213.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 258.

Received the Council's letters at Newark on the 15th, at 11 p.m. The earl of Glencarne, lord Olyvant and divers others are "crased," so that it will be late on Tuesday night before they reach London. Beg to know by bearer where they shall be lodged there, and how to use any prisoner who may fall sick and be unable to travel. Enclose a schedule of the names of servants attending the lords afore-said. Newark-upon-Trent, 16 Dec. *Signed*: Henry Sayvyll k.: Thom's Wentworth, k.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

ii. Schedule above referred to:—Wm. Kenetie, servant to the earl of Castell, and John Nesebie, servant to the earl of Glencarne, ransomed prisoners. Hen. Shawe, servant to Sir Thos. Wharton, appointed to wait on lord Maxwell. Geo. Pott, servant to Thos. Dakers, appointed to wait on lord Olyvant.

P. 1.

16 Dec. 1209. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 218.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 259 (1).

Is informed by his espial this morning that a pursuivant brought the king of Scots' letters to lord Hume and all the gentlemen of the Mars to furnish their houses with victuals and keep as many good men and horse as they could. Sons or brethren of the gentlemen who are prisoners in England are commanded to keep their houses, and be ready to rise, at "skrys or larumes," to attend George, lord Hume. Hears that like letters are gone into Tyvedall, and that the lard of Sesforthe and great part of the Cares are commanded to "lygg in celsay" (lie in Kelso). Like letters are gone to Annerdell, and to Master Maxwell and the lord of Johnston to be head of that country, and "lygg" in Dunfreys and Lowghmaben. The Scots' queen is lighter of a daughter. The King fears for his realm and would seek peace, but knows his promises are not to be trusted, and is so abashed that he knows not what to do. He makes more moan for Oliver Singular than for all the great men taken. The said Oliver was chief captain of the army and lost the King's banner there. Those the King makes rulers of his borders he has kept in prison seven or eight years, and has "porposid" divers times to have smitten off their heads, has taken their goods and slain their friends. That he should make them his principal captains shows in what necessity he stands. Lisle should lay strong garrisons now, in the light of this moon, have his watches kept and beacons ready, and place appointed for the country to assemble if the Scots come in; then "if God send us the victory Scotland is 'downe' We may have it for the taking." Will send word as soon as the lord of Wetherburne and his uncle come home from Edynbrowghe. Berwyk, 16 Dec. *Signed*: George Dowgles.

Pp. 2. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*: a^o xxxiii^{jo}.

16 Dec. 1210. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.

Add. MS.
23,593 f. 148.
B. M.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 83.]

Received from the Nuncio his brief of the 12 Nov., again urging him to treat of peace with Francis, lest the Turk should invade Germany, and suggesting that a time and place should be fixed for the negotiations before the prelates of the Emperor's dominions start for

1542.

1210. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.—*cont.*

Trent, for the Council. Commends his desire for peace, but the Pope knows how often Francis has broken faith, and what sacrifices he himself has made to attain peace. Needs only add one argument, viz., that he sees no reason for trusting the man who never fulfils a promise, and therefore thinks the proposed interview would be useless. If the Pope thought the Emperor could easily cross to Italy from Barcelona, where he lately was, must inform him that he has been obliged to remove, and has received the Pope's letters here when he is called to go to Castile and see to the affairs of that kingdom; so he does not see how the interview can be accomplished. Is still, however, as much as ever inclined to peace, and to repel the invasions of the Turk; and the Pope knows how much he desires a Council. Desires credence for the Marquis of Aguilar. Valencia, 16 Dec. 1542.

Lat. Modern copy, pp. 3.

17 Dec. 1211. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 64.

Meeting at Westm., 17 Dec. Present: Chancellor, Suffolk, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to Savell and Wentworth, to signify how the Scottish prisoners were lodged by the way, and which of them lie together, that their lodging here might be appointed accordingly. Read letters from lord Lisle and the bp. of Durham to the King, touching the taking of Stephen Davison, &c., thieves of Teviotdale.

17 Dec. 1212. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
84.]

Since his preceding letter of the 8th inst., has twice sent covertly to solicit the King's commissioners and deputies for some answer and resolution upon what was in communication. The first time, the day after the date of his preceding letters, they sent him word that as the King was moving about hunting, they had been unable to make a complete report, but would in three or four days intimate the King's intention. Yesterday Wriothesley told his man that there was no place to talk long because the French ambassador's secretary was present, who, as Wriothesley said, was soliciting an affair so instantly that he left the Council no rest. Doubts that the English are seeking only to temporise, waiting to see the success of the Emperor's affairs there; for at the very opening of the game they will be unwilling to have to contribute for defence against Cleves and Holstein, especially when they need money for the enterprise of Scotland, which the King shows that he has at heart. Thinks also that there will be no way of inducing him to enter war and make invasion next summer against the French; for the deputies, at last communication, in place of insisting as formerly that the common invasion should be before 1 July, proposed that the time should not be fixed but left to the arbitrament of the Princes. The Scots, not content with the first beating, lately entered this realm to the number of 69 horse, to rob and spoil, but, in their return, were waylaid by 40 Englishmen, who recovered the booty and slew and took half of them. Being unable to avenge themselves otherwise, the Scots have, near Dombart castle, killed a herald of this King, called Sombreset, in his return from the king of Scots; which is not the thing to extinguish the fire now lighted. These successes have rejoiced the King, who, since he learnt the conduct of his last wife, has continually shown himself sad, and nothing has been said of banquet or of ladies; but now

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all is changed, and order is already taken that the Princess shall go to Court at this feast, accompanied with a great number of ladies; and they work day and night at Hampton Court to finish her lodging. It is possible that amid these festivities the King might think of marrying, although there is yet no bruit of it.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna, headed: 17 Decembre 1542.

17 Dec. 1213. LISLE and TUNSTALL to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 216.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 259.

Have this day despatched to him a servant of George Douglas with strange news of the death of the king of Scots, whom Douglas desired sent to the King and his brother, that his brother might be first bringer of the news. Sir George desired advice what to do if his friends in Scotland wrote to him to come home and occupy holds or houses which his brother had there. Said they had no commission to advise therein, and he has written to his brother to move the King in the matter. Sir George says that, after the daughter lately born, the next heir to the Crown is the earl of Arran. He is a bastard, born while his father's first wife, who had dwelt in house with him 20 years, was still living, and born of the second wife, who was his leman. He is cousin german to the Cardinal, who will take his part. The earl of Morton, called Duglasse, is next inheritor, and about him they (Sir George and his brother) should bear some rule; and after him the earl of Bowghan, called Steward. This last is of the heir male, and the other two of the heir general. Sir George said "Arran was but a simple man, and th'other were but fools, so that the strongest of the field were like to obtain the Crown."

Yesterday sent the King's letter to the king of Scots by John Heron's chaplain, with charge to deliver it only to the King, and not to the Council, so that, if these news be true, they trust to receive it safe again. Alnwick castle, 17 Dec., 4 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

17 Dec. 1214. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 220.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 260 (1).

Came to Berwick at 8 o'clock, and there found the man he showed Lisle of, called Simon of Penanghaw, whose news is that the king of Scots sickened and took his bed on the 6th inst, and died on Thursday, the 15th, at midnight. "All this time he did rage and cry out, and spake but few wise words, and so departed much according to the life that he lived in this world." The lords purpose to keep his body secret, for they hope for money from France, and fear the French king would not send it if he knew the King was dead. Thinks the King might let the French king know of his death, although he (Sir George) thinks the French king not disposed to give much money but only fair words, as in times past. Reminds him of his advice to provide a ship or two forth of Newcastle.

The great men of Scotland are convened in Edinburgh, and purposed to choose four governors, viz., Arran, Murray, Huntley, and Argyll; "the Cardinal to be governor of the Princess and chief ruler of the Council." The Cardinal and Arran are cousins, Argyll has married Arran's sister, Murray has married Argyll's sister; so that these four are bound together, and would have Huntley bound with them. Lisle shall be advertised of the ships, as he desired. The king of Scots left no will. His money is esteemed at 100,000 cr., "and he is well plated." Men think the governors will use this money for the war. Thinks Lisle

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1214. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE—*cont.*

should command the captains of Berwick and Norhome to stay their men until the King's pleasure. Berwick, 17 Dec., 2 a.m.

"The Princess of Scotland, as I am informed, is a very weak child."
Signed: George Douglas.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* a^o xxxiii^o.

18 Dec. 1215. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 64.

Meeting at St. James's, 18 Dec. Present; Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Letter sent to Savell and Wentworth, touching the order of the entry of the Scottish prisoners into London.

18 Dec. 1216. — to GATES, BOURCHIER and HARMAN [of the PRIVY CHAMBER].

R. O.

"Right well beloved Mr. Gaite, Mr. Bucher, Mr. Har[m]an, in my most heartiest wise I recommend me unto your masterships." Begs them to move Lord Parre to speak to the lord Chancellor and Mr. Dakers to make an end in the suit between the writer and the lord Chancellor's servant. A verdict was given on the matter in the Guild Hall before the Lord Mayor of London, but the Chancellor's servant has troubled him ever since. Cannot sue him at the common law, because he is my lord Chancellor's servant. Greenwich, 18 Dec. 34 Henry VIII.

P. 1.

18 Dec. 1217. LISLE, CUMBERLAND, and TUNSTALL to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 222.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 260.

Enclose a letter which Lisle has this day received from Sir George Douglas, confirming the news sent yesterday, by Sir George's servant and by their letters, of the death of the king of Scots, and containing many points meet to be well considered. The man that brought the news to him yesternight at Berwick was sometime his servant, called Simon Penanghawe, and was in favour with the king of Scots. The day before his coming to Berwick he sent a trusty friend to certify these news to Sir George, who, thereupon came hither to Alnwick and returned to Berwick the same night. Wrote yesterday that the treasurer of wars, Mr. Uvedale, was unfurnished with money to pay the garrisons, being 2,000 men, and costing 2,034*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the diets of the Warden and the earl of Cumberland. After paying conduct money to the men who depart home and coats to the new, Uvedale will have little money left. Alnwick castle, 18 Dec., 3 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* a^o xxxiii^o.

18 Dec. 1218. RICHARD HILLES to HENRY BULLINGER.

Original
Letters,
i. 228
(*Parker Soc.*).

Thanks him for his books. Literary and theological comments. Was persecuted in London, after the beheading of Queen Anne [Boleyn], till he went abroad, for not giving money for wax candles in the church before the crucifix and the sepulchre. His neighbours at first discussed the matter with him in a friendly way (arguments reported), but when a change was expected they menaced him and laid an information against him before the bp.* But the bp. urged forbearance, expecting a happy day which he did not live to see; for, harassed by Cromwell and others on suspicion of not having aided the King in abolishing the Pope and destroying the monasteries, he died worn out with grief. The

* Stokesley.

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year but one before Hilles left England, public orders were sent to the bps. not to allow wax candles before images, except before the crucifix and at Easter before the sepulchre.* The churchwardens then sent for him, and asked if he still continued obstinate. Said the orders did not concern him, for he was neither a bp. nor a churchwarden, and that they did not enjoin the maintenance of lights, but their removal; moreover, that they gave him hopes that ere long the burning of candles, even before the crucifix and the sepulchre, would be abolished. They reproached him for refusing to do what his own and his wife's parents did; which is true, for his mother paid the sum for him for one or two years for fear of consequences. After this heard no more of it, except that the day after he left London for Antwerp, the bp. of Winchester, whose diocese extends to the middle of London bridge, endeavoured to fish out something about him from neighbours apprehended before his departure. One of them denied having received Hilles in his house, and his most bitter enemies, who are men of wealth, did not like to betray him. The bp., too, not perhaps knowing of his departure, made open inquiry respecting him, and said that he should take himself off.

Remarks upon Lactantius and Cyprian. Intended to read Origen, but has changed his mind, as Bullinger does not mention him in his letter, &c. Begs him to send the bible of Leo Judæ, if it is completed; he must fix the price and receive payment from Henry Falckner. Salute Falckner, and Peter Hurtzel in my name, and tell them English cloth is not likely to come to Antwerp at next fair, owing to the war between the Emperor and the Duke of Gueldres. They can pay their debts to me either to myself or my wife at Strasburg, or through some citizen of Zurich; for I am now in great want of it, especially during Lent; for I have sent all my money to England to buy cloth, which is now at Antwerp, and cannot be forwarded to Upper Germany for the war. My wife salutes you and your wife. Messages to Megander, Theodore Bibliander, Pellican, and Master Erasmus and his wife. Did not intend to have written any more for the reason Bullinger knows, but begs him to promote the cause of John Burcher, about which Butler has lately written to him from Basle.†

No news from England since the Frankfort fair, when friends wrote that a war had begun in the North of England and South of Scotland. On account of an inroad by the Scots, our King threatened to declare war. The Scot, not much pleased, sent ambassadors, and our King promised peace, they say on these conditions: That the King of Scotland should at every Parliament do homage to our King and his successors; that he should promise to depose the Roman pontiff or his monks, make satisfaction and pay expenses of preparations made in August and September, while these things were in treaty. The Scotchman refuses almost all these conditions, except payment of a sum for renewal of the peace and expenses. The King then, trusting, I fear, more in chariots and horses than in the name of God, sent over 120,000 men into Scotland, who, I have just heard by a letter of the 30 Nov. from England, have again returned from Scotland, for reasons strictly kept secret. Traders in France say our people have lost 14,000 men in Scotland.

Has lost about 200 fl. by bankrupt debtors, &c. Strasburg, 18 Dec. 1542.

19 Dec. 1219. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 64.

Meeting at St. James's, 19 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Browne,

* This was in September, 1538. See Vol. XIII., Part II., No. 281. Comp. Wilkins, III., 816. † See No. 1,073.

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1219. The PRIVY COUNCIL—*cont.*

Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Sir Humph. Browne having refused to sell certain wainscot to the King's purveyors at reasonable price, a letter was sent advising him to sell it at the officers' price, or else at a price to be fixed by four indifferent men. Read letters from Deputy and Council of Ireland to the King signifying the number of the retinue to be 550, Nele Conelagh's request for recompense upon the King's establishing the earl of Tirone, request for John Goldsmith to be clerk of the Council, the death of Tirlagh Othole, and the fee of 6s. 8d. a day to the lord Chancellor "to be confirmed." Warrant subscribed for payment of Morgan, the King's goldsmith, and one Goldwell for the graving of four Great Seals. Letter devised to — (blank), chandler, of London, to pay 60*l.* to Hen. Haward, according to an indenture with the duchess of Norfolk.

19 Dec. 1220. COMPLAINTS BY FRENCHMEN.

R. O.

"Certain complaints exhibited to the French king concerning their evil handling in England, declared first by mouth, by his ambassador, to the King's Majesty and his Council, and here shortly brought into writing."

1. Leaving apart all complaints before the war lately begun between the French king and the Emperor, Frenchmen complain that they dare no longer haunt the ports of England, because their ships are detained for causes of which they are not culpable, especially in ports far from London, where they cannot easily have recourse to the Council.

2. If an Englishman charges in their ships merchandise which is prohibited or uncustomed, the ship is confiscated; whereas they that lade such goods ought to suffer, and only the goods should be confiscated, being ordinary merchandise and not munitions of war. Damien Sibille of Dieppe had his ship arrested at Hampton, because there was found in it a little tallow, a pack or two of kerseys, and a horse belonging to Edw. Wilmet, of Hampton. The billett found in the said ship was there by licence of the customers of Hampton; who licensed the mariners to take 300 or 400 apiece for their own houses, and also four or five hides to make fishing boots. In the beginning of August, two poor mariners of Cherbourg complained to the Ambassador that their ship was arrested at Hampton because they intended to lade two dickers of leather, and had in their ship "certain mares under the compass of the statute, which they had paid custom for." The Ambassador obtained a letter from the Council for deliverance of the ship, but the poor men could get no answer; and one fell sick at Hampton, the other returned, begging by the way, to the Ambassador, who sent him home. The doer hereof, Mr. Hutoft, took from them, besides, 3 or 4 crowns.

3. A ship of Normandy, with fish from the New Founde Ilandes, was brought by force into Bristol haven and there compelled to sell the fish at a price appointed by the town; and, although he complied, he was stayed 9 or 10 weeks before he could recover his anchor and sails. Another ship of St. Jhean de Luc was likewise stayed, and the Ambassador obtained its deliverance, but in the meantime it was detained a whole month. 4. Other restraints are still maintained, among them a ship of New Haven, armed and licensed for war, coming to the Isle of Wight, was stayed by the captain of a bulwark there, and the men imprisoned, for the robbery of certain Englishmen, which was committed before their coming out of France, as appears by their licence and instructions. Two of the men are still prisoners in the Isle, after

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five months' suit for redress. The Ambassador requires that they may be delivered, and says that, by the treaties, ships of war may come and go freely in English waters, provided that their men exceed not 100 in number. 5. Another ship of 100 tons, coming from Scotland, whither, by the King's command, it had carried the Cardinal, was taken, and the captain "and iiij more, a great number wondering upon them, were in miserable estate brought into prison, and some of his company so beastly and cruelly beaten and tormented as Moors or Turks would never have done the like;" as the officers of the place can certify, for in one of their houses was done "this goodly piece of work." They remained prisoners three months, and the captain and certain others are still in free prison, although no one has ever appeared to complain of any wrong at their hands, and it is five months since they were taken. The Ambassador requires that they be released, and their ship restored; or, if there be any probable doubt, that they may be at liberty upon sureties. 6. Concerning the 15 that remain at Dover, desire the Council to put the King's pleasure in execution. 7. Will not mention the cappers, whom men will compel to sell their caps at 6*d.*, the King taking 20*d.* for the custom, because he trusts to the lord Chancellor, who has the handling of that matter.

The Ambassador prays the Council to take some amiable order in these matters, which he is commanded to pursue as courteously and amiably as may be. London, 18 Dec. 1542. *Signature copied.*

English translation in Petre's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Certain complaints exhibited by the French ambassador to the Council 1542, xix^o Decemb.

19 Dec. 1221. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 224.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 261.

After despatching their last letters of the 18th, received the King's, dated at Hampton Court, the 12th inst. When Sir Geo. Douglas came from Berwick with news of the Scottish king's death, Lisle was devising with Sir Ralph Evre and Brian Layton for a notable enterprise in Scotland, and had sent for Sir George. He declared the news, which Lisle wrote on the 16th, and said one Penanghawe had appointed to meet him at Berwick the same night, so Lisle sent him back in haste to Berwick. He afterwards sent Lisle a letter declaring the King's death more plainly. Thought at first the news was false, and intended to follow up his purpose to send a foray of 600 men as exploiters to seize the passage to a town in the Marse called Duns, of which foray Sir George had promised to be one if Lisle would back him with 2,000 men. This enterprise was to be on Thursday next. Letters were to be sent to all the pensioners of Northumberland, and to George Heron, keeper of Rydesdale and Tyndale, to meet Lisle with 1,200 horse, at the Stone on Crokemore, between the East and Middle Marches, where Robt. Collyngwood and John Horsley (noted to be men of best conduct) with the lord Ogle, were to receive Lisle's letters directing them to enter upon the Drye Marche and burn East Tyvedale, and so hinder Tyvedale from succouring the Marse. Of the other enterprise for Dunse, which was to be by 2,500 men of the garrisons and part of Bamborowe and Norham shires, the gentlemen of the country knew nothing, although many of them are right willing and diligent.

Now, as it does not seem to the King's honor to make war upon a dead body, or a widow, or a suckling his daughter, especially at the time of his funeral, Lisle awaits further orders. This night, an espial brought word that, immediately upon news of the King's death, Dane Carr, lorde of Fernherste, went to Jedburgh, and brought away two

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1221. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

great pieces of ordnance from the gatehouse to his own house, and the abbot there took the remaining three small pieces home to his house. "It appeareth by this that they mind not so much the defence of the country as they do to defend one against another." This espial affirms that the Cardinal, Huntley, Murray, and Arran have undertaken the governance; that the King died of poison, and is secretly buried; and that the Princess is alive "and good liking," at Lithcoo. Wishes she and her nurse were in my lord Prince's house.

Can hear of no preparation for defence of these Borders. The keeper of Rydesdale and Tyndale, on Sunday last, with 200 horse, burnt Nether Claveryng in West Tyvedale. The Saturday night before, John Carr of Wark, was in and took prisoners, two of the Davysons and one of the Bromefeldes. Keeps those he trusts least most occupied. Alnwick castle, 19 Dec., 6 a.m.

P.S.—Encloses a letter from Sir Wm. Evre. Eftsoons reminds him to furnish the treasurer with money, for he has not sufficient to discharge those to be despatched now upon Cumberland's coming. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiijº.

20 Dec.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 66.

1222. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at St. James's, 20 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Letters of 16 Dec. received from Wharton with news of exploits done in Scotland by Robin Foster, etc., the disfurniture of the West Marches by reason of Cumberland's departure to Lisle, the ransoming of divers good prisoners for small prices, and the taking of the laird of Fentre. Letters received from Lisle of an exploit in Scotland by George Douglas, the conveyance of the King's letters to the king of Scots, &c. Letters received from the Welsh Council with depositions of lewd words by a Scot. Letters also came from Mr. Pagett.

21 Dec.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 66.

1223. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at St. James's, 21 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker, Dacres. Business:—This day the Council assembled in the Star Chamber; and the earl of Casseilles, lords Glencarne, Somerwell, Maxwell, and all the other prisoners, being presented, were, after declaration by the lord Chancellor of the King's natural clemency and goodness, upon promise to be true prisoners, "reparted" to noblemen and gentlemen according to their rank.

21 Dec.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
85.]

1224. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Sent again yesterday to Secretary Wriothesley (as the deputy who has most credit) to know when they would reassemble and learn the resolution of the affairs treated. He answered coldly that he had spoken of it, and thought that the said affairs slept; and, to avoid talking further, sent Chapuys's man to the bp. of Westminster; who was astonished that the Secretary, who has the authority and the handling of affairs and the confidence (*privaulté*) of the King, should refer it to him. He told Chapuys's man, with emotion, how bitterly grieved he was that things were not concluded to the contentment of the two

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Princes, but that, to speak in confidence, the French were troubling our affairs with diabolical practices, and were evidently more subtle and cunning than the two Princes or their ministers; but he did not despair of a good resolution, and would himself do every good office; but now the Council were so busy with the Scottish affairs that they had hardly leisure to eat or drink. If any other of the deputies or of the Council had sent to tell Chapuys of French practices he would have suspected it done to make profit (although it is indicated by what the Secretary formerly hinted to his man and by the French ambassador's being in Court since his preceding letters), but coming from the bp., who is a man "rond, veritable et sans dissimulation," he takes it as true. The King will doubtless listen to the French, especially if they propose to do with cloisters and abbeys there as has been done here; which it once seemed that he desired, and Chapuys hinted to him, and declared to certain of his Council that he ought not to do, as, thereby, the King of France would become so rich as to make no account of him, but rather seek to make war on him, and also to assist the Scots with money. The King recently decided to send a gentleman of his chamber to the Emperor (Chapuys could not learn why), but yesterday Secretary Wriothesley sent to say that this is cancelled (*led. voyage est rompu*). Yesterday, about midday, were brought to the Tower 23 Scots, principal lords and gentlemen taken in the defeat of which Chapuys advertised her, who, as soon as they have promised before the Council not to leave without the King's licence, will be put, on parole, in the keeping of lords and gentlemen of their own rank. The Princess came to Court to-day, accompanied and met in triumphal manner, and passed through the midst of the city. London, 21 Dec. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

21 Dec. 1225. LISLE and Others to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 230.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 263.

Learn by sundry espials that the lord of Sesford and Mark Carr, with his son Davie, have entered into the house of Kelsoo and taken all the King's goods and sheep there to their own use, expelling Wm. Hameldon, who kept them. Mark has ridden to the Council to colour the matter. Dane Carr of Fernhurst has taken the ordnance that was at Jedworth to his own house, being at enmity with the said Mark. The lord of Bowcleugh has entered the abbey of Melros, *alias* Muros, and taken the King's sheep there, saying he will take them in part recompence of those the King took of his, and will also have the ground where they go to keep them on. The King, before his death, willed that all prisoners should be set at liberty, and the Duglasses called home if they would come; and that the governance during his child's nonage should be in the hands of Arren, Murray, Argyle, and Huntley, with the Cardinal to counsel them. Think this discord is likely to increase amongst them. Hear of no preparation against England. Alnwick castle, 21 Dec., 2 p.m. *Signed*: John Lisle: H. Cumberland: Cuth. Duresme: Rychard Maners.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: ap xxxiii^{jo}.

21 Dec. 1226. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 228.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 262.

Sir Ric. Manners has told him that, coming through Yorkshire, he found at lord Dacres's a Scottish man taken at the late conflict, and having chanced to say that if the Scottish king had let our men to ransom they might have found the same favour now, the Scot replied that the fault was not in their King or Council. And thereupon

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1226. LISLE TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

lord Dacres plucked Manners by the sleeve and the conversation ceased. Afterwards lord Dacres said he plucked him by the sleeve because the Scot had showed him (Dacres) that it was at Sir Robert Bowes' suit that they were not put to ransom. Writes this that the Scot and Dacres may be examined. Espials, charged to feel the minds of the Scots towards Henry, think that divers of them will sue to him to receive them ere long. Has a half promise of the delivery of the two Charltons that murdered their keeper. Wrote of a skirmish between 80 Scots and 20 of his archers for the defence of a little town which the Scots came to burn. Has since learnt that of three sheaves of arrows only three could be found in the ground, that there were 140 Scots, of whom four have died since coming home and fourteen more are deadly wounded, and that six horses were killed out of hand. One archer was killed, but no more hurt. Thanks him profusely for a letter received. Alnwick castle, 21 Dec.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

21 Dec. 1227. COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648, f. 232.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 264.
St. P. v. 230.

Have received his writings, dated 10 Dec., directed to his nephew their Sovereign (whom God pardon!) to the effect that no declaration by ambassadors anent the murder of Somersyde herald can be sufficient unless the malefactors are first delivered. Their Sovereign died before these writings were presented, but they will omit nothing to satisfy him. Their Sovereign, understanding that heralds, ambassadors, and messengers must have surety to pass between princes, if any humane society is to exist, apprehended the committers of the slaughter (to be afterwards punished by Henry, and without intent to punish others in place of them), and they, ensuing that intention, will not fail to satisfy him. Your said nephew is departed this life to our great desolation and, we suppose, your no less displeasure and treistes, leaving a Princess, your prouete, to be heritor and queen of this realm; and, your blood reigning within this realm, we trust you will think it most needful to allay the diversity between the realms. To that effect we pray you to grant safe conduct to Robert, bp. of Orkney, John lord Erskyn, Sir Adam Otterburn of Reidhall, and Sir John Campbell of Lundy, with 40 horsemen, to repair to you to treat of peace; also that you will direct your wardens or others to treat an abstinence for five or six months. Edinburgh, "twentyane day of" Dec. 1542. *Subscribed:* "Zouris with maist humyll and lefull service, ye Counsaile of Scotland."

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: xx^o Decembris a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI. 149.
B. M.

2. Copy of the foregoing in a letter book, from which it is printed in the State Papers.

Pp. 2.

22 Dec. 1228. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 67.

Meeting at St. James's, 22 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Suffolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Letter to Philip Chewte to dismiss a ship laden with herring, which he stayed at Rye, upon recognisance (cited) of the owner, John Whight, to produce the Emperor's licence to convey it into France.

1542.

22 Dec.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
86.]

1229. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Answers his letter of the 8th inst., viz. :—

Comparing the article of defence which the King of England's Council last exhibited with that in Chapuys's letters of the 2nd ult., she finds no sufficient change to prevent its acceptance. Gives reasons for thinking that the King might be gratified so far as to pass it. Suspects that the English opposition to naming the dukes of Cleves and Holstein is with a view to exclude them as rebels of the Empire and not to comprise them in the general clause of enemies; and, as the Emperor's insistence upon having them expressed seems due to the English deputies' unwillingness to exclude rebels of the Empire from *hantize*, Chapuys must foresee that, by the treaty, they will be effectually reputed enemies. Wrote to him to temporise until the Emperor's answer came to his letters of the 2nd ult.; but, considering that opportunities would be lost by delay, and that the time approaches for resolving how to conduct the war next year, she is constrained to require him to advance the treaty, and learn the King's intention before the king of France makes a new invasion upon the countries of her government (which he threatens to invade from all sides) inasmuch as the King of England's declaration could well alter the French designs.

As to the Council's complaint that the bailli of Flissinge has arrested an English ship, he maintains that the ship was laden for France, contrary to the ordinances here, and the goods belonged to Frenchmen, the English only lending their name. An enquiry shall be made. Is pleased that he wrote of the good fortune* which the English have had against the Scots, and desires to know further particulars.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., endorsed: 22 Dec. 1542.

23 Dec.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
87.]

1230. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Having this morning sent to the bp. of Winchester to solicit the answer and resolution of the affairs in treaty, he sent word that the delay was not to be imputed to anything but the weighty occupations in Court since the rout of the Scots, and that he would do his best to get a brief resolution; although he thought that it would not be so soon as he could desire, because news had come that the king of Scotland, soon after learning the defeat of his men, from grief, regret, and rage, fell ill and died within a few days, and his daughter and the Queen, his wife, were also very ill and despaired of by the physicians, and Earl Douglas, who was long banished from Scotland and maintained by this King, had already entered Scotland and retaken possession of his goods; and, upon these important occurrences, the King and all of them were as busy as possible. He also certified that these news were true and might be written to the Emperor and her. He gave no hint of the French practices, nor declared that the French ambassador was going to-day to Court.

The other day the King received the Princess most benignly and politely, and talked with her most graciously. The Scottish prisoners have been distributed among the lords and gentlemen, as Chapuys said in his preceding letters. London, 23 Dec. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

23 Dec.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI.
149b.
B. M.

1231. COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to LISLE.

Received, by bearer, the King, his master's, letters to their King, whom God pardon! Have answered them according to the desire of the same, and to signify their Sovereign's death and other business

* The victory of Solway Moss.

1542.

1231. COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to LISLE—*cont.*

concerning tranquillity between the realms. Pray him to send this answer surely, and appoint one of his deputies to meet one of the Scottish wardens, and receive the slayers of Somersyde herald, without any convocation of people. As one or two Scottish heralds should be at the delivery, and one of them should pass to the King, his master, for this and other matters of importance, pray him to send letters of safeguard to Ross and Rothissay heralds, or to one of them. Edinburgh, 23 Dec.

Copy, pp. 2. Subscribed: Ye Counseill of Scotland. Add. copied: "To the right honorable ye lord Lyle, grete wardane of ye Eist and Myddle marchis of Ingland foranentis Scotland."

24 Dec. 1232. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 67.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 24 Dec. Present: Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Wriothesley, Sadler. Business:—Hanz van Fremont called up, but as he could not be brought to a reasonable point, the recognisance made by him and Throwar was discharged.

[*.* Next entry is 26 Dec.]

24 Dec. 1233. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 234.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 265.

This day sundry intelligences out of Scotland agree that the earl of Anguise and his brother are looked for daily, and will not be denied their lands; for the commonalty favour them, and the lords who have taken the rule (whereof the Cardinal is chief) have bruited that the King, on his death bed, commanded that they should be sent for and restored. Hears that the said lords will do their best to win them home. The captain of Dunbarr has refused to deliver the castle to the said lords. Has found "some folks" colder in practising with the said captain than he expected; for it was the first thing he delivered Sir George Douglas to practise in and nothing is done as yet. On Tuesday last proclamation was made in Edinburgh that all men should obey the Cardinal, Arrayne, Arguile, Huntley, and Murrey, as the only governors under the Princess Elizabeth (*sic*). The Cardinal was present at the publishing of the proclamation. The commonalty dread an English invasion, some of the best gentlemen of their Borders have "wished that your Grace had their Princess for my lord Prince." Scottish ships have taken three Englishmen laden with corn before Skarborro, the King's ships lying in the Humbber, as Lisle has advertised the Council. Alnwick castle, 24 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

26 Dec. 1234. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 68.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 26 Dec. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to the abp. of Canterbury to bring the earl of Casseilles with him to Court on the morrow.

26 Dec. 1235. The PRIVY COUNCIL to [PAGET].

Calig. E. IV.
99.
B. M.

[in] thankfull part
his Mate hathe been of [late so much occupied] wt the matiers of Scot-

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land up[on hearing the] newes of the deathe of the k[ing of Scots] whom God pardon, his Highnes h[ath not] resolved upon any answer, ne hath [spoken with the] French ambassador, who hathe s[u]ed for audience] and is appointed to be here to-morow, [coming as it] is thought for the same matiers. [And where]as his Mate thinkethe that there [may be] divises set furthe there for the ay[de of the Scots] upon this newes of the Kin[g's death,] whiche King left behinde him a do[ughter lately] borne, whiche percase the Frenche[men will be] glad to get in to their handes, [his Highness's] pleasure is that you shall nowe [seek by all] the wayes and meanes to you p[ossible] to lerne and knowe what hathe

. . . herupon com from Scotland to Fra[nce and what] shall be determyned in Fraunce to [send into] Scotlande. And if for the better [attainment] of knowledge at this tyme you shall [spend] xx or xli. it shalbe repayd unto you. [And] spare not nowe to yeve often advertisment. [And] thus fare you hartely well. From Hamptoncorte [this] xxvj th of Decembr." *Signed by* Canterbury, Audeley, Norfolk, Suffolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Browne, Wriothesley, and two or three others whose names are lost.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Injured by fire. Fly leaf with address gone.

26 Dec. 1236. COMPLAINTS BY FRENCHMEN.

R. O.

Answer to the information* presented to the Council by the ambassador of France.

1. To the first, in which the Ambassador sets apart all complaints before the late wars begun between the French king and the Emperor, and declares that French subjects dare not haunt the ports of England by reason of notable wrongs lately done to them; the Council answers that the King will have all his good brother's subjects handled with favour and justice for all things that have chanced, both before the wars and since, as he expects the like there; albeit many of his subjects complain that they cannot have their causes determined, and he trusts that his good brother will take order in this, which will encourage traffic between their subjects. 2. To the second, touching the arrest of two small ships for lading tallow, kerseys, billet, leather and horses, contrary to the law, which the Ambassador's bill says were partly laden by Englishmen and partly licensed by the customers of Hampton; the arrests and the laws upon which they were grounded are justified by the treaty of peace, and the case cannot be ordered otherwise than by law unless by the King's special command. 3. The ship of fish at Bristol was, long ago, at the Ambassador's request, delivered. They offered to sell both fish and ship, being afraid of the Emperor's ships on that coast, and the mayor and officers would have set a reasonable price upon it, as the custom is. The Ambassador had present deliverance of the other ship of St. John de Lucz. 4. The ship taken in the Wight was convicted of the robbery of an English merchant of 400*l.*, but the attestations shall be revised, and if not proved to the Ambassador's satisfaction, order shall be taken to his contentation. 5. As to the ship that conveyed the Cardinal of Scotland, the Council has often answered that it has been clearly proved that they did, in their return, rob divers poor English fishers, and afterwards forged the most false tales of the King's vice-admiral that were ever heard, "*comme alguns de eulx avoir este pendues et traynes per les couillions;*" yet order is taken for further proofs of the said piracy. 6. The ship stayed at Dover for taking an

* No. 1220.

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1236. COMPLAINTS BY FRENCHMEN—*cont.*

Englishman's ship and goods in the East Swale, the King has, at the contemplation of his good brother, already delivered. 7. The lord Chancellor, to whom the matter of the cappers is referred, will take order.

The Council desire the Ambassador to take these answers in good part, and consider what things lewd men will allege in defence of their own naughtiness.

French, pp. 4. *Endd.*: Copy of the Council's answer to certain complaints exhibited by the French ambassador, xxvj^o Decemb. 1542.

R. O. 2. Original draft of the preceding in English.
Pp. 11.

26 Dec. 1237. PAUL III. to CHARLES V.

Add. MS.
28,593 f. 150.
B. M.

The letter in the Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 88, dated Rome, 26 Dec. 1542, 8 pont., is, of course, of the historical year 1541.

27 Dec. 1238. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 68.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 27 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker, Dacres. No business recorded.

27 Dec. 1239. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Having sent to the Great Master of Flanders for restitution of some merchandise arrested by the captain of the castle and bailly at Gravelynge, the Great Master wrote that he had made restitution, as appears by the enclosed copy of his letters. He gave the messenger other letters addressed to the Emperor's ambassador, to deliver to the captain of Gravelines castle, who broke them up and redelivered them to the messenger to forward. Sends them, together with a copy he has taken of them, and copies of two other letters, "of the signification of this matter," which he now sends to the Great Master and the said Ambassador. Calais, 27 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

28 Dec. 1240. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 68.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 28 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford (lord Admiral), Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker. Business:—A bargain of sale of all his property to — Wythipowle, by — Reyde, of Norfolk, declared void as it seemed meant only to defraud his creditors.

28 Dec. 1241. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
89.]

On the 23rd, as Chapuys then wrote, the French ambassador departed hence to go to the King, lodged that night a mile from Hampton Court, and next morning communicated with the Council; and, without speaking to the King, returned hither late that night. In public, at least, he was but meagrely received by the Council, and perhaps, as these people are well grounded in dissimulation, this was

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meant to give Chapuys no cause for suspicion. Among other charges the Ambassador was to show the King a letter from his master, dated Cugniat, 13th inst., informing him (because the Imperialists were disguising the affairs of the past war at their pleasure) of the truth, to be shown to the King and those about him, viz., that on the side of Parpignon his army dominated the whole country, and took most of the towns and castles of Rossillon, and those of Parpignon made no sortie but to their own shame and loss, and that he had fortified certain castles of Rossillon to the displeasure of his enemies; that on the side of Piedmont his men kept all they held before and also won innumerable places; that on the side of Picardy his army triumphed; in Luxemburg his enemies held only Tionville while he had the three strongest [places], Ivoix, Satteney, and another; and on the side of Gueldres the duke of Cleves had 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse; he himself was better furnished than last year, especially with money, having a million and a half of francs more than when he commenced the war. The Ambassador showed Chapuys's informant the part of the letter containing the above; and with such a preface it is to be imagined that there is some hidden design (*yl y a du mistere et dez trammes*), especially as the ambassador returned yesterday to Court, to which Chapuys has sent a third person to spy. From the above it is to be conjectured that there is dealing (*du desmenee*) between the English and the French and, very likely, although the English might not wish to conclude anything, they will keep practices alive in order that the king of France may not hinder the attainment (*assecution*) of the crown of Scotland, to which this King aspires, hoping to obtain it by the aid of these Scottish prisoners, whom he sent for on the day after Christmas, and made them the best reception in the world. The same day the ambassador of Cleves was called to Court, who has been there twice or thrice within the last month, and before had been more than a year without entering it. There must be something in this; and he begs her to reflect upon it, presupposing that there is little appearance of effecting the treaty according to the Emperor's intention, for the English will first want to know what France will say and, with the success of affairs of Scotland, doubtless, new points will be put forward and altogether different conditions.

Forgot to say that, besides that the king of Scotland has left neither son nor daughter to succeed to the crown, he has left no other of his blood save a cousin germain,* who is unable for the succession, being half-witted (*a demy folz et incense*). It is therefore to be suspected that divisions and dissensions among the lords of Scotland will facilitate this King's pretension. London, 28 Dec. 1542.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 3.

28 Dec. 1542. BARON JEORJUS AB HEIDECK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
252.

Received his letters by Thos. Seymer, of his Chamber, who can report their conversation here, so that there is no need to write it. At the Diet now indicted at Nuremberg no prince has yet appeared; but they are expected daily. Thinks this Diet will profit the Roman Empire. Of the Emperor and the French king Henry knows best. "Non laudo Galli propositum." The citizens of Stulweyssenburg, in Hungary, have killed 800 Turks, who had come out of Buda for plunder. Congratulates him upon his victory over the Scot, of which he has just heard. Nuremberg, 28 Dec. 1543.†

Latin. Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: æ xxxiiiij.

* The Earl of Arran. † The old computation of the year from Christmas-day was apparently still used in some parts of Germany.

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29 Dec. 1243. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasset's
A.P.C., 69.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 29 Dec. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Sadler, Baker. Business:—Casseilles, Glencarne, Maxwell, and all the other Scottish prisoners took leave of the Council to depart homeward on Monday next. Letter written to Wharton declaring the order taken with the Scottish prisoners to be at Carlisle on Tuesday, 10 Jan., with a packet from the prisoners to their friends in Scotland to send their pledges to Carlisle. Passport signed for Carlisle, pursuant at arms, to provide horses and necessaries for the prisoners by the way.

29 Dec. 1244. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 236.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 266.

The King, besides the occasion of war moved on their behalf, has just cause to be moved with them for retaining Sir Robert Bowes and other prisoners, and that, Somerset herald being murdered, they have not delivered the transgressors to the Warden of his Marches to be punished, which the writers think "the world doth not a little note." The King has licensed the earls of Casselles and Glencarn and his other prisoners to return home upon pledges—an example to them how to use themselves—and this clemency the writers think meet to point out to them, that they may, by speedy and indelayed redress of their contumelious demeanor, avoid the extreme prosecution of his force; for they shall be used as their demerits require, as the bearers will declare. Hampton Court, 29 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* Cranmer, Audeley, Norfolk, Suffolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Seint John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wyngfeld, Wriothesley, Sadleyr, Baker, and Robert Dacres.

P. 1. Add.

29 Dec. 1245. LISLE to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 242.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 267 (1).

Has received by bearer a letter from them to the King, and another, dated at Edinburgh, the 23rd inst., to himself, showing that it is in answer to one lately sent to their King (whose soul Jesu pardon) for delivery of the committers of the unhappy slaughter of his herald. Where they require one of his deputies to meet their wardens, to receive the slayers of the late Somerset; has deputed Sir Ric. Manners, one of the King's Council here, to do so, at the Bond Roode of Berwick, the morrow after Epiphany. As they desire no convocation of people, Sir Richard shall have with him but 40 horsemen, and shall also bring letters of safeguard for one of the heralds, named in their letter, to pass to the King, to be delivered upon receipt of the murderers. Alnwick castle, 29 Dec.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: "The copy of the Lord Warden letter sent to the Council of Scotland."

29 Dec. 1246. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Arrived at Norenberg on Christmas Day at 2 p.m. Baron Hedyk and Baron Fleckesten had arrived two hours earlier, and immediately came to Seymour's lodging and received the King's letters. Asked in what readiness they had the horsemen and footmen he bespoke at Veyen, and they said there were 3,000 horsemen and 6,000 lanceknights. Asked whether they would serve against all men without exception, they said that they themselves would not serve against the Empire nor the Emperor, but they could appoint captains who would except no man

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save the Empire. Asked which way they would come to Cales to serve against the French king, they said by Colen, Lowsenborke, and Flanders, and not in less than a month; to serve against the Emperor in Flanders, they would assemble at Covolance in the bp. of Treres country and pass by force through Lewsenborke, and so by France and Picardy to Cales. They could safely pass to Breme, Lewbeke or Hamborow, but not in less than a month, as the distance was not much different. Told them the King would accept their diligence much more thankfully if they would serve against all men without exception. They answered that their lands lay within the King of the Romans' country and the Empire, and to serve against the Emperor or the Empire should be their undoing, for their wages in the wars would not buy so much in 100 years. Said the King was at peace with all princes save the Scots, who were suing for peace; but, wishing to be prepared for war, he desired Baron Hedyk, as his servant, and Flekesten, as one whom he trusted, to advise how he might have 2,000 horsemen and 3,000 footmen ready at all times, what pensions should be given and what monthly wages the men should have, and their rooms. Within two days they brought a book of the same (enclosed); which appears unreasonable, but they swear that at a less rate they do not think the King can be served, and that the French king gives in yearly pensions for so many men almost a third part more. The men should be levied throughout Almain. The pensioners, in their oath, would except the Empire, and themselves the Emperor as well. For the footmen they desire to know the King's pleasure; their rule is to have 300 pikes, 160 demi-hakes, and 40 halberts under each standard. At their next coming hither, on the 26th of next month, they will name the captains; and now they must needs depart home to speak with those captains whom they appointed to serve if required, and they desire some money to distribute among the men they stayed, since Seymour's departure from Veyen, when paying the wages for service in Hungary. Promised to be suitor for this, on condition that they were still staid until 1 Feb. Instead of having the men always in surety, Hedyke and Fleckesten suggest that, paying yearly pensions to four or five persons, and giving notice by Christmas at the latest, the King may always have the men against the next summer. Fleckesten would remind the King that if he is appointed lieutenant of the horsemen it will be chargeable to him. He recommends his brother Hance van Fleckesten for chief of the footmen.

The Diet here, which was appointed for the 14th inst., is not yet begun; and no man makes haste to it, "knowing that it shall be for more money and how ill the last was bestowed." Divers princes have taken their lodgings, and the Emperor and king of the Romans have their ambassadors here. It is said that the French king has sent to the young king of Powle offering, if he will forsake King Ferdinando's daughter and marry his, to give him thrice as much money as King Ferdinando, discharge his bond to the latter, and cause the Turk to deliver all Hungary to him. Here is other news of Wenyce, which Goldenfenger, my host, will send. Norenberg, 29 Dec.

Hol., pp. 4. Endd.: Sir Thomas Seymour to the King's Majesty from Nurenberg, with a note of pensions and other charges for th'entertainment of captains, &c., of Almain.

R. O.

2. [A statement of charges for obtaining 5,000 German mercenaries, viz.:—]

Pensions for horsemen:—Four captains, each with 500 under his standard and 500 fl. yearly pension. Ten "rottmasteres" under each

1542.

1246. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

captain, each to bring 50 horsemen and have 200 fl. pension. Pensions for footmen:—Six captains, each with 500 lanceknights and 200 cr. pension.

"The charges of one of the iiij captains of horsemen by the moneth [in] ye ware[s]":—His wages 500 fl., out of which he pays his petty captain; a horseman's wages 12 tawlers, which is 40s. st.; a man of arms in complete harness with a barded horse to have 2 pays, the standard bearer 2, farrier 3, surgeon 40 cr., trumpet 2, smith 2, troche-man 2, two lanceknights 4 pays of lanceknights; every 10 horsemen to be allowed a waggon in which shall be two men with good weapons, 2 pays, and "a boy to take up lodging," 6 tawlers.

The charges of one of the six captains:—His wages 100 fl., a lance-knight's wages 4 fl., the ensign bearer 7 pays and a boy, a surgeon 3 pays, the chief wiffler 6, four drums and fifes and two under wiffles double pays, the harbinger 2 pays, farrier 2; allowed, at the captain's discretion to harnessed men, gentlemen, and gunners, 120 pays.

Names of chief officers with their monthly wages:—Horsemen: The watch master "who appoints the place where the watch shall stand," 100 fl.; the quarter master "who appoints the field to the horsemen," 80 fl.; provost marshal, 30 fl.; watchmaster's lieutenant, 40 fl.; and under watchmaster, 40 fl. Footmen: The chief judge, with three officers pertaining to him, 21 pays; the provost, quartermaster and watch master, 10 pays each; his lieutenant and under watchmaster, 16 pays; "the doer of exsycoshen," 4 pays.

"The articles that the lieutenant doth desire, if your Highness shall appoint any in these parts to have the conduct of the 5,000 horsemen and footmen":—First, "that they may have a free regiment to execute justice in the same." Every man a month's wages to bring him to the muster place (which must be on this side the sea), paid by the lieutenant before they depart. If 100 or 120 horsemen more than the number come to the muster place, that they may be taken. The men to be mustered within three days of their coming to the muster place. To be discharged on this side the sea and allowed a month's wages to take them home.

In Sir Thos. Seymour's hand, pp. 3.

R. O.

3. Estimate in marks of the pensions and wages stated in the preceding, the details being summed up at the end as follows:—Yearly pensions 2,950 mks. One month's wages to come forth, and one to return 23,888 mks. Two months' wages to serve, 23,888 mks. Total 50,726 mks.

One month more 11,948 mks. Total 62,670 mks., "which is in pounds" 41,780*l*.

Pp. 3.

29 Dec.

1247. JOACHIM GUNDELFINGER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has not written since the 22nd Sept., as he purposed to have been with the King, who, by "ill Signore Cavalero Brisle" (Wriothesley), through his factor Gerhardo Hartmano, commissioned him to come in person and bring sufficient silver to prove its weight and goodness. The impediment has partly been the war between the Emperor and the duke of Juliers, which impedes intercourse with Antwerp; for he had already sent silver to the value of 1,000*l*. st. to Cologne when the losses suffered by merchants, on that road, warned him to seek a safe conduct for it, by means of which he hopes to bring it safely hidden in

1542.

other merchandise. Gerhardo having written that the King requires no small sum of the said silver, he has conferred with the principal holders of it and arranged for its consignment. Will report the price, &c., when he comes. Has made a good bargain, with term to the 4th Sunday in Lent (*la Domenica Letare*), in which to conclude it.

On Christmas Day, Sir Thos. Seimeyur arrived, and is lodged with the writer. He hopes to return to England shortly, in which case the writer will gladly accompany him.

To the Diet to be celebrated here, are come, on the part of the Emperor, Baron Frederic of Furstenberg and Dr. Jo. de Navis, the Emperor's secretary, and ambassadors of many other potentates. The King of the Romans is expected shortly; who is, with many lords of Hungary, in Vienna, where, on the 15th inst., was to be the trial of Ziamato Primopetri, a Hungarian, captain general of that nation in the first enterprise against the Turk, who has been arrested for treason, and is perhaps already *justiciato*. The French king tries to hinder the marriage concluded between the King of Poland's son and the King of the Romans' daughter, offering his own daughter, with three times the dote promised by the King of the Romans, and security from the Turk. Thinks the ancient attachment of the kings of Poland to the common weal of the Christians will make them reject such offers. The signory of Venice sent letters hither on the 27th inst. to the orators of the Elector Frederic of Saxony, requesting him to send them the ecclesiastical ordinances ordained by the university of Wittenberg, as he (the Elector) uses them in his dominions; a sign that the Signory desires to accept the Evangelical doctrine, perhaps at length recognising the deceit of the Roman pontiff. Normberge, 29 Dec. 1542. *Signed*.

Italian, pp. 3. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiº.

R. O.

2. A free translation of the contents of the preceding, headed, "Ex litteris Joachini Gwindelffynger, Norunbergh, datis die xxviiiº Decembr."

Latin. In Vannes's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: The translation of Gundenfinger's letters to the King's Majesty xxixº Decemb. aº xxxiiiº.

30 Dec. 1248. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 70.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 30 Dec. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Letter written to Sir Geo. Lawson to abstain from repairing hither, and deliver the provision money, remaining there at the return of the King's army, to Mr. Uvedale, treasurer of the garrisons. Letter sent to Lisle declaring how the King had proceeded with the Scottish prisoners.

[*.* Next entry is 1 Jan.]

30 Dec. 1249. LISLE and Others to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,648 f. 238.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 267.

Delivered Henry's letters to the King of Scots to a Scottish priest, chaplain to John Heron, with charge to deliver them only to the King's own hands. Hearing that the King was dead, and having no instructions for that unlooked for event, he asked advice of a wise and sober man, Dan Carr, of Fernherst, seeing that he was commanded not to deliver the letters to the Council or the Cardinal. Carr advised him to deliver them to the whole Council. He then took them to the

1542.

1249. LISLE and Others to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Council in Edinburgh, and delivered them lapped in a blank paper, with Lisle's superscription, saying that Lisle bade him deliver them to the King's own hands and ask for answer. They bade him retire, and, after two days, sent for him, and Arran then said that the Secretary should bring to his lodging letters to the lord Warden in answer to those he brought. Send them herewith, together with a letter from the Council of Scotland to Henry, which was enclosed in them. Blamed the priest for not bringing back the letters. Considering that they offer to surrender the persons that slew the herald,* Lisle has replied as in the copy enclosed, which will show that he has deputed Sir Ric. Manners with 40 spears to receive them on the confines of Berwick from a like number of Scots, and deliver a safe conduct to one of the two heralds named in the Council's letter to repair to London, to the King.

The priest says that Arran, who is the next person in the realm to the Princess (whose name is Mary), sent him word by the Secretary to speak with him; and bade him tell Lisle that the Cardinal, in whose arms the King died, had told the Council many things, in the King's name, which he (Arran) thinks are all lies. Arran and the Council deputed Argill to go to Dunbarre to receive the castle from Wm. Wemys, lord of Rethe in the Fyffe, who had given a bond to the late King for its keeping; but he refused to deliver it. Argill then went to Temtalon castle, received it from the keeper, and put in his own servant Hugh Kenedye, sometime servant to Anguisha. The priest also said that, where two were taken for killing the herald, he understood by Henry Raie that three were at the deed, whereof one was brother to Leche; and that he told the Cardinal, before the Council of Scotland, that the men who murdered the herald came out of Edinburgh in his company. This the Cardinal utterly denied, saying he knew of no such men in his company, and it was pity he should live if he consented to such a deed, "being called to the degree that he was." Leche's brother was arrested by two heralds in the Black Friars at Edinburgh, and he was called out of church to see him led to the castle. He spoke to Arran that his master and the other prisoners might be delivered to ransom, as accustomed; and was told that their keepers should be sent for to receive them and take order with them as accustomed. The King in his sickness vomited much, and also had a great laxe, and after death his body swelled. The garrisons are all dismissed, save 100 haghbushes in Coldingham, and 20 in Jedworth.

Are informed otherwise that Arran called the Cardinal "false churle," and drew his sword at him, but not of the cause why they so fell out. Huntley and the lord Forrbuus have fought in the North, and many men slain and Huntley worsted.

Lisle wrote on the 19th that upon word that the King of Scots was dead, and the Council like to fall at division, it was decided to wait further instructions before proceeding to such sharp war as might make those lords of Scotland agree against them. The snow that has fallen stops the passages, so that little annoyance can be done. Meanwhile Lisle practises to get the King friends in Scotland and to keep the lords of Scotland from agreement. Cumberland, according to the King's command, is gone to his house of Browham in the West Borders, leaving 300 of his Yorkshiresmen here in garrison. Alnwick castle, 30 Dec., 6 a.m. *Signed:* John Lisle: Cuth. Duresme: Rychard Maners: Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: aº xxxiiiijº.

* Somerset herald.

1542.

31 Dec. 1250. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,649 f. 4.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 268 (1).

Has received his letters signifying that the Council have written that Douglas may go into Scotland when he thinks convenient, and his brother not adventure his person as yet. This is no small burden, but he will do his best to serve the King, and proceed by the advice of the Council here. His brother has shown him secretly that Lisle will be here this New Year's Day at night, so he will let matters rest till then. Berwick, 31 Dec., at 4 o'clock. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: *ap xxxiiijs.*

1251.

GRANTS in DECEMBER, 1542.

December.

GRANTS.

1. Alice Bromeley, of London, widow. Grant, in fee, for 265*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversion and rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) By the Crown, to Francis Poole of Rodborne, Derb., 5 July 31 Hen. VIII., of the grange then in tenure of Robt. Nesse, in Dale, Derb., lands called Sheperlande and Granland in Dale, and tithes in Stanley in Spondon parish, in tenure of the said Robert, all which belonged to the dissolved abbey of Dale; with reservations; for 21 years, at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent: (b) By Geoffrey, formerly abbot, and the convent of Lilleshull, 20 April 7 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Taylor of Longdon upon Tyren, Salop, of the grange of Longdon with dovecot, rabbit warren, fields called Tenterfelde and Woodfelde, pasture of Longdon Wood and of the park there called Hollyn Park and "galliceia" in the same, a weir upon the water of Tyren, formerly in tenure of Ric. Meston, with the fishing there and in the river Tyren; except the mansion called Le Hall Place, Flaxzorde, and gardens and demesnes of the same, and the church there commonly called Le Courte, with two parcels of land called "le Parrocks" adjoining the mill upon the Tyren; and with pasture for two horses in Longdon Wood and profits of the garden during the time of his residence; for 81 years, at 5*l.* 10*s.* rent; with certain rights (specified): (c) By the same, 28 Dec. 4 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Lancashire of Longdon of the messuage in Longdon then in his tenure, together with the third part of Westley field and the Town Moor (reserved to John Galborne the herbage of two beasts upon the said moor), with the third part of all woods (oaks reserved), "ac le Tyncell pro defensione in clausura terre predictæ capiendum seosinabili tempore anni"; for 61 years, at 21*s.* 7*d.* rent: (d) By Geoffrey Barton, formerly abbot, and the said convent, 28 Dec. 4 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Morgan of Longdon of the messuage and lands then in his tenure and the third part of Westley field and the Town Moor (reserved to John Galborne the herbage of two beasts there), with the third part of the woods (oaks reserved) and the "Tyncell" (as in the preceding); for 61 years, at 20*s.* 7*d.* rent.

Also grant of Stanley grange in Dale, which belonged to Dale monastery, the mansion called le Halplace Flaxzorde, with the garden, &c., the messuages in tenure of Thos. Lancashire and Wm. Morgan, the herbage of four beasts in the Town Moor (reserved above to John Galborne), and all woods except oaks. Value of the premises in Dale 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To hold as one twentieth of a knight's fee, at rents of 11*s.* 4*d.* for the lands in Dale and 18*s.* 3*d.* for those in Longdon, free of other charges. Hampton Court, 27 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 10.

2. Thos. Cokayn, esquire. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Fras. Cokayn, dec., in England, Wales, Calais or the marches, with profits from 8 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 2, m. 5.

3. Brian Lacy. To be bailiff of Hunmanby, Yorks., with the hunting throughout the lordship of Hunmanby (and the hawking and fishing, at a rent of 4*s.*); with 3*l.* 8*d.* a year. The preamble states that Henry late earl of Northumberland, 12 May 24 Hen. VIII., granted the office to Sir Marm. Constable, who granted it to the said Brian Lacy, who has surrendered it in order to receive this grant. Hampton Court, 25 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Nov.—P.S.

4. Jas Osborne, of Abbotslysham, Devon, mariner. Pardon for having killed Ric. Trewman in self-defence, with a "trencher knife," at Westlangdon, Devon, 18 July 34 Hen. VIII. Westm., 1 Dec. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

5. Thos. Morgan, the King's servant. To be chief steward of the lordship of Newport, Wentlocke and Mazen, in the marches of S. Wales, with 20 mks. a year. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 7.

6. Sir Chr. More, the King's servant. To be King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, in as full manner as Ric. Pollard, or any other, held that office; with profits as enjoyed by Ric. Pollard, or by Thos. Walsshe, or Wm. Essex, re-

1542.

December.

GRANTS.

1251.

GRANTS in DECEMBER 1542—cont.

membrancers to Edw. IV. and Hen. VI.; in reversion after Ric. Pollard. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 7.

7. Sir John lord Russell, K.G., the King's Councillor. To be keeper of the Privy Seal, *vice* William earl of Southampton, dec.; with 20s. a day, that is 365*l.* a year to be contributed as follows:—90*l.* by the port of Pole, Dors., and the ports adjoining, 200*l.* by London, 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by Bristol, and 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by Plymouth and Fowey, Cornw., and the ports adjoining. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 9. *Rymer*, XIV. 765.

8. George Hinde and John Puncher-downe, the King's plumbers. To have the office of serjeant of the plumbing work (*plumbaria*) in all the King's places and works in England, with 12*d.* a day and an annual livery, vesture and fur, or 40*s.* in lieu thereof, and with free entry of all the King's mansions, lodges, &c., in execution of the office; in reversion after Thos. Cunne, who now holds the office in virtue of a grant, 30 Dec. 14 Hen. VIII., to John Burwell and himself in survivorship. Hampton Court, 28 Nov. 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 8 (dated Hampton Court).

9. John Williamson, gentleman, late a minor in the King's custody. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of John Williamson, merchant, dec., in England, Wales and the marches and Calais and its marches. *Del.* Westm., 5 Dec. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Philip Parys.*) *Pat.* p. 2, m. 4.

10. Sir John Markeham, the King's servant. To be general receiver of all possessions of Jasper late duke of Bedford in cos. Notts. and Derby, which office John Johnson, King's messenger, now holds by the King's command without letters patent; with profits as accustomed and rights as enjoyed by the said Johnson or John Carbeton, dec.; fees to date from Michaelmas last. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 8.

11. Sir George Carewe, the King's servant. To be chief steward of all possessions of Henry late marquis of Exeter, attainted, in cos. Devon, Cornw., Soms., Dors., Bucks., Berks., Hants., Wilts., Surr., Essex, Herts., or elsewhere in England, with 30*l.* a year. Hampton Court, 26 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 8.

12. Nich. Fiton, the King's servant. To be keeper of the park of Ockeley, Salop, *vice* Sir William Thomas, dec.; with 2*d.* a day (out of the revenues of

the lordship of Staunton Lacie), and the herbage and pannage of the said park. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 10.

13. Ant. Toto, the King's servant. Lease of the manor of Ravesbury, Surr., which belonged to Sir Nic. Carewe, attainted; with reservations; for 40 years, at 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 4.

14. Ric. Spencer, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Wargrove, Berks., Sarum dioc., which belonged to Reading Abbey, and is void by the death of Thos. Hare, clk., last incumbent. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 7.

15. Thos. Wrothe. To be bailiff of the manor of Ware, Herts., keeper of the park there, and of all deer in the same, with 2*d.* a day as bailiff and 2*d.* a day as keeper; in reversion after Oliver Frankeleyn. The preamble states that Margaret late countess of Salisbury, and *domina de Monte Hermenii* 8 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII., appointed the said Oliver, then her servant, bailiff and keeper as aforesaid, and also bailiff of the manor and half the hundred of Clavering, Essex, and woodward there and in the manor of Cottingham, Yorks., with certain (stated) fees; and that, the said Margaret being afterwards attainted, the said offices are in the King's hands. Hampton Court, 28 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 9.

16. Fras. Turpin, M.A., King's Chaplain. Grant of the eighth canonry or prebend in the cathedral church of St. Peter's, Westminster, void by the death of Thos. Backster *alias* Essex. Hampton Court, 5 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 8.

17. Fras. Hothom, esquire. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Hothom, dec., in England, Wales, Calais or their marches. *Del.* Westm., 9 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Lord St. John and Ph. Parys.*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 6.

18. Sir Edw. Baynton, vice-chamberlain of the Queen Consort Katharine (*sic*). Annuity of 10*l.*, to be assigned by the master of the wards, out of the lands in Hartam, Cannynge, Cawne, Alynngton, Alcaninges, Rowde, and Brownham, Wilts., which belonged to John Pravannder, dec., during the minority of Geoffrey, s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 4 Dec., 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Dec.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 10.

1542.

December.

GRANTS.

19. Thos. Cannar, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the archdeaconry of Dorset, void by the promotion of John Skippe to the bishopric of Hereford, and in the King's presentation *hac vice* by his Royal prerogative. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 7.*

20. John Borowe, the King's servant. Grant, in tail male, of a tenement with a little garden adjoining in Calais in St. Nicholas parish in Castelstreet, now in the occupation of Wm. Saeret, and two other tenements and gardens adjoining it in the several tenures of Wm. Dyer and Bowin Atmere, all which came to the King by the attainder of Margaret late countess of Salisbury. To hold as one knight's fee, free of all other rents and charges; with profits since the attainder of the said Margaret. Hampton Court, 11 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 6.*

21. Ric. Dauntsey, King's servant. Grant, in fee, of (1) two messuages and six cottages in tenure of the assigns of Ph. Conway in White Cross Street in the parish of St. Giles' without Cripplegate, which belonged to the late priory of Newark, Surr., with all the store of domestic utensils therein, and (2) a messuage in tenure of Thos. Carkett, near Charterhouse Churchyard in London, which belonged to the late Carthusian priory there; to hold as one hundredth part of a knight's fee by rent of 7s. 4d. Oking, 16 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 7.*

22. Thomas Paston, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Licence to buy and export 500 tuns of beer and 500 dykars of leather, or so many calf skins as shall amount in custom to as much as 500 dykars of leather. Hampton Court, 11 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 1. In English.*

23. Roger de Prat, a native of Gascony. Denization. *Westm.*, 13 Dec. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 28.

24. John Pope, the King's beer-brewer. Licence to retain in his household service or family at one time as many as 12 persons born out of the King's dominions, according as he shall think meet for the said feat of beer-brewing; notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, which directs that no one shall retain more than four strangers. Hampton Court, 11 Dec. 34 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 6. In English.*

25. Thos. Strowde, the King's servant. Lease of the site and demesnes of the manor of Gussuchebourne, Dors., now in tenure of Walter Dobbez, parcel of the

lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years, at 12*l.* rent and 20*s.* increase. Hampton Court, 12 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 6.*

26. Ric. Benese, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Langednam, Linc. dioc., void by the attainder of James Mallett. Hampton Court, 3 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 6.*

27. Peter Assheton, King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry and prebend of Empringham, in Lincoln Cathedral, void and in the King's gift by the attainder of James Mallett, clk. *Westm.*, 18 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 3.*

28. Helen Apprice, relict of Wm. Apprice, one of the auditors of the Exchequer. Lease of the manor of Ferneham called Erlesbury, Essex and Herts., two tenements called Hoppes and Dryvers, and two parcels of demesne lands called Mawdescrofts and Wigorne; with reservations; for 21 years, at 21*l.* rent. Hampton Court, 2 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Dec.—P.S.

29. Nich. Cockett, groom of the Chamber. Order in Council authorising him, as the King is at war with the Scots, to attach the bodies and goods of Robt. Dunkyn, John Robynson, Thos. Smyth, John Wollyns, — (blank) Sylkoke, Brian Tomson and John Tomson his brother, who are Scots born and not denizens, and bring them before any two of the Privy Council.—S.B. (*Headed:* By the King. *Signed:* T. Cantuarien., T. Audeley, chancellor, Charlys Soffolk, J. Russell, E. Hertford, Ste. Winton, Tho. Westm., W. Seint John, T. Cheyne, John Gage, Antone Browne, Thomas Wriothsesley, Rafe Sadleyr.) *Del.* 30 Dec. 34 Henry VIII. *Pat. p. 8, m. 2. In English.*

30. Wm. Newman. Lease of the site and demesnes of the manor of Ellesborowe, Bucks., and a virgate of land in Ellesborowe called Brewhouse now in tenure of the said William; with reservations (which premises belonged to Henry Poole lord Montague, attainted); for 21 years, at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. Besides the usual repairing clause, &c., is a clause providing that the said William shall not carry away any of the dung or muck produced upon the premises to other land, and that he shall give food and lodging to the King's surveyors and to the steward who comes to hold the Court there and to their clerks, with litter and fodder for their horses, once in every two years. *Westm.*, 20 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 30 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 10.*

RR

1542.

1252. EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Arch. XVIII.,
405, from
Muniments
of the Dean
and Chapter
of Exeter.

Grant by Michael Cruce and Richard Morten, chaplains, to James Trevelyan and others, of certain messuages, &c., on condition that with the rents, &c., of the premises the said James, &c., shall hold a yearly obit or anniversary on the 6th May, in the charnel house, among the annivellars of Exeter cathedral, for the souls of John Ryse, late treasurer of the cathedral, and his father, mother and friends. "And every pryst or anniveller being present at Placebo to have 4*d*." 34 Hen. VIII.

1253. IRELAND.

R. O.

Draft bill* for an Act of Parliament to compel owners of lands in the Marches to reside upon them before next Easter, or else appoint able deputies to do so, with the consent of the Deputy, Chancellor, Under-treasurer and Chief Justice.

Corrected by Wriothesley. Large paper, pp. 4 (originally a roll).

1254. CARDINAL POLE to PLACIDUS CONTARINI.

Poli Epp.
IV., 21.

Placidus is right in writing that he knows Pole loves him no less than his uncle Cardinal Gaspar Contarini, while he lived, did. Advises him at length upon matters which he says trouble him, now that, from being a simple monk, he is made cellarer of his abbey. Bids him show this letter to his fellow Benedict of Ferrara; and to salute Thomas Contarini and Matth. Dandulus. Wonders that he has no letters from Placidus's cousin Aloysius Contarini, who is reported to follow his (Placidus's) uncle in virtue and learning.

Latin.

1255. QUACKERY.

R. O.

Agnes wife of Thos. Guy and Agnes Mason, widow, were sued for "helyng of wemens papes." Kath. wife of Ric. Bownyngton (*or* Boonyngton), was sued "for giving water to young children to heal cankers in their mouths." John Margetson, one of the King's brewers, was sued "for giving water to cleanse men's yeeze (eyes)."

"All these persons were sued in the Guildhall in London, Sir Roland Hyll, knight, being sheriff, by Thomas Gale, barber surgeon; which persons and divers other be now in suit again in the King's Bench for the same cause."

P. 1. Endd.: "Surgeonz suyd."

1256. The ISLES OF SCOTLAND.

Harl MS.
4,637 pt. 3,
f. 138.
B. M.

Rental of North and South Kyntyre and the Isles of Scotland "as thai war set in ye zeir of God mvexlij zeris." The document is certainly drawn up some years later, but is of interest, as showing the rents due in that year in money, meal, malt, &c., and the persons to whom the lands were "set in assedatioun," or in "few ferm."

Pp. 4.

1257. THORPE, NORFOLK.

R. O.

Certificate of lands "of Layes" which Hugh Thurlow has in lease in the south field of Thorpe, Norf., made in 1542, *anno* 34 Hen. VIII. Giving extent and boundaries of 28 small plots of land.

Pp. 4.

* There is no clear evidence of the year to which this document belongs; but we place it, as the Editor of the Irish Calendar has done, at the end of 1542.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—(*continued from Vol. XVI. No. 1500*).

Enrolment of Grants by the Crown in the Augmentations in the year 33 Hen. VIII.

R. O. I. APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES IN 33 HEN. VIII.

[In this abstract, fees and all other particulars are omitted, and names of former owners of lands given in italics.]

Augm. Book
235 f. 50 b.

- Sir Ric. Longe, King's servant. To be keeper of the mansions and gardens of Otford and Knoll, Kent, chief steward of the honour of Otford, bailiff of the honour of Otford and manor of Gravesende, keeper of woods at Otford and Knoll, keeper of the parks at Otford and of the park at Knoll, and of Panthurste park, Kent. 30 June 33 Hen. VIII.
51. John Eyer. To be one of the seventeen particular receivers of the Augmentations, *vice* Sir Ric. Southwell, resigned. 17 Jan.
- 52b. Edm. Hummersam, yeoman of the Guard. To be bailiff of the town and market of Spalding, Linc. *Spalding*. 8 Nov. (*In English.*)
53. Wm. Maunsell, King's servant. To be bailiff and collector of rents of the lands of St. Mary's, York. 12 Oct.
- 55b. Tristram Coke, yeoman of the Privy Leish. To be bailiff and collector of rents of Thurgarton manor, Notts., and of all lands in Thurgarton and numerous other places named which belonged to Thurgarton monastery. 20 Jan.
56. Thos. Ogleshorpe, King's servant. To be under-steward or clerk of courts of the lands of St. Mary's, York. 10 Jan.
- 56b. Sir Thos. Hennege, King's servant. To be bailiff and collector of rents of the lands of St. Mary's, York. 10 Jan.
60. John Eglesfeld, King's servant. To be keeper of the chief house of the lordship or manor of Lekengfeld, Yorks, and of the new lodge within the park there, bailiff of the lordship, keeper of the pond of Aram called Aram Carr, and keeper of the three parks of Lekyngfeld recently enclosed. 29 Oct.
- 62b. Sir John Wylliams, master of the Jewels. To be keeper of the manor and garden of Notley, Bucks., chief steward of the manor of Pallespere, Ntht., and bailiff of the manor and keeper of the park there. 2 Feb.
63. Fras. Glemham. To be bailiff of the manor of Melforde, Suff. *Bury St. Edmund's*. 10 March.
- 64b. Sir George Broke, lord Cobham. To be keeper of the mansion and garden of Rochester, Kent. 8 March.
68. Robt. Briscoo, gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be master of the forest and of the game therein of Westward, Cumb., under Sir Thos. Wharton, lieutenant of the honour of Cockermouth. 8 May. (*In English.*)
- Wm. Wodhouse, King's servant. To be bailiff and keeper of Gaywoode manor, Norf., bailiff of the court called the Monday Hall Court in the town of Lynn Regis, Norf., and receiver of the King's rents in Lynn Regis. *Bprie. of Norwich*. 28 May.
- 68b. Ric. Smyth, groom of the Chamber. To be bailiff of Longeworth lordship, Berks. *Abingdon*. 18 May.
- Sir Hen. Knyvett, gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be keeper of the chief house of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England, Midd., and keeper of the wood called Seynt John's Woode beside the parish of St. Giles in the Fields near London. 8 June.
- 69b. Andrew Wedon, yeoman of the Chamber. To be one of the keepers of Marybon park, Midd., which office he has exercised since Mich. last without wages. 30 June. (*In English.*)
70. John Free, yeoman of the Chamber. The like. 30 June.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

- 70b. Ric. Higham, King's servant. To be under-steward of the forest of Waltham, Essex, clerk of the forest and clerk of the swanmote court there. 18 June.
71. George Aylsbery, King's servant. To be keeper of the "two little new gardens" at the honour of Hampton Court, Midd., adjoining Thames side; and to have the "making and stilling of all manner such herbs, waters and other necessaries as shall be made and stilled yearly from henceforth at our said honour, either for our own use or by our commandment." 25 April. (*In English.*)
- 74b. Thos. Cockes, an officer of the Pantry. To be bailiff, collector and woodward of the lands of Gracedieu monastery, Leic. 10 Feb.
- 75b. John Richebell, one of the King's footmen. To be bailiff and collector of the lordship of Queddesley, Glouc., and of all lands in Elmore, and of the manor of Hempsted, with the portion of tithes in Longford, in co. City of Gloucester. *Lanthony beside Gloucester.* 25 Feb.
- Laur. Grey. To be bailiff of the lands of Kenilworth monastery. 1 March.
- 76b. Sir Thos. Wyatt, King's servant. To be chief steward of the manor of Maydeston, Kent, keeper of the King's chief messuage and gardens in Maydeston, and bailiff of the manor and liberty of Maydeston. 11 March.
77. Sir Thos. Darcy, King's servant. To be keeper of the chief messuage of Elmeswell manor, Suff. *Bury St. Edmund's.* 25 March.
89. John Gate, King's servant. To be keeper of the house and site of Syon monastery, Midd., and bailiff of the lordship and manor of Istelworth, Midd., and of all the lands of Syon in Istelworthe, Twickenham, Heston, Whytton, Sutton and Aydestons, Midd., and keeper of the King's woods in these places. 20 July.
91. Ant. Denny, King's servant. To be keeper of the mansion and garden of Hatfeld manor, Herts., and of the park called the Innynge in Hatfeld, and bailiff and chief steward of the manor of Hatfeld; keeper of the site and chief messuage of Waltham monastery, Essex, and of the waters in Waltham Holy Cross, Essex; keeper of the great garden called Covent Gardeyn in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of the chief mansion of Marybon, Midd., and of the woods there. Also to be, with Peter Brevne, keeper of the parks called "le Grete Woode and Midle Parke" in Hatfeld, Herts. 9 Jan.
116. Fras. Graunt, a sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the hundred of Westminster, Glouc. *Westminster monastery.* 4 March.

II. LIFE GRANTS IN 33 HEN. VIII.

[In this abstract rents and other particulars are, for brevity, omitted. Former owners are named in italics.]

- Augm. Book*
235 f. 49. John Rypley, King's servant. Two tenements in Thames Street in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London. 2 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII.
- Sir Thos. Spert, King's servant, and Richard his son. Chief messuage called Newberns, in Westham, Essex, with lands specified—*Stratford Langthorne*; also marshes and lands in Westilburye and Mountnesyng, Essex—*New Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London.* 1 Sept.
52. John Zouche, King's servant. Anstye manor, Wilts. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* 16 Nov.
- 52b. Hen. Thomas *alias* Hen. Kyllavoes, King's servant. Lands in the parishes of St. Anthony and St. Gerend, Cornw., and elsewhere, which belonged to the cell or priory of St. Anthony. Site and certain specified lands, with the rectories and advowsons of St. Anthony and St. Gerend, reserved. *Plympton.* 14 Nov.
53. John Burne. Lands leased to him by the Crown, 14 May 32 Hen. VIII., with certain additional rights and grain rents in Hardwikes, Bradwas, and Shipston, Worc.; the manor of Batenhall and site of Newland manor, Worc., with the lodge of Batenhall park. *Worcester priory.* (For 70 years, in consideration of his surrender of a Crown lease to him of 14 May 32 Hen. VIII. and a grant of 14 Jan. 32 Hen. VIII. of the custody of Batenhall park, &c.) 17 Dec.

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- 55b. Ric. Yarrowe, an officer of the Pantry, and Joan his wife. A tenement in the parish of St. Martin Owtwiche, London. *St. Helen's, Bishopsgate*. 12 Jan.
56. Jerome and Francis Benall, King's servants. A mansion and garden at the west end of the Grey Friars beside Newgate, London. *Grey Friars, London*. 8 Dec.
62. Sir John Eland, of Kingston upon Hull. Tithes of Anlaby and Wolfreton in the parish of Elbay (*sic*), co. city of Hull. *Haltemprice*. 9 Nov.
- John Gylmyn, serjeant of the Woodyard, and Susan his wife. Tenements called the Rose and the George in Thames Street in the parish of Great Allhallows at Hey, London. 8 Dec.
63. Hen. Howarde. Annuity of 10*l.* given "intuitu charitatis." 1 March.
69. Ric. Tredery, one of the King's footmen. Three tenements within the precinct of the Grey Friars, London. 22 June.
- Geo. Cotton, King's servant. Lands in Rusheton, Stokeforde, Benyger, Westmorden, Sharforde and Wytechurche, Dors., which John Newburgh and others, by charter dated Monday after Michaelmas 21 Edw. IV., leased for 99 years to Bynden abbey, Dors. For the remainder of the lease. 19 June.
73. John Barney, a sewer of the Chamber. Tithes of the parish of St. Michael of Langley, Norf., and tithes and grain rents in Langley manor and Rockeland, Norf. 25 June.
- 73b. Robt. Philippes and Thomas Bury, of the Chapel. Messuage called the Beare in the South street of Exeter. *Tavistock*. 12 June.
74. Robt. Rollffe, priest. Annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* from Mich. 31 Hen. VIII. 21 Jan.
- 74b. Steph. Tewble, King's servant. Annuity of 10*l.* out of Topcliff manor, Yorks. 6 Feb.
- Hen. Manne. Annuity of 100 mks., in lieu of his pension of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as prior of Shene, granted to him 10 Oct. 31 Hen. VIII., which he has surrendered on condition of his receiving this annuity and being promoted to the deanery of Chester. 15 Feb.
84. Thos. Payne, Robt. Hare, Thos. Nycolles, and John Respyce, clerks, several annuities of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or 10*l.* (case of Hare and Nycolles) payable by the receiver of Kent from Mich. 32 Hen. VIII. 8 July.
89. Ric. Dey, late one of the officers of — (*blank*). Three tenements in Gracious Street, in the parish of All Saints, London. *London Charterhouse*. 14 April.
90. Hans Clynkerdager, one of the King's armourers. Five messuages in the parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate, London. *London Charterhouse*. 2 Aug.
- Wm. Herbert, King's servant, and Anne his wife. Manor of Wassherne, Wilts., certain woods specified in the manor of Brodechalker, house and site of Wilton monastery and certain meadows adjoining, and manors of Chalke and Brodechalker. *Wilton*. 8 April.
91. Wm. Reskymer, King's servant. Chambers now occupied by Sir Geo. Darcy within the Black Friars, London. 13 Nov.
92. Maurice Barkeley, King's servant. Rent of 27*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* reserved upon a grant (detailed) to him by patent 24 March 32 Hen. VIII. of Brewton monastery, &c. 14 April.
93. David Vincent, a page of the Wardrobe of Beds, and Eliz. his wife. Lordship and manor of Pillesiate, Ntht. *Peterborough*. 28 Feb.
- 93b. John Harneys, King's servant. A messuage in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, London. *St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield*. 2 Aug.
- George Carleton, for his services to Prince Edward. Cell of Spynney, Camb., with the manor and rectory of Wykyn and manor of Spynney, lands called Cottons in Wykyn, and a rood of land in Soham, with all the fishing of Soham mere; also lands in Snaylleswell, Camb., and half the messuage called the Unicorn in Cheap-side, London, lands in Cambridge and Ely, and 40 acres of marsh in the Fenend of Wysbyche, Norf. *Cell of Spynney*. 12 July.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

III. PENSIONS TO MONKS IN 33 HEN. VIII.

[In this abstract, amounts and particulars are omitted.]

- Augm. Book* Worcester Cathedral. Wm. Hedyngton, Humph. Grafton, Thos. Blockeley, Wm.
235 f. 60. Bordesley and Barth. Stoke, monks. 3 Nov.
- 61b. The same. John Blackwell, monk. 8 Nov.
62. The same. Hen. Holbeche, now bp. suffragan of Bristol, prior. 140*l.* 5 Dec.
- 63b. Thornewton Curteys, Linc. Edm. Sotheby, Wm. Shawe, Thos. Appulton, Chr. Smyth, John Wyllyamson *alias* Storre, Steph. Thomson, canons. 13 March.
- College or free chapel of St. Martin le Grand, London, which belonged to St. Peter's, Westminster. Thos. Payne, prb. of Newlandes,. 20*l.* 5 April.
- Wm. Crystmas, Robt. Evans, Hen. Hyll, Geo. Rayner, Thos. Hykeling, and Tristram Sparkeman, vicars there. 5 April.
- Thos. Camme, Ant. Nycholson, Hen. Garrard, John Stone, and Thos. Robynson, ministers. 5 April.
74. St. Peter's, Westminster. Wm. Benson, S.T.P., abbot, now dean of Westminster. 110*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, besides his deanery. 9 Feb.
76. London Charterhouse. Thos. Salter, monk. 5*l.* 8 April.
- 82-4. St. Peter's, Gloucester. Thos. Sebroke, Robt. Durseley, Ric. Holcott, Wm. Burforde, John Hakeburne, Jas. Standyshe, John Etherdrede, Wm. Ambrose, Thos. Baskervylde, Chr. Horton, and Wm. Gamage, monks. 30 June.
85. Strattefere, S. Wales. Ric. Mayott, monk. 53*s.* 4*d.* from Lady Day 30 Hen. VIII. 20 May.
- Thornton Curteis, Linc. Wm. Hobson, prior (40*l.*), and Robt. Wyllyamson, monk (40*s.*). 16 May.

IV. LEASES IN 33 HEN. VIII.

[These leases are for 21 years. In the following abstract the names of former owners, where indicated, are printed in italics, and, for the sake of brevity, all particulars (such as the details of the demesne lands let, with monasteries and manors, the nature and tenants' names of the tithes of rectories, &c., the fields attached to granges and farms, the extents and tenants' names of lands, the positions of tenements in towns, and the like, which are as a rule minutely specified; with, of course, the rents and conditions of the leases) are omitted.]

- Augm. Book* Eliz. Tirwhitte, wife of Robt. Tyrwitt. A sheep pasture at Hambercote in Barrowe
213 f. 59b. parish, Linc. *Thornton*. 1 May 33 Hen. VIII.
88. Sir Ant. Wyngfeld. Grain rent out of the manor of Barton Magna, lands in Bury St. Edmund's, Noughton and Weltham Parva, and sheep pasture on Hardwyke-heth in Hencote, on the manor of Holdernes Barnes in Bury St. Edmund's, and on Reugham manor and Eldawe grange, Suff. *Bury St. Edmund's*. 29 May.
89. John Bigg, of Hownslowe, Midd. St. Peter's grange *alias* Walmons Fee, with the rectories of St. Peter and Sandrige, Herts.; on surrender of a fifty years' lease (recited) to him and Joan his wife, 17 April 29 Hen. VIII., by St. Alban's abbey. 17 June.
- 90b. Wm. Hunt, of Pollesworthe, Warw., miller. Water mill called the Clocke Mylne in Swapstone parish, near Mesham, Leic. *Pollesworth*. 28 June.
- Hen. Over, of Coventry, mercer. Tithes in the parish of Hardwick and Marston, Warw. *Coventry priory*. 1 June.
91. John Byll, of Ashewell, Herts. Tenement in St. Margaret's parish, Westminster. 30 June.
- John Chesewyk, of London. Tenement near the "cheyn" in Smythfeld, in St. Sepulchre's parish, London. *St. Bartholomew's*. 10 May.

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- 91b. John Arnold and Arth. Porter. Meadow called Importeham in Maysmore parish, co. city of Gloucester. *St. Peter's, Gloucester*. 29 June.
- Sir Thos. Pope. Three tenements in the parish of St. Michael at Basynghall, London. *London Charterhouse*. 20 June.
92. Joan Glascock, widow. Tithes of Hymulton rectory, Worc. *Worcester priory*. 28 June.
- 92b. Clement Cornewall, of London, ironmonger. Eight tenements in the parish of St. Olave's in Old Jewry, London. *Barking monastery*. 22 June.
- Geoff. Blower, of Debenham, Suff. Debenham rectory. *Bulley*. 22 June.
93. Peter Mewtas, of the Household. Pountefracte priory, Yorks., with Ledston manor, and tithes in Pountefracte, Darryngton, Wentbrygge, Ledston, and Kepax, Yorks. 1 July.
94. Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the King's secretaries. Manors of Bansted and Walton on the Hill, Surr., and the site, &c., of Ewell manor where not enclosed in Nonsuch park. 25 June.
97. Matilda Taylor, widow. Tenement in the suburbs of Hereford. *Lantony, Gloucester*. 4 May.
- 97b. Margaret Rawcyter, of Myntyng, Linc., widow. Site and chief messuage of Halgarth manor in Myntyng. *Mountgrace*. 28 May.
98. John ap Richard, of the Household. Lymbroke priory, Heref. 20 May.
- 98b. Thos. Moyle, of Eastwell, Kent. Rokyng manor, Kent, except the lands called Grymeslande and Parkehall. *Christchurch, Canterbury*. 13 May.
- Sir Edw. Baynton. Malmesbury monastery, Wilts., with certain tithes, Thornehill manor, Cowfolde grange, and other lands. 12 June.
- 99b. John Bygge, of Weloo, Soms. Pegelynych manor, Soms.; on surrender of a lease (recited) by Henton priory, 7 May 6 Hen. VII., to Wm. and Thos. Bygge in survivorship. 5 July.
- 101b. Chr. Lytcott, of the Household. Tithes in Colsell, Bakley, Basyngwerke, Calcott and Halywell within the bishopric of St. Asaph. *Basyngwerke*. 11 Sept.
103. Maurice Denys, of London. Tenement beside the stone wall of the late hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and a meadow called Hastynges Mede in Hakney, Midd. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 1 June.
- Alice Freman, of Todenham, Glouc., Wm. Hodgekyns and Alice, his wife. Todenham manor; on surrender of a 20 years' lease (recited) by St. Peter's, Westminster, 12 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII., to the said Alice Freman, by the name of Alice Wylyngton, widow. 27 May.
104. Wm. Clerc. Tithes of Eastrington parish, Yorks. *Durham priory*. 20 May.
- Edm. Grenbury. Fishery in the water of Humber called Frysdykegarth, Yorks. *St. Leonard's, York*. 20 May.
- 104b. Robt. Grene. Lands in Atherston, Warw. *Mountgrace, Yorks*. 29 May.
105. Gabriel Throkemerton, of Ramsey, Hunts., and Emmota, his wife. Cottage in Upwood and tithes in Upwood, Moche Raveley and Lytle Raveley, Hunts.; on surrender of a 40 years' lease (recited) by Ramsey abbey, 20 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII. 30 May.
106. Wm. Webbe and John Penne. Garden called "le kecheners gardyn" within the precinct of the sanctuary of St. Peter's, Westminster. 5 March.
- Sir Geo. Conyers. Fishery in the water of Teese at Newsom, Yorks. *Rievaulx*. 15 Feb.
109. Thos. Wheton, of London, and Alice his wife. Tenement in the parish of St. Christopher at the Stockes, London. *Christchurch, Canterbury*. 16 May.
- Ric. Madox, of Longveld, Salop. Tenement in Longveld in Eyton parish, Salop. *Wenlock*. 10 May.
- 109b. Eliz. Ludford, widow. Lands and a water mill in Byrmyngham, parcel of Byrmyngham manor, Warw. 1 Junē.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

110. Wm. Sherlande, of the Household. Tenement called the Crowne in the parish of St. Leonard in Shoreditch without Bishopsgate, London, with 29 tenements adjoining, all of which are in great decay; on surrender of a 99 years' lease by the New Hospital of Our Lady without Bishopsgate, 4 June 30 Hen. VIII. 21 May.
111. Elizeus Broke, of London. Tenements in Bramley parish, Midd.; on surrender of a 41 years' lease by the house of Holy Trinity within Aldgate, 20 March 21 Hen. VIII., to John Churcheman. 25 May.
112. John Cockes, of London, salter. Malt rents of Dunstable Houghton rectory, Herts. *St. Alban's*. 29 May.
- Thos. Whitehed of Weremouth, Dham. Cell of Weremouth, with reservation of tithes in Southwike, Dham. *Durham priory*. 18 May.
- 112b. Walter Hendle. Shobnall or Shovenall grange, Staff. *Burton upon Trent*. 25 May.
113. Wm. Heynes, of Myldenhale, Suff. Tithes in Halywell field in Myldenhale. *Bury St. Edmund's*. 21 May.
- Thos. Browne, of Boston, Linc. Austin Friars, Boston. 2 June.
- 113b. Reginald and Thomas Rydley, of Caughleye, Salop. An iron smithy in Shurlet in the lordship of Marshe in Much Wenlock parish, Salop. 24 May.
- John Restell, of Gloucester, draper. A close or pasture called le Longe Maddley, lying beside Maddley Lane; on surrender of a 60 years' lease (recited) by Lanthony priory beside Gloucester, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII. 7 June.
- 114b. Walter Blounte, of Blountyshall, Staff. Tithes in Wynnesshill and Stretton in Burton parish, Derby. *Burton upon Trent*. 12 June.
- Wm. Wright, of Staverton, Ntht. Lands in Staverton. *Catesbye*. 12 June.
115. John Hunte, of — (blank). Bramley grange. *Roche*. 12 June.
- Ric. Cholmeley, of Whitby, Yorks. Molsbye priory, Yorks. 12 June.
- 115b. Edw. Tyndale, of Fulcourte, Glouc. Mansion and lands in Forthampton parish, Glouc. and Worc. *Tewkesbury*. 20 May.
116. Thos. Bylle, M.D. Fisheries in Trent and in the pool called Depedraught beside the monastery of Burton upon Trent, Staff., and formerly reserved to the monastery. 22 June.
- Edw. earl of Derby. Dieuleucres monastery, Staff., with certain woods and pastures in Leeke parish, Staff. 23 June.
117. Thos Bylle, M.D. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew beside Smythfelde, near London. *St. Bartholomew's monastery*. 22 June.
- The same. Pasture and meadow called Oxhey and Andersley in Burton upon Trent, Staff. *Burton upon Trent*. 22 June.
- 117b. Wm. Plante, of Stone, Staff., butcher. Lands in Walton in the parish of Stone. *Stone priory*. 20 June.
- Matth. Woode, of Plesshey, Essex. Tithes in Plesshey town, late in tenure of Plesshey college. *St. Peter's, Westminster*. 10 June. (*Enrolled also in Book 214, f. 91.*)
118. Hugh Wyatt, of London, minstrel. Two tenements in Stoke, Wyken and Biggen, Warw. *Coventry Cathedral priory*. 26 June. (*Enrolled also in Book 214, f. 91b.*)
- 118b. Sir Geo. Throkmerton, of Coughton, Warw. Tithes of a water mill and other lands of his (tenants named) in Oversley *alias* Oseley, Warw., and of the manor of Beauchampys Courte, Warw. *Alcestre priory*. 27 June.
119. Fras. Knolles, of the Household. Sheep pasture upon the farm and demesnes of Portesham manor, Dors., rectory of Portesham, and lands there. *Abottysbury*. 26 June.
120. George Throkmerton. Manor of Hatfelde, Heref., with a tenement in Byllefelde and a meadow called Hymbare beside Hatfelde; on surrender of a 90 years' lease (recited) by Great Malvern priory, 29 Sept. 30 Hen. VIII. 1 July.

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- 120b. Thos. Symkyns. Tenement in Scrafft, Leic. *Pratis, Leicester*. 6 July.
121. John Whyte, of the Household. Grey Friars of Kardyff, Llandaff dioc. 4 July.
- 121b. John Cowper, of Heverston, Chesh., yeoman of the Chamber. Grain rents of the customary tenants within the lordship of Hallowe, Worc. *Worcester Cathedral priory*. 18 July.
122. Wm. Palmer. Lands in Tycknall, Derb., except tithe hay of Tycknall lordship and the tenement of John Beghton in Tycknall. *Ryppyngdon priory*. 10 July.
- 122b. Sir Ric. Sowthwell. Carbrok preceptory, Norf., with the rectory there. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 18 July.
Folio 123 is blank, folio 124 lost, and ff. 125-127 are of the year 32 Hen. VIII.
128. John Hycklynge, of Grenes Norton, Ntht. Lands in Foxcote and Abthorpe, Ntht. To hold during the King's pleasure. 8 April.
- 128b. John Howe. Tithes of Bryxham rectory, Devon, with reservations. *Totton*. 23 May.
- Wm. Vaughan, of Talgarthe, S. Wales. Tithes of the rectory of Bentles and Llandeulley, S. Wales. *Clyfford priory, Heref.* 3 June.
129. Sir Ric. Greynfelde. Church of Merlonde St. Peter's, Devon; on surrender of a seven years' lease (recited) by Corneworthy priory, 20 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., to Ric. Will, chaplain, and John Maygge. 24 May.
- 129b. Edw. Warner, of the Household. Dalby preceptory, Leic., with Dalby rectory. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 3 July.
130. John Lacy, of Barnewell, Camb. Demesne lands of Barnewell monastery, with tithes and certain pastures, barns, stables, &c., a house called Master Mors house adjoining the chapel of St. Hugh beside the monastery, tenements in Barnewell town and the Midsummer or St. John's fair there, the fishery of the river, the convent garden, and all forfeitures taken under an agreement between the town of Cambridge and Barnewell monastery as to the fishing of Barnewell pool; on surrender of a 41 years' lease (recited) by Barnewell priory, 6 June 30 Hen. VIII. 30 June.
- 131b. Oliver Wallope. Demesnes of Dogmansfeld manor, Hants. 14 Aug.
132. John Semondes, of Tutym, Surr., carpenter. Lands called Balams within Lygham lordship in the parishes of Stretcham and Clapham, Surr. 16 June.
- Hugh ap Herry. First vestures yearly of Meneham and Archedecons meads in the parish of St. Mary de Loode, co. city of Gloucester, parcel of Barton Abbots manor. *St. Peter's, Gloucester*. 1 July.
- 132b. Thos. Hemmyng, of Monken Hadley, Midd. Rectory and manor or lordship of Alrychesey, Beds., commonly called Alrylsey Bery ferme; on surrender of an 81 years' lease (recited) by Waltham Holy Cross abbey, 1 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII. 4 July.

Augm. Book.

- 214 f. 1. Roland Gryffythe. Black Friars, Bangor. 22 Nov.
- 1b. Wm. Lamberd, of Knoke, Wilts. Lands in Knoke, parcel of Upton Lovell lordship, which were in tenure of Eliz. Gyfford, widow. *Thos. duke of Norfolk*. 24 Nov.
- Laur. and Thos. Skamell, of Birdesherd, Wilts. Birdesherde manor. *Thos. duke of Norfolk*. 25 Nov.
2. Rose Hedge, of Hackeney, Midd., widow. Lands in Hackeney, late in tenure of John Hedge. 1 Dec.
- 2b. Wm. Dente, clk. Myton manor, Yorks. *St. Mary's, York*. 22 Nov.
- Ric. Broke, of the Household. Preceptory of the Mount of St. John Baptist, Yorks., with lands in Mounte Seynt John, Felyskyrke, Marderby and Thirleby, Yorks., and in Kyrby or Kyrkeby and Blakeamore Common, Yorks., and the tithes of Felyskyrke rectory. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 24 Nov.
- 3b. Wm. Blyke, or Blek, of Croydon, Surr. Demesnes of Bansted manor, Surr., parcel of the honour of Hampton Court. 20 Nov.
- Wm. Penson, of the Household. Black Friars and Grey Friars, Shrewsbury. 25 Nov.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

4. Anne Mathyson, widow. Lands in Merflete, Yorks., and the chapel of Merflete. *Kyrkestall*. 23 Nov.
- 4b. Wm. Gonston, of London, merchant. Observant Friars, Southampton, except the washing yard in tenure of Sampson Thomas. 14 Nov.
5. John Hanyett, of London, shereman. Tenement in the parish of Alhalowes the More *alias* Alhalowen at Hay, London; on surrender of a 23 years' lease (recited) by Elsyngspittle, 6 Nov., 1521. 3 Dec.
6. Thos. Carden, of the Household. Austin Friars, Oxford. 20 Dec.
- 6b. Sir Fras. Bryan. Lands (including the two chapels of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Germaine) in St. Alban's, Herts, with certain mills and tithes there. *St. Alban's*. 28 Nov.
7. Jas. Swygger *alias* Reynold, of London, joiner. Five tenements and three gardens in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, near London, — *Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate*; also a tenement in the parish of St. Helen's within Bishopsgate, — *St. Helen's priory*. 12 Jan.
- 7b. Benjamin Gonson, of London. Rectory of St. Mary Colchurche, London. *College of Acon*. 8 Nov.
- Fras. Broughton, King's footman. Lands called Monkeend in Smeton, Yorks. *St. Mary's, York*. 20 Dec.
8. Ric. Norres. A tenement and two chambers in the parish of St. Stephen in Colmanstrete, London. *St. Helen's priory*. 12 Dec.
- 8b. John Wolley, of Sandewey, Chesh. Lands in Sandway in Weverham parish, Chesh. *Vale Royal*. 6 Feb.
9. Wm. Poskett, of Whytby, Yorks. Tenement in Hawskarth in Whitby parish, Yorks. *Whitby*. 12 Feb.
- Thos. Potkyn. Lands in Chedingston and Sevenok, Kent. 10 Feb.
- 9b. John Arnold *alias* George. Fisheries in the waters within Besington manor and upon the river Thames beside Kyngesmede, which belonged to Wallingford castle, and are parcel of the honour of Ewelme. 24 Jan.
- 9b. Edw. Wotton. Grain rents out of Franketon and Merston manors, Warw. *Ccventry priory*. 9 Dec.
10. John Gunter. Tenement in Hardwyke in Aburgeveney parish, co. Monm. *Aburgeveney monastery*. 10 Feb.
- Edm. Lawson, of London. Tithes of Skremarston in the parish of Holy Island, Nthld., which belonged to the cell of Holy Island. *Durham priory*. 20 Feb.
- 10b. John Haymond, of London, skinner. Garden within the precinct of the Friars Preachers, London. 3 March.
- John Hennege. Willoughton preceptory, Linc., with a salt rent due from Robt. Brasebrige, of Marchappell, the moiety of Wylloughton rectory, Wylloughton windmill, and a pasture called Parck Close. 10 March.
11. Nich Shurley, of Harleston, Ntht. Tenement in Harleston. *St. James's, Northampton*. 6 March.
- 11b. Sir John Gage. Grey Friars, Lewes. 22 Oct.
- Robt. Newman, of Wade, Hants. Lands in Elyng parish, parcel of Wade manor. 12 Feb.
12. Wm. Watkins, of Mara, in co. Brecon. Mara rectory and Mouncton manor, with the chapel there, co. Brecon. *Brecknock priory*. 6 March.
- 12b. John Dawny. Parish church of Hustwayte and Carleton, Yorks., and the tithes which Newburgh priory held in right of Cuckwolde rectory, except tithes of corn and hay in Carleton. 8 March.
- Hen. Wildon. Keltwayte grange and three closes of land in Galtres Forest, Yorks. *St. Leonard's, York*. 8 March.
13. Hugh Corneford. Wrotham manor, Kent; on surrender of a 20 years' lease (recited), to his father, Ric. Corneford, by the abp. of Canterbury, 13 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. 12 March.

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14. Ric. Duston, of Kennington, Kent. Manor of Kennington *alias* Conyngbroke in Kennington parish, with the rectory of Kennington; on surrender of a twelve years' lease (recited), to Ric. Phylpott and John Mylles, by St. Augustine's abbey beside Canterbury, 15 May 27 Hen. VIII. 25 March.
- 15b. Dennis Toppes, of the Household. Spaldyng priory, Linc., with tithes, &c., of Spaldyng rectory, the chapel of Cowbyt and certain lands in Spaldyng. 28 March.
- 16b. Robt. Burnam, of Romsey, Hants., miller. Two water milles called the Towne Mylles and pasture called Shetylham in Romsey. *Romsey monastery*. 1 April.
17. Ric. Aynescombe, of Aynescombe, Surr. Tillesworth manor, Surr. *Marton priory, Surr.* 15 Feb.
John Higford, of Henwood, Warw. Grain rents of Merton manor and of Neperke croft in Marton, Warw., —*Nuneton priory*; also the cemetery of the Grey Friars in Coventry, with the cloister-yard and two gardens within the precinct of the said Friars. 10 Feb.
- 17b. Ric. Dawney, of the Household. Dynmore preceptory, Heref., with a water mill on the river Lugge there and another upon le Shottebroke in Wellington, and certain tithes. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 3 March.
18. Wm. Philippes. Two pastures called le Dudwall within the lordship of Birmingham, Warw., parcel of Birmingham manor. 7 March.
Ambrose Cave. Four tenements in Hungarton, Leic. *Oulveston*. 13 March.
- 18b. Eliz. Barnard, of Quenyngton, Glouc., widow. Hampen manor, Glouc., which belonged to Quenyngton preceptory. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 13 March.
19. Ric. Smetheley, of Brantingham, Yorks. Wetheley manor, Yorks., and lands in Ryplynham, Yorks., which belonged to Beverley preceptory. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 2 March.
- 19b. Thos. Frenche, of Bromeley, Kent. Meadow and pasture, being parcel of the manors of Lee and Shroffolde, Kent. 12 March.
20. Jas. Browne, of London, haberdasher. Westhaghton manor, Lanc., with lands in Westhaghton and Preston in Amoundernes. *Cokersand*. 12 March.
- 20b. Perker Ferydys, of London. Four tenements in Saynte John's Strete, near London. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 20 March.
John Wyllye, of Bristol, vintner. Tenement in Bredstrete, Bristol. *Malmesbury*. 20 March.
21. John Gate. Austin Friars, Orforde, Suff. 5 March.
Thos. Horseley. Tylmanston rectory, Kent, with lands there. 18 March.
- 21b. Edm. Rowce. Friars Minors, Dunwyche. 16 March.
22. Elienor Rables, widow, and Richard, her son. Messuage in Sevenoke, Kent, and two acres of land, late of lord Boroughe, beside Otforde park, Kent. 20 March.
John Jakes, of London. Four tenements in the parish of St. Peter's Cornhill, London. *New Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate*. 8 Feb.
- 22b. John Gresham, of London. Bredon priory, Leic., with the manor and rectory of Bredon and lands in Bredon, Saxby, Kynston and Worthyngton, Leic., and le Peke, Derb. 18 March.
23. Ric. Tomyowe, of London. Pulton priory, Wilts., with the rectory there, with reservation of certain of the demesnes, &c., otherwise leased to him. 19 March.
- 23b. Wm. Maye, clk. Carmelite Friars, Cambridge; except the ground granted to King's College, Cambridge. 1 April.
24. Wm. Woodhowse. Friars Preachers of Yermowth, Norf. 1 April.
Thos. Leighe, LL.D. Lands in the lordship of Crofton, Yorks, and the rectory of Wragby, Yorks. *St. Oswald's*. 23 March.
25. Edw. Glover, of Banbury, Oxon. Pasture in Banbury beside the river Charwell. *Chacombe*. 20 April.
Howell ap Jevan ap Philippe. Cancelled enrolment of lease at f. 94.
Howell Griffith ap Powell. Cancelled enrolment of lease at f. 93b.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

- 25b. Sir Thos. Arundell, of Shaftesbury, Dors. Grain rents due from the farmers of the manors of Fountmell, Terraunte Hynton, Hynton Mare, Donehedd, Combe, Hanleigh, Melbury, Almere, Iwern, Aisgrave, and Compton, and from the heirs of Wm. Fylole for lands in Maplerton, — *Shafton*; also from the farmers of the manors of Milton, Mopercombe, Littelbredye, Longbredye and Baglake, Wynterborne, Nether Cerne, Mynterne, Bloxworthe, Pokeswell, Affepudell, Muster-ton, Milborne, — *Cerne*. 10 March.
- 27b. Ric. Cecyll. White Friars, Stampforde, Linc. 24 March.
32. Ric. Clerke, King's footman. Monke Fryston manor and lands near Hamelton, Yorks.; from the expiration of a 31 years' lease by Selby abbey, 20 Oct. 9 Hen. VIII., to Ralph Roundell and Wm. Nelson. 28 March.
33. Robt. Darley, of Ardsley, Yorks. Ardsley manor; on surrender of a nine years' lease (recited) by Monk Bretton priory, 12 Oct., 1536. 10 Feb.
- 33b. Edw. Rogers, of the Household. Bucklonde monastery, Soms., with the rectory of Bucklond *alias* Michael Church. 8 Feb.
34. Thos. Willyamson, of London, carpenter. Thirty-one tenements in the parish of St. Gabriel Fanchurche, London. *St. Helen's priory, London*. 16 Feb.
- 34b. Wm. Baseley, of Parisgarden, Surr. Messuage called Parisgarden and marsh land, parcel of Kennington manor, Surr. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 1 March.
35. Ralph Taylour, of Ikelyngton, Camb. Ikelyngton rectory, with reservations. *Ikelyngton*. 10 March.
- 35b. Wm. Mylwarde. Stevynton manor, Berks.; for forty years, from the expiration of a 23 years' lease of the same, with its farm stock (detailed) to John Hopkyns, by the abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, 20 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. 10 March.
- 36b. Edw. Tyndale, of Hurst, Glouc. Grain rents from the farmer of tithes in Oxenden and Pamyngton, the farmer of the chief messuage in Natton, and the farmer of Carrauntes Mille and Carrauntes Place, Glouc. *Tewkesbury*. 12 Feb.
37. Wm. Morgan, of Hempstede, co. city of Gloucester. Pasture in Hempstede. 16 March.
- Sir Ant. Kyngeston. Mershefeld manor, Glouc.; on surrender of a 99 years' lease (recited) to Sir Wm. Kyngeston by Keynesham abbey, 10 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII. 12 March.
38. Joan Lychfeld, widow, of Kerdyff, Llandaff dioc. Black Friars, Kerdyff. 10 March.
- 38b. Sir Thos. Denys, of Holcombe Burnell, Devon. Tenement and cottage called Stowforde, parcel of Brodehenbury manor. *Dunkeswell*. 27 March.
39. Fras. Jobson. Edwardston rectory, Suff.; on surrender of a 16 years' lease (recited) to Wm. Lyon by Earls Colne priory, 12 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII. 2 Feb.
40. Geo. Felyppe. Messuage, &c., called Kenchehyll in the parishes of Tenterden and Ebbenev, Kent; on surrender of a lease for 20 years from the decease of Dame Jane Guldeford, widow, late wife Sir Edw. Guldeford, dec., made to Edw. Felyppe, 4 May 29 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Dudley and Dame Jane his wife, daughter and heir of the said Sir Edward. 22 March.
41. John Drake, of Southlyn, Norf. Lands in Southlyn and Wygenhale; on surrender of a 16 years' lease (recited) to John Maior, of Southlyn, by Blakboroughe priory, 4 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. 29 Nov.
42. John Aleyn, of Sheffielde, Yorks. Lands in Sheffielde. *Workesopp priory*. 28 Nov.
- Rebt. Pukeryche, of Sevenock, Kent. Messuage, &c., called Stydalls in Sevenock parish. 1 Dec.
- 42b. Thos. atte Hele, of Clutton, Soms. Messuage, &c., in Clutton; on surrender of a lease (recited) in survivorship to John att Hele, of Clutton, and — (*blank*) his wife and Thomas his brother by Monks Farleygh priory, 26 Feb. 2 Hen. VIII. 28 Nov.

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- 43b. Laur. Hyde. Kymarlay rectory, St. Asaph's dioc. ; on surrender of a thirty years' lease (recited) to Robt. Redisse by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, in behalf of Halston preceptory, 24 April, 1514. 7 Dec.
44. Simon Wryght, of Sereton, Notts. Lands in Whetebarowe ; on surrender of a 30 years' lease (recited) to Thos. Ludnam and Ellen his wife and Chr. his son by Felley priory, 20 Feb. 4 Hen. VIII. 1 Dec.
45. John Smythe. Three tenements in Wannesworth, Surr., parcel of Wannesworth manor. 10 Nov.
John Mantell, of London. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew's monastery, London. 4 Nov.
- 45b. Sir Ant. Hungerforde. Bradwell manor, Oxon. ; on surrender of a lease (recited) to John Forty, of Bradwell, and John and Thomas his sons, in survivorship, by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, on behalf of Quenyngton preceptory, 20 Jan. 1500. 12 Dec.
- 46b. John Randes. Grain rent of the farmer of the demesnes of Tedyngton lordship in Overbury parish, Worc. *Worcester priory*. 1 Dec.
47. The same. Grain rent of the farmer of the demesnes of Segebarow lordship, Worc. *Worcester priory*. 21 Dec.
Thos. Gough and Wm. Jones, of Fylton, Soms. Grain rent of the farmer of Fylton grange. *Keynsham*. 6 Jan.
- 47b. Cedda Curson, of Sevenok, Kent. Lands in Sevenok parish, parcel of Otford honour. 6 Feb.
John Walkar, of Otford, Kent. Lands called le Rye in Otford parish, Kent, parcel of Otford honour. 6 Feb.
48. Sir Thos. Darcy. Manors of Elmeswell and Wolpette, Suff., with warren of coneys, fairs, &c., except the chief messuage of Elmeswell manor. 29 Jan.
- 48b. Ralph Standisse, of London. Tithes of Stapleford rectory, Leic. *Kyrkby Bellers*. 12 Dec.
49. Averej Rawson, of Besele grange, Yorks. Rectory of Guytyng Power, Glouc. ; on surrender of a 29 years' lease (recited) to Ant. More of Quenyngton, Glouc., by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, on behalf of Quenyngton commandry, 7 March, 1528, 20 Hen. VIII. 28 Oct.
- 49b. The same. Hampen manor, Glouc. ; on surrender of a 40 years' lease (recited) to Ant. More by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem on behalf of Quenyngton commandry, 27 June, 1533, 25 Hen. VIII. 28 Oct.
- 50b. John Mawde, of the Household. Tithes of Middleton township, parcel of Rothe-well rectory, Yorks. *St. Oswald's*. 4 Nov.
51. Hen. Portyngton, of Roxeby, Linc. Lands in Roxeby parish. *Roche abbey*. 5 Nov.
- 51b. Ralph Walker, of London. Tenement called the Lampp in the parish of St. Ewin within Newgate, London. *College of St Martin le Graunde*. 6 Nov.
Eliz. Kyrkeby, widow. Northcolingham rectory, Notts. ; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) to Thos. Kyrkby, of York, and Wm. Kyrkby, of East Markham, Notts., by Peterborough abbey, 31 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. 2 Nov.
53. Robt. Wynter, of Holy Island, Nthld. Twelve tenements and a water mill in Fenham, Nthld., and all lands in Twedmouth, Ellyk, Kaylough, Howbourne, Bollesden, Ancrofte, Cheswyke, Skrymerston, Beyll, Barmour, Lowyke and Oorde, Nthld., which belonged to the cell of Holy Island, with certain tithes in Fenham and elsewhere, all which premises belonged to the cell of Holy Island. *Durham priory*. 2 Nov.
54. Walter Trotte, of Canterbury. Water mill called Abbottes Mill in St. Alphage's parish, Canterbury. *St. Augustine's, Canterbury*. 10 Nov.
- 54b. Nich. Fytton, of Littell Hereforde, Heref. Wormesley priory and lands in Wormesley, Heref., with the rectory there. 10 Nov.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

- 55b. Thos. Fleytt, of Waterden, Norf. Tithe corn of Dunton and Dowton churches, Norf.; on surrender of a twelve years' lease (recited) by Marmond priory, 2 Sept., 1531. 28 Oct.
56. Thos. Worliche. Alcombury rectory, Hunts.; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) to Miles Forest by Merton priory, Surr., 12 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. 1 Nov.
57. Wm. Broke, of Sowneley Coitt, Yorks. Lands in Sowneley Coitt; on surrender of a lease (recited), in survivorship, to Nic. Walker and Isabel his wife, by Ryvaux abbey, 2 March 15 Hen. VIII. 15 Nov.
58. John Fermour. St. Andrew's monastery, Northampton, with numerous lands specified in and near Northampton, and the rectory or chapel of St. Lawrence in Northampton. 20 Nov.
Folio 60 is blank.
61. John Broxholme, of the Inner Temple. Tenement in Harmeston, Linc., — *St. Katharine's, Lincoln*; also lands in Claxbye, Linc., — *Syzychill*. 24 Oct.
Walter Wylliams, of Burgaveny, Monm., clothier. Meadow called Girdode Vaure in Burgaveny, — *Burgaveny priory*; also tithes of Bryngwyn rectory, Monm., — *Lanterna monastery*. 28 Oct.
- 61b. Roger Huchynson, of Saltwood, Kent. Saltwood manor; on surrender of a twelve years' lease (recited) by Sir Edward and Henry Nevyl, 22 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII., made under a lease to them 1 Dec. 22 Henry VIII. by Wm. abp. of Canterbury. 20 Nov.
- 62b. Sir John Wylliams. Crendon manor and Crendon and Charlesley rectories, Bucks. *Notley*. 28 July.
63. Geo. Mydelmore and Joan his wife. Kyngesnorton rectory; on surrender of a 51 years' lease (recited) to John Middelmores, of Hasilwall in Kyngesnorton parish, and others, by Worcester priory, 15 April 9 Hen. VII. 19 Nov.
64. Edw. Leanwood, of Newburgh, Yorks. Tithe corn and hay of Ulveston in Cokwold parish, Yorks.; on surrender of a 60 years' lease (recited) by Newburgh priory, 16 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII. 8 Dec.
- 64b. Ric. Ince, of London. Saltworks in Nantwich, Chesh. *Cumbermere*. 9 Dec.
65. Wm. Hynman. Lands and tenements in Melton Mobrey, Leic. *Kyrby Bellers*. 1 Jan.
- 65b. Jas. Rokysby, an auditor of the Augmentations. Island of four acres called Cokett Island in the sea opposite Warkeworthe castle, with a chapel thereon and a tenement in Axley, Nthld., belonging thereto, — *Tynemouth*; also the Grey Friars in Pylgramstrete, Newcastle upon Tyne. 12 Jan.
66. Edw. Hasylwod, of London. Water mill in Cotys Culworthe, Ntht. *Canons Ashby*. 26 Jan.
- 66b. Humph. Boland. Lands in Weldryke, Yorks., parcel of the demesnes of Fountains abbey. 12 Jan.
67. Ric. Tyrell, of London. Sheep pasture upon Barton Magna manor, Suff. *Bury St. Edmund's*. 26 Jan.
John Pratte, woolman, of London, and Agnes his wife. Two tenements in Martelane in St. Olave's parish, London; on surrender of a fifteen years' lease by the Crossed Friars near the Tower, 15 May, 1535. 20 Jan.
68. Thos. Myldmay, of London. Folyphauntes manor and lands called Caunterberyes in Goldaunger, Essex; on surrender of a fifteen years' lease (recited) to Thos. Wyrtiloke, of Goldaunger, by Bylegh abbey, 23 Sept., 1535. 20 Jan.
- 69b. Alice Wright, widow. A garden in St. Martin's parish, Westminster, lying beside "the Covent Gardeyn of th'abbot and covent of Westminster"; on surrender of a 39 years' lease (recited) to Wm. Waller, by Abingdon abbey, St. Andrew's day 17 Hen. VII. 4 April.
- 70b. Wm. Morgan. Laxton rectory, Ntht. *Fynshed*. 4 April.
71. Wm. Wadeley, of London, tailor. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew beside Westsmythfeld, London. 4 April.

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- Jas. Rokeby. Similar tenement. 4 April.
- 71b. Ph. Penyson. Tithes of Felkyrke rectory, Yorks.; on surrender of a 60 years' lease (recited) to him, as servant of the Lord Privy Seal, by St. Oswald's priory of the Nostell, 3 April, 1539. 16 Nov.
72. Wm. Burnell, of London. Lowistofte *alias* Leystocke rectory, Suff. *St. Bartholomew's, Westsmythfeld, London.* 10 Dec.
73. Sir John Markeham. Austin Friars, Newark, Notts. 2 March.
74. Robt. Bocher, of the Household. Great mansion and garden and certain lands in Twykenham, Midd., which belonged to Edw. earl of Hertford. 1 April.
- 74b. Ant. Denny. Tybourne manor in Marybone parish, Midd., except the mansion and gardens and the lands enclosed in Marybone park. 22 March.
75. John Aishton, auditor of purchased lands. Messuage, &c., called Spittelserne in Feltham, Surr., and lands in Wannesworth and Batrichesey, Surr., parcel of the honour of Hampton Court. 16 Jan.
Folio 77 is missing.
78. George Owen, M.D. St. Giles' rectory beside the North Gate of Oxford. *Godstow.* 1 Dec.
- Leonard Bekwith. Grain rent of the farmer of Monkefriston manor, Yorks. *Selby.* 16 March.
- 78b. Sir John Rogers. Black Friars, Melcombe Regis, Dors. 10 Nov.
- John Wallisborne. East grange in Pypwell, Ntht., with lands there. *Pypwell.* 20 Jan.
81. John Johnson *alias* Anthony. Sheep pasture within the liberty of Dover, beside Bredden Stone in Hugheham parish, Kent, which belonged to Swynfelde preceptory. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* 12 Dec.
82. Robt. Howlett, junior, of Nether Rykynghall, Suff. Hylderle manor; on surrender of a thirty years' lease (recited) to him and Barth. Andrewe and Robt. Howlett, senr., of the same manor and farm stock (detailed) by Bury St. Edmund's abbey, 5 April 23 Hen. VIII. 1 Dec.
- 83b. John Hull, of Larkebear, Devon. Grey Friars, Exeter. 8 Dec.
84. John Penne, of the Household. Croyland monastery, Linc., with Langtofte manor and rectory, Thetford Hall manor in Kestevyn in Thetford parish, Aswike *alias* Alwike manor in Whaplod, lands in Croyland and Whaplod, and Tetforthe rectory, Linc. 20 Feb. (*Cancelled because a new lease granted in February of the following year.*)
85. Mich. Wilbore, of London. Grey Friars, Doncaster, and Black Friars, beside Pontefract, Yorks. 6 Feb.
- 85b. John Osborne. Tenement in St. Olave's parish, Old Jewry, London. *Barking.* 4 March.
- Steph. Parrott, of Grenewiche, Kent. Lands forming parcel of Sayscourte manor, Kent; on surrender of a 24 years' lease (recited) by Thos. cardinal and archbp. of York, 20 Jan. 19 Hen. VIII. 1 July.
- 86b. Arthur Porter. Beyrtley pasture lying without the South gate of Gloucester, and meadow land in Sudmede; on surrender of a sixty years' lease (recited) by St. Peter's abbey in Gloucester, Mich. 30 Hen. VIII. 4 July.
- 87b. Wm. Orrell, of the Household. Cannons manor in Little Fraunsham, Norf. *Westacre.* 4 July.
88. John Bowles. Baldoke manor or lordship, Herts.; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, 18 Sept., 1522. 4 July.
- 88b. Sir Roger Lasselles. Herbage of Topcliff Great Park, Yorks., except that of Haverlaunde within the said park reserved for the support of the deer. 4 July.
89. Ric. Mody, of London. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew's, Westsmythfeld, London. 10 July.
- Thos. Foster, of Cranebroke, Kent. Lands in Romsey parish, Hants.; on surrender of a 92 years' lease by Romsey abbey, 10 July 30 Hen. VIII.

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1258. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

90. Ric. Warde, of London. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew's, West-smythfeld, London. 2 June.
- Robt and Wm. Sheperde. Tithes and lands in Stratforthe, Yorks. *Egleston*. 14 Nov.
- 90b. Ric. Ellys, of the Household. Manor of Echelford *alias* Asshford, Midd., parcel of the honour of Hampton Court, and tithes of Asshford, Stanes, Lalam and Yeveney rectories, Midd. 18 Dec.
- Sir Hen. Knyvett, of the Household. Lands in Iseldon, Midd., parcel of Highbury manor, and lands in Trelmelstrete, Midd. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 29 June.
91. Matth. Woode. Cancelled enrolment of lease in Book 213 f. 117b. *q.v.*
- 91b. Wm. Glascoke, of London. Lands in Barrow parish, Linc. *Thorneton*. 25 Aug.
- Hugh Wyatt. Cancelled enrolment of lease in Book 213 f. 118. *q.v.*
92. Win Belassys, son and heir of Ric. Belassis, late of Henknoll, Dham., dec., and Marg. Symson, widow, grandmother of the said William. Newburge priory, Yorks., with the granges of Scorton and Brynke in Newburge, and Ulthwayte in Cukwolde, and numerous lands specified in Newburge in the parish of Cukwolde, Yorks. 4 July.
93. Lady Eliz. Hales, widow. Grain rent of the farmer of Litlebourne manor, Kent. *St. Augustine's, Canterbury*. 28 June.
- 93b. John Lyson. Water mill and tenement in Kenfyge, co. Glamorgan, Llandaff dioc. *Morgan monastery*. 20 Dec.
- Howell Griffith ap Powell, of Menethustelon, co. Monm. Two tenements and two mills in Menethustelon parish. *Lanterna*. 8 March. (*Enrolled also, without date, at f. 25.*)
94. Howell ap Jevan ap Philipp, of Llanyangell Comduy, co. Brecknock. Tithes of the chapel of Llanehangell Cuney, St. David's dioc. *Brecknock priory*. 8 March. (*Enrolled also, without date, at f. 25.*)
- John earl of Bath. Hospital of St. John, Bridgewater, with the rectories of Bridge-water and Durleigh, Soms. 10 July.
- Ff. 96 and 97 are blank.*
98. Ric. Andrewys, of Hayles, Glouc. Hayles monastery, with lands in Hayles and Dydbroke, Glouc. 24 March. (*Cancelled 12 March 35 Hen. VIII.*)
99. Thos. Geffrey, of London. Certain tithes of Highester rectory, Essex. *St. Peter's, Westminster*. 3 April.
- John Smythe, of London, tailor. Three tenements in Cowcrosse Lane in St. Sepulchre's parish, London. *Clerkenwell priory*. 20 March.
- 99b. John Jenyns, of the Household. Grey Friars, Gloucester. 2 April.
100. John Mason, of London. Tenement in Quenehith, London. *London Charterhouse*. 1 April.
- Nich. Bacon. Lands in Thorpe next Norwich and Blofeld, Norf. *Bprie. of Norwich*. 28 March.
- 100b. Thos. Broke, of London. Messuage and chapel called St. Gyles, Warw.; on surrender of a 99 years' lease (recited) to him, a merchant tailor of London, by Cokehill nunnery, Worc., 12 March 28 Hen. VIII., in consideration that by his labour the said nunnery was saved from suppression. 1 April.
102. John Norcote, yeoman of the Guard. Tenement in St. Alban's parish, Wodstrete, London. *Notley, Bucks*. 4 April.
- Thos. Dobbyne, of Darnoldes, Heref. Grange called Darnoldes Chappell. *Lymbroke*. 9 Feb.
114. Thos. Kydde, of London. Boston rectory, Linc., which belonged to the preceptory of Dalby and Rotheley, Leic. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 29 Jan.
- Jas. Hawe, of Fordeham, Norf. Cell of Moddeney, Norf., and lands in Helgaye, Norf. *Ramsey*. 6 Feb.

1542.

- 114b. Agnes Graunte, of Hardwike, Warw., widow. Lands in Hardwike; on surrender of an eighty years' lease (recited) to John Graunte, junior, by Coventry priory, 20 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII.
115. Thos. Gyttons, of London, carpenter. Lands in Muxton and Donyngton within Lylleshull parish, Salop. *Lylleshull*. 10 March.
- 115b. John Drewe, sen., of Bristol, and John his son. Certain tithes of Tewkesbury rectory, Glouc. *Tewkesbury*. 2 Jan.
116. Walter Colyns, of Newbury, Berks., mercer. Wood and common called Estleywood in Lekehamsted, Berks., parcel of Donyngton lordship. 25 Jan.
- 116b. Robt. Layton, of Thoraby, Yorks. Lands in Thoraby, — *Newburghe*; also lands in Skutterskelf and Thoraby, — *Helaugh*. 25 March.
117. Ric. Lee, of the Household. Tenement called Bowmans Hill in Prene parish, Salop. *Haughmond*. 25 March.
- 117b. Edw. Iord Clynton. Messuage, &c., in Ponton, Linc. *Sempryngham*. 25 March.
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APPENDIX.

1. JOHN HALES.

Harl. MS.
4990 f. 1.
B. M.
[1540-2].

i. John Hales to Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horse.

Although the King is a prince of so fatherly love towards his subjects that he forbids none to come to his presence, but rather by his gentleness encourages them, yet it is well to remember that "they have not to do with man but with a more excellent and divine estate," and therefore to observe the reverence due to rulers. Some men, too, are so abashed by the majesty of a prince that they are unable to speak for trembling, and therefore princes, from the first, have maintained about them noble and virtuous men, such as Sir Anthony, "a man (without flattery be it spoken) in whose personage nature hath showed her cunning," whose wisdom has gained him place in the King's secret council, and whose valiantness the post of master of the horse and captain "of lusty youth his Grace's gentlemen pensioners." Begs him to exhibit this "rude oration" to the King.

ii. Dedication of the accompanying oration to King Henry VIII., whose tender care of his subjects (not wasting their lives in war but providing that they may live in peace and quiet, by fortifying the borders and frontiers with strong castles and by setting forth God's holy word), binds them to bless God for a prince whose mind is thus set on the common wealth of his realm.

iii. "An oration in commendation of laws." Being a collection of sayings of ancient authors (sacred and profane) in praise of law and justice. Complains (*f.* 19) that Duns and his disciples cried out upon lawyers and blasphemed man's law. The strumpet of Kent (*f.* 20) in her trance, wherein she saw the Deity as she said, saw burning and tormented in Hell divers judges of this realm. By such means young gentlemen of good wit were drawn from the Inns of Court to monasteries of Carthusians and Observants, which may be one cause why the laws of this realm are not more plainly set forth. A papist might ask (*f.* 22*d.*) why we altered the law that made the bp. of Rome God's vicar on earth, but we answer that that law was itself but new, and a confirmation of a false doctrine. As a tree cannot hold two "robyn rucks," so a realm cannot have two rulers (*f.* 23) and all dissensions amongst us (*f.* 24) have proceeded from "the pestiferous makebate, the bishop of Rome." Proceeds with a long historical account of that bishop's usurpations in England. Opposes (*f.* 31*d.*) the introduction of "civil" or "canon" law as contrary, in instances given, to the ancient law of the realm; in other instances he shows the superiority of the ancient law of the realm. If he were asked what jewel or treasure was most meet for the King he would answer (*f.* 44*d.*). "Ten such judges as the lord Chancellor is." Does not wish to dispraise the canon laws (*f.* 45)—would to God ours were as well set forth and as pure Latin as they!—but thinks our own better for this country.

Pp. 92. *Modern copy.*

1542.

2. MORYSON to HENRY VIII.

Faustina C.
II. 5.
B. M.

A discourse touching the reformation of the laws of England. Suggests the reducing of the common law to writing in Latin, and remarks on the advisability of having it also in English. While speaking of the necessity of education for lawyers, he says, "How shall a lawyer be able to make an oration . . . without the knowledge of rhetoric?" After "lawyer," is inserted, "Mr. Chomley excepted." The discourse was evidently written after the dissolution of the monasteries, from the mention of abbots as a "kind of people" that "were." Proposes a yearly memorial of the destruction of the bp. of Rome out of the realm, as the victory of Agincourt is annually celebrated at Calais, and the destruction of the Danes at Hoptide. It would be better that the plays of Robin Hood and Maid Marian should be forbidden, and others devised to set forth and declare lively before the people's eyes the abomination and wickedness of the bishop of Rome, monks, friars, nuns, and such like, and to declare the obedience due to the King. Presents to the King a rude plot in the Latin tongue of the tenures of lands and of services.

Pp. 35. In a clerk's hand with corrections by Morison. Begins: "Whosoever is adourned with wisdom, most godely King."

6 Feb. 3. The DUKE OF LORRAINE to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarres MS.
II. 85.
Adv. Lib.
Edin.
[1539-42].

Your father and I met eight days ago, making a great cheer with all our race. Your son, De Longueville, is very well, and a fine child. Jainville, 6 Feb. *Signed: Vostre bien humble et bon oncle, Anth'a.*
Hol., Fr., p. 1. Endd.: M. le Duc de Lorraine.

17 March. 4. A. DE BARBANÇOYS to the QUEEN [OF SCOTLAND].

Balcarres MS.
IV. 116.
Adv. Lib.
Edin.

In obedience to your commands, Mons. de Fonpertuys and I have returned "en ce leau du petit (?) Lit" with all the company "atendant le bon vant et la mysericorde de Dieu." If you had let me go by land you would have done much for my health, for never woman was so ill, little as I have been there (at sea?), and I have got a sickness of stomach which I fear will do me much harm before I reach France. "Du Pety lyt" (Leith?), 17 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: A la Roynie. Endd.: Madlle. de Fontpertuys.

18 March. 5. JEHAN DE ROUVRAY to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarres MS.
IV. 86.
Adv. Lib.
Edin.

After finishing with your mother the *estat* of your son, and giving order to his affairs with Piguillon, Sarundey (?) and the controller "Jehan-naute (?), voulant que par chacun an les principaulx serviteurs de votre maison se y tiennent pour entendre ce quelle fait" she commanded me to come to this town of Paris for the process of Lanut (?), and other great suits ready to be judged. Never saw such extreme *poursuite* as is made of that of Lanut (?), and that of Borgemy (?), &c.

I send two letters from your mother, and from the Queen of Sicily (*de Secylle*), who is in good health. Your mother writes that though the King "a casse tous les greniers de France, elle ne touche a voz dix mil livres," &c. Notifies sending of some wools, and other business matters. Complains of his letters being unanswered for 18 or 20 months. Her son is getting better and better every day. Paris, 18 March, 1541.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. Add.: A la Roynie d'Escosse.

1542.

21 March. 6. J. LORD RUSSELL to SIR RIC. LONG.

Add. MS.
5,752 f. 380.
B. M.

With commendations to him and Mr. Stanhoppe, advertises them of the King's prosperous health. Declared the contents of his letter of the 13th inst., with the article enclosed, to the King, who says that he has already declared to you his pleasure as to the duties of constable, sergeant porter, and other officers there, and as for the chief porter and chief sergeant he will send his pleasure hereafter, but is content to admit Alred as chief constable. As to the number of gunners, the physician and surgeon, and their wages, you shall be advertised shortly, "albeit his Majesty thinketh the wagers to be somewhat with the least." The artillery and munition shall be likewise appointed out. You and others must take wages from the day of your admission. The cleansing of the town ditch may be deferred until next winter, and the gate where Constable hangeth* may remain open, as the mayor and his brethren require, and Myton Gate be mured up. You shall be master of the game of Beverley park and have the herbage and pannage, as you desire, and have any farm that you can spy thereabouts for provision of your house. Has spoken with Mr. Chancellor about the tenths of Long's hospital of Southwark, and will bring him to speak with the King. The King rejoices at the forwardness of his works there. All of the Privy Chamber are well, and send commendations. Westm., 21 March.
Signed.

Pp. 2. Add.: at Hull.

14 April. 7. THE CARD. OF BOURBON to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarras MS.
ii. 115.
Adv. Lib.
Edin.

Cannot thank her sufficiently for keeping him in mind and writing her news, which have given him the greatest possible pleasure. All our house is prospering. Desires to be humbly recommended to the King, her husband. La Fere, 14 April, 1542. *Signed:* V're treshumble oncle et serviteur, Loys Caral de Bourbon.

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A la Roynie d'Escoce.

26 April. 8. WILLIAM LEVENYNG'S DAUGHTERS.

Rutland
Papers
(Hist. MSS.
Com.)
i. 30.

Robert Rawson to Mrs. Levening.

Her daughters by Mr. Levening have been found wards to the King, and the writer has the wardship and marriage of them by his grant.† Charges her to keep them uncontracted till she sends for them; but if she or any of her friends wish to buy them he will set a reasonable price.

Dated 26 April in Report.

1b.

2. John Swynhowe to Roger Forest, Comptroller to the Countess of Rutland.

Has spoken to Mr. Roos concerning one of Leveniag's daughters and is told that Mr. Rawson (Radeston), one of the King's feodaries, had received her, but if my lady obtained her he would pay 10*l.* as he promised.

Dated 23 Nov. in Report.

* Sir Robert Constable was hanged in chains at Hull over the highest gate in the town. See Vol. xii. Pt. ii., No. 229. According to Tickell's "History of Hull," p. 167, it was "Beverley Gate."

† By the Escheator's Inquisitions, taken 3 May 33 Hen. VIII. (Ebor., 32-33 Hen. VIII., No. 22), it appears that William Levenyng died in the feast of St. Wilfrid (12 Oct.) 32 Hen. VIII., leaving two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, aged respectively fifteen and eight years.

1542.

9 May. 9. The PRIVY COUNCIL to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, No. 105.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS.
Pt. I., 157.]

Albeit Thos. Bodenham, gentleman, has been by verdict of twelve men "cast and hitherto not adjudged," for robbing John Allshire, servant to Wm. Webbe of Sarum, it is now said that Allshire gave him the money without compulsion. The King desires him, being now in the country, to try out the whole truth of the matter. Charing, 9 May. Signed by Russell, Durham, Browne, Wingfield, and Sadler.

P. 1. *Add.*: To, etc., "therle of Hertforde."

10 May. 10. RICHARD HILLES to HENRY BULLINGER.

Epistolæ
Tigurinae,
149.
Original
Letters
I. 224.
(Parker Soc.)

Since returning home from Venice, has received Bullinger's letter of the 17th March, and was delighted to learn he proposed to publish commentaries on Matthew. His transactions in cloth with H. Falckner at Frankfort. Meant to devote the produce to the use of exiles, for whom he has given Calvin some money. Is glad to have his commendations of Peter Hurtzel and Andrew Rappenstein. If his wife had known as much at last fair she would not have required C. Froshover to be surety for them. Hears that his brother Butler sold all his patrimony in England last Lent, but he has not yet received the full amount. Fears if it comes to the King's ears through his sister's husband at the Court he may be forbidden again to leave the kingdom. Elliot is studying the civil law, or rather the laws of England, and has made such proficiency that he now holds an office that brings him nearly 200 fl. a year. But Barth. Traheron has with much difficulty returned into the country, where he is about to marry the daughter of a gentleman who favours godly doctrine, with whom he will have an income of 120 fl. for 60 years from a lease made by his father-in-law. He intends moreover to teach grammar and keep a school for little boys in some small town in that district.

Has nothing certain to report of the state of the kingdom, except what Bullinger must have heard three months ago, that the King has beheaded his wife Katharine Howard, whom he married after divorcing Anne of Cleves. She was condemned on great suspicion of adultery (as universally reported by the English) with two gentlemen before the King married her; and lady Rochford was beheaded at the same time, who was privy to her licentiousness. The old duchess dowager of Norfolk is also delivered to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower of London, and likewise lord Will. Howard, because they knew of Katharine's vicious life when the King fell in love with her, and did not inform him before that hasty marriage. One of the parties who was first hanged and afterwards beheaded and quartered for adultery with the Queen was one of the King's Chamberlains,* and two years before or less had violated a park keeper's wife, whom three or four attendants held down for him in a thicket. But for this he was pardoned by the King, and likewise for a murder committed when some villagers tried to apprehend him for the crime.

You cannot without danger to my affairs write me anything about the Christian religion; besides, if you could, I am not worthy of the honour. I am sorry you have spent so much money on my account, and, most of all, that you are ill of a fever. My wife salutes you.

Strasburg, 10 May 1542.

* Thomas Culpeper, who was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

1542.

10 June. 11. NINIAN SANDERSON, the King's servant.

R. O.

To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6*d.* a day *vix* Luke de la Arche, dec. Hampton Court, 10 June, 34 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 14 (undated).*

17 June. 12. PAUL, BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

R. O.

Licence (in support of his episcopal dignity) to retain for life his canonry and prebend of Bushopstone in the cathedral church of Salisbury, with the house in the cathedral close in which he still dwells and his other privileges (detailed) as a resident canon. Moore, 17 June. *No date of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 6, m. 4.*

18 June. 13. ANTHOINETTE DE BOURBON to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarres MS.

Adv. Lib.
Edin.
II. 12.

Has received her two letters by Jan. "Par la premiere voy comme aves prins vostre desp[ens] en mains, de quoy suis tres aye, et encore pleus de se que [le] Roy vous donne connesance de la syene et de ses affaires [que] vous sera occasion deusersysse (?) et honneste pasetans, et sy [vous estes] en sete creanse le dit Sieur sen trouvera myeux servy et [vous] pleus estymee je croy nesparaguere (?) vostre peine a y . . . et entendre." Prays God will help her that the King may have no occasion "de vous en oster la co . . . " Advises her to take care of her health "pour ses (*ces*) rumes," and sends the opinion of doctors here. Recommends, as she has been always so "pareseusse," that she should wash her head every month, "ou que ne faces couper vos che[veux] lesant seullement la greue pour vous coyer, car vous aves le cer[veau] moyste, et toujours les cheveux plain de grese quy sata[chant a] la teste garde les humeurs nen peulle sortir et p[our] defaute et font ainsy cracher. Set (*C'est*) mon opynyon et par espe[r]ience men suis ainsy trouvee a set heure, que jay este mes che . . . encore lavoie aucune fois ma teste, et sy les coupe de sys semaines en sis semaines ansy je me y trouve le myeulx d[u] monde. Quant a ce que vous me dites le (*de*) lestat encoy vous [estes] au reste je pence myeux soyes grosse que aultrement . . . ce point uses se degoustement sy grant ny ses maux de cueur [p]our la june ny aultre mal, et de se que voyes aucune fois veu . . . en sy petite quantite vous ne leyries a lestre. Je (*J'ay*) grant envye [de] savoir la verite," for I am very anxious to see you again. Speaks of her (the writer's) sister of Vendôme and her children, and means to have some consultation while the King is here (*tandis que le Roy est pardesa*) when she will deliver everything to the Cardinal of St. Andrews to be sent to her, for she is told, [he?] returns shortly hither. "Il vous sara bien a dire [les] nouvelles de nous tous (?), mesmement de mon petit [fils]* . . . yl a veu je luy ay fait faire la reverance au Roy . . . st demeure sys jours a la Court y fesant tres bien son [dev]oir. Il y a este voullentiers veu et luy a tant le Roy que les [d]ames fait tres bonne chere. Sa peinture vous est envoyee que [t]rouvares myeux faite que les aultres. Il y a deja pres de trois [se]maines que le Roy est a Escleron ou je (*J'ay*) toujours este fame de [Co]urt synon puis deus jours que suis revenue en ce lieu de Joinville, pour faire ma feste Dieu† et ausy pour ayder a dreser [l'equi]page de Mons. vostre pere pour la guere que je pence [bie]n est bien pres commenser. Le Roy luy donne bien

* The infant Duke of Longueville.

† That is to say, to keep the feast of Corpus Christi, which fell on the 8 June in 1542.

1542.

henneste [c]harge. Il estet hier ycy pour cet affaire, et mon filz aysne ausy. Il sen sont retournes. Je demeure encore quelque jour pour achever leur affaire; puis, sy la Court n'ellongne, de quoy . . . est nouvelle, je m'y retrouvere. Le Roy tient pourpos aller la . . . uent (?) Monstier sur Saux et ycy; il trouve tant de grans sors (*cerfs*) ycy quy (*qu'il*) dit il ne fut james en lieu ou il eut pleus de plesir, m[ais sur] tout il ayne Escleron. Il a tant pleu depuis la Court y est que D[ieu] set sy ly auet (*s'il y avoit*) crostes. Il nest a crere la bonne chere que le [Roy] fait a Monsr. vostre pere." I will take note of what you write about Mons. de Curel. Joinvyl[le], 10 June.

P.S.—Since writing, the King has arrived here. I am much delighted with the news brought by Jacques Senot eight days ago, especially that you still expect "es[tre] grose." I hope soon to make answer to what you write by him. "Dauentaie" (?), 18 June.

Hol. Fr. pp. 2. Add.

14. The QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarras MS.
rv. 117.
Adv. Lib.
Edin.

A medical opinion [addressed to the Queen of Scots] on her illness (palpitation of the heart).

Fr. pp. 2.

13 July.

15. SIR THOMAS WHARTON.

Add. MS.
5,754 f. 89.
B. M.

Indenture of receipt, 13 July, 34 Hen. VIII., by Sir Thos. Wharton, deputy Warden of the West Marches, from Robert bp. of Carlisle, by the hands of Ralph Sacheverell, his clerk, and upon warrant dated Hampton Court, 26 June, 34 Hen. VIII. (quoted), of 40*l.* for "the provision appointed to him of a certain proportion of hay." *Signature cut off.*

P. 1.

Aug.

16. [SIR RIC. RICHE] to —.

R. O.

The King commands me to levy 100 archers, 100 billmen, and 20 horsemen, as well within mine office of the Augmentations, as within mine own lands; and, considering that you are one of the King's farmers within the same, this is to pray and command you to provide a good gelding or horse with an able archer for the war, harnessed, to serve in my said number, to be ready at one hour's warning. London, — (*blank*) of August.

Copy, p. 1.

R. O.

2. Four other copies, two of them much mutilated.

31 Aug.

17. THOMAS MILDEMAIE to Mr. GATES of the Privy Chamber.

R. O.

My brother, the bearer, says his master has written in his favour to Mr. Denny for an office which Assheton lately occupied, called "Buckynghames Lands," now in the King's gift. Would come myself but for a matter of importance, which my brother will show you. I pray your favour for both of us. Let me know whether to conclude with my father Mr. Gonson for Beileigh, and what you will give, as I expect to speak with him in Essex within 4 days. Chelmsford, last of August.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1542.

[Aug.]* 18. MUSTERS.

Harl. MS.
442 f. 187.
B. M.

Mandate to the sheriff of Essex to make a proclamation (recited) prohibiting the retaining and presting of mariners by those who have received the King's letters to retain and prest any person to serve the King in his "affairs of war." Terling, — (blank).

Modern copy, p. 1. Headed: 34 Hen. VIII.

5 Oct. 19. THOMAS FLECTON to SABYON JOHNSON.

R. O.

At Calys, 5 Oct., anno 42. Her bedfellow is well and will be with her at Hallowtide. Here living on fresh herring and French wine and the like, they miss the fat venison and good wine that is at Owndyll. Commendations to his cousin Sir Thomas Saxbye, that good parson of Polbroke.

Hol. p. 1, much mutilated. Add.: at Polbroke in Northamptonshire.

7 Oct. 20. JOHN ROTZ.

R. O.

Denization to John Rotz, a native of Paris, Coleta his wife, and their children. Greenwich, 7 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Without date of delivery. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 15, m. 19 (undated).*

Nov. 21. ——— to JOHN GATE.

R. O.

"Sir, you shall understand that these parcels that follow are dd. and the rest remaineth till the King's pleasure be further known." *In another hand:* Stuff (described) delivered by the King's command in November, 34 H. VIII.:—to Mr. Paston, John Gate, Mr. Butcher, and Philip van Wyelde.

P. 1. Add.: My very trusty friend John Gate of the Privy Chamber.

22. SIR JOHN WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has forborne to write of the state of the works here until they might be brought to some completion. Those "ingeneros," being Italians or of any other nation, who shall see them must recognise that they are no borrowed designs but a pure new invention. Enlarges upon their beauty. The surveyor can best describe them, and say what gunners are requisite. Could get 10 or 12 here if enough cannot be spared out of England. A master gunner is necessary as the present master gunner is impotent and lame. Castle of Guisnes. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

* See No. 670.

APPENDIX B.

CHAPUYS CORRESPONDENCE.

A great part of this volume was already printed off when the Public Record Office acquired transcripts of MSS. at Vienna, of which the Editors had made their abstracts from the longer abstracts printed in the Spanish Calendar. In accordance with the rule to describe all documents from the original text, when available, new abstracts from these transcripts were made for the remainder of the volume (No. 687 to the end). It has also been thought desirable to give the following new abstracts, on the same plan, of several of the earlier documents of this year; and as these are intended to supersede the abstracts in the text no reference is made to the latter in the Index. The documents are all in French.

The following table shows what numbers are hereby superseded :—

No. in Vol.	No. in this Appendix.	No. in Vol.	No. in this Appendix.
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17	2	439	21
57	3	441	22
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Omitted.	5	454-6	24
92	6	478	25
Omitted.	7	480	26
Omitted.	8	481	27
Omitted.	9	490	28
186	10	Omitted.	29
Omitted.	11	513	30
245	12	515	31
251	13	516	32
252	14	517 (partially superseded.)	27(2)
Omitted.	15		
260	16		
293	17	534	33
311	18	562	34
363	19	Omitted.	35

10 Jan. 1 [No. 16]. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Two days ago received hers of the 29th ult., and the documents therewith, concerning chiefly the departure of this King's ambassadors,* and the resolution taken upon their charge; upon which, until he has re-communicated with the

* Carne and Vaughan.

1542.

1 [No. 16]. CHAPUYS to MARY OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

King's Council, he can answer no further than in his letters of the 29th and 30th ult., except to praise her prudence in dealing with the ambassadors. In accordance with her said letters, remonstrated that the King should not halt at accessories like the intercourse, which concerned subjects privately, when there was question of the ancient amity between the Houses. Was answered, as he wrote on the 30th ult., that that was true, if those of Flanders had not made the accessory the principal [point], by alleging in the Edict that the King had made statutes contrary to the treaties. But when he had given the Council his opinion, they did not reply again.

As to the King's declaring to the French that in making closer amity or marriage elsewhere, he wished to be paid his debt; that must be believed, and also that he listened to the practice of the Princess's marriage, expecting some good sum of money as a preliminary. The French, when they began the practice, imagined, quite otherwise, that even if it had no other effect, they would redeem themselves from the importunity which this King was making for payment (as shown by two copies of the king of France's letters to his ambassador, which Chapuys sent) and would at least keep him from joining the Emperor. The French ambassador, as his man sent word yesterday, has no more hope of the marriage, and, not being so well [accepted] here as he used to be, has written urgently to his master for his congé. According to the man the ambassador's language and gestures last time he spoke with the King were as the King declared to Chapuys; and he was in Court on Sunday last to speak with the King about a private affair of a ship (for he has had no letters from his master since those of which Chapuys sent the copy), but did not see the King and only spoke with the Council.

As to the time of the last charge and revocation of the said ambassadors, thinks that it was since this King heard of the Emperor's fortune in Alger; but, for all that, neither the King nor his Councillors have shown themselves more arrogant for it (ne sen sont monstrez plus bravez). Even if they wished to do so, they would dissemble until they see clearly how affairs will go between the Emperor and France; for if they see likelihood of war, it will be difficult to make them enter a new league except to their own great advantage, their instance for the league having only been for fear lest, if the Emperor and king of France were to agree, war might be made upon them.

Ten days ago arrived here the ambassadors, who, as he wrote, were to come from Scotland, the chief being the bp. of Albardin, who was in embassy here about nine years ago. There is also another bishop,* and a secretary named Valentin, and they bring a considerable company (*assez grand train*). They have already been twice at Court, well received, going and coming accompanied by the bps. of Winchester and London and other personages. They have had considerable communication with the Council. As yet nothing is known of their charge. The Duke of Norfolk has been sent for (? *envoye guerre* qq. *querre*?), by one of the King's chamber, to assist at these communications, he having been governor of the North and having deputed part of the captains on the Scottish frontier. *Notwithstanding the demonstration of amity, this King, three days ago, despatched in post the master engineer† who began and planned the fortresses there, to hasten the work upon them.* London, 10 Jan. 1541.

10 Jan. 2 [No. 17]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

Writes nothing of occurments, but sends what he writes to the Queen Regent in Flanders.

Modern note, headed: Chapuys a l'Empereur, 10 Janvier 1542.

* Of Orkney.

† Sir Christopher Morice.

1542.

26 Jan. 3 [No. 57]. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

Has received his of 10 and 19 Nov. and the 11th and 18th ult., and understood his speech with the Privy Seal, and also what the Clerk of the Council told him about entering a new treaty with the King. Cannot answer further than in last letters, except to charge him again to learn, if possible, what the King intends to do for the Emperor in that case, and to certify the King and his ministers that the Emperor is no less inclined to it, provided that they show themselves tractable, and therefore it would be well if they declared confidentially and plainly their intention. No doubt Chapuys can draw out of them all that is possible—to send it as soon as possible, together with his own advice.

As to the Queen of England and the new divorce, has nothing more to say, except that he will be glad to hear what is done with the Queen, and the rest of the occurrents. Tour de Sillas, 26 Jan. 1541.

As to the saying of the French ambassador's man that the ambassador had ample instructions and power to conclude the marriage between Orleans and the Princess, and he knew the means to prevent it, but would not do so because he had yet no answer to his demands; dexterity must be used to know the said means, as far as possible, and to entertain the man, advancing him some money, if necessary, with assurance that the Emperor is mindful of his said demands, but is not quite sure what they are, and Secretary Bave does not remember them all, while the letters by which they were sent are lost in the sea. Another memorandum is to be sent at the first opportunity, in order that the Emperor may see what he can do for the man.

Heard that the King of England was wishing to take again the sister of the Duke of Cleves, which, according to Chapuys' discourse with the Clerk of the Council, seems unlikely; and yet he must have an eye to it, knowing how important it is to the Emperor that that reconciliation should not be made, and seek by all means to turn the King from it.

29 Jan. 4 [No. 63]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

Eight days ago received, together, the Emperor's letters of 2, 14, and 27 Nov. and the 29th ult.; since the date of which Chapuys' letters, especially those of the 29th ult. and 10th inst., will have shown the news here *and this King's inclination to the affair of a new treaty, which he has so long sought. One of the principal causes which moved him to it was fear of the amity between the Emperor and the king of France, whom he thus tried to sever; and it is therefore to be doubted that, while he sees likelihood of enmity between them, he will make no suit for the proposed treaty, but rather will scarcely listen to it, especially if there is likelihood of immediate war, in which case he will temporise with both parties, both to avoid expense (of which he is now enemy) and, when both are wearied, to play upon a certainty (jouer comme a boule veu) and obtain more advantageous conditions. The Emperor is aware how changeable these people are, and that they know how to profit by the times. This King cannot be persuaded to a reconciliation with the Pope; and, if the conclusion of the aforesaid treaty depended only on the omission of that article, no imputation could be made upon the Emperor, who has so often pressed him to it. He cannot presume that Chapuys' language to him, these two last times, proceeds from the Emperor, seeing that Chapuys had already broached it to the lord Privy Seal in November, and had afterwards asked audience to speak of it, as his letters will have shown.*

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4 [No. 63]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Has not been in Court since the date of his last, although this King's ambassadors* are returned from Flanders, and the Council informed him that they would soon recall him to communicate upon the affair of trade for which these ambassadors went to the Queen. *Desires to be called in order to try and learn further of the King's intention*, and especially upon the despatch of the bp. of London (whom the King has decided, since the coming of Mr. Guenevet's man, to send as ambassador in Guenevet's place) who is to leave, by sea, in ten or twelve days. It is he who was ambassador in France, when the Emperor passed that way, and was recalled for his haughty language to the King of France.

Neither has the French ambassador been in Court, and, unless within these two or three days, he has had no news from his master; but his man informs Chapuys that he has had letters from friends at Court, advertising him that Mtre. Chr. Richier succeeded marvellously in his embassy of Denmark, to the great satisfaction of his King. That King lately assembled his captains to consult about war, and concluded, upon the advice of Maréchal Hannebault, first to amass money enough to keep a great army in the field for eight months. Another assembly has since been held, at which were the count of St. Pol and the Admiral; and the king of France had sent Vincentio Maggio and Captain Poulain to the Turk, and Maréchal du Bies, governor of Boulogne, kept warning him that the fortification of Montoire near Ardres must be prevented, or else Ardres would remain between Montoire and Guynes like a quail between two hawks. It was also written that the king of France wished to make a fort and haven at Wyssant, between Boulogne and Calais, which would indeed make the English desperate.

Parliament lately commenced, and the principal point of the Chancellor's opening speech was the Queen's misdeeds, which he aggravated and exaggerated. Upon that article the lords and prelates, four days ago, declared the Queen guilty of treason and likewise lady Rochefort; and, as to the widowed duchess of Norfolk and her daughter,† that they ought to be condemned to perpetual prison and confiscation of goods for the same cause for which lord William and his wife, the other accomplices, were sentenced. That determination will in two days be presented to the deputies of the Commonalty.

Had just written the above when he was advertised that the Commons house this morning determined, in the above affair, as the lords and prelates have done; and it is to be feared that the Queen will soon be sent to the Tower, who is still at Sion making good cheer, fatter and more beautiful than ever, careful in her attire and more imperious and difficult to serve than when she was with the King, although she expects death, and only asks for a secret execution. *It might be that the King would use mercy towards her if he had no desire to marry again, or if he found it lawful to leave her because of adultery and marry another (and the question has already been debated among doctors of theology), although hitherto there is no sign that the King seeks to re-marry or to serve any lady. She of Cleves has less hope of reconciliation than ever. At this New Year she presented to the King certain pieces of crimson, and he certain pots and flagons to her.*

The ambassadors of Scotland are still here, and nothing can be learnt of their charge and business. Although on good terms with them, the King does not cease to push on the fortification of the frontiers of Scotland, and to provide for all things necessary, and now again he is sending one‡ of his Chamber to be captain of Ul, which town, although far enough from the frontier, is important

* Carne and Vaughan.

† Countess of Bridgewater.

‡ Sir Ric. Long.

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because of its port. *It may be that he is moved by Chapuys' language to him about the intelligence between the king of France and the duke of Holstein, for the ships of Eastland come usually to that port.*

Forgot to say that many think that this King wishes again to ask money in this Parliament, which would put the people in despair. This is presumed because the Chancellor, in his opening speech, touched upon the great expenses which the King sustained, having to maintain 14,000 men in guarding the fortresses newly made and repaired, and in fortifying them further and making more.

The bp. of London has just sent to say that he is charged to speak with Chapuys before leaving, and will come to dinner to-morrow. London, 29 Jan. 1542.

5 Feb. 5 [Omitted]. HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

R. O.

Credence for his ambassador, the bp. of London, sent to replace Sir Henry Knevith, who is recalled.

Modern note, headed: 5 Feb. 1542.

9 Feb. 6 [No. 92]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

By his last, of the 29th ult., advertised the condemnation by Parliament of the Queen and ladies Norfolk, her daughter* and Rochford. Until then this King had never, since he detected the Queen's conduct, shown joy; as he has done since, especially on the said 29th., when he gave a supper and banquet to the ladies, 26 of whom were at his table, with certain lords, and 35 at an adjoining table. She to whom, for the time, he showed most favor and affection was the sister of lord Coban and of the wife whom Mr. Huyet repudiated for adultery. She is a beautiful girl, with wit enough, if she tried, to do as badly as the others. It is also said that the King has a fancy for the daughter of Madame Albart, niece of the Grand Esquire, Mr. Anthony Brun. Likewise there is bruit of a daughter† of the wife of Mons. Lyt, formerly deputy of Callais, by her first marriage; and this is presumed partly because the said deputy, who has been nearly two years in close prison in the Tower, goes at liberty within it, and his arms, which were removed from the chapel‡ of the Order, are ordered to be restored.§

Two days ago the comptroller of the King's house,|| went to Sion to break up the Queen's household and take her to the Tower, of which he is captain. Hears that it is not yet quite resolved what to do with her, but in two or three days all ought to be concluded.

The French ambassador's man says that the ambassador has received no letters of importance for a long time; and that by last letters his King only wrote to him to continue the practices and make every effort to keep the English from leaguings with the Emperor, and, among other persuasions, to assure this King that, with a treaty between them, he would have the Scots at his devotion. Since the receipt of these letters the ambassador was with some (partie) of the Council, and left so troubled that for three days he could make no good cheer, showing great dissatisfaction with the said Councillors, especially the lord Privy Seal. Upon that annoyance (marrissement), he has sent his cousin express to the French Court to solicit his recall. His dissatisfaction was not sweetened by the sending of the bp. of London to the Emperor, the bp. being taken for a bad Frenchman, as he has reason to be after the treatment he received in France.

* Bridgewater.

† Anne Basset.

‡ St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

§ The text of this letter, down to this point, has been printed by Gachard in his "Analectes Historiques" (Series I.-IV.), 242-3.

|| Sir John Gage.

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6 [No. 92]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

The bp. of London came lately to dine with Chapuys, who could learn nothing of his charge; indeed, his despatch was not yet resolved, which was only delivered to him yesterday. He reckons to depart to-morrow. The ambassadors of Scotland, who were here, are returning, presented with about 1,500 ducats in plate. Cannot learn that they have other despatch, save that the King and his Council were so busy in Parliament that other affairs could not be heard; after the dissolution of Parliament the King would willingly hear what they came about. *The French ambassador's man lately undertook to spy something of their charge, of which, as yet, nothing is made public.* [London, 9 Feb.]

Endd.: "De l'imbassadeur en Angl. du ix^e de Fevrier, receues en Valladolid le ve de ce mois."

R. O. 2. Another modern transcript, with the date at the end, London, 9 Feb., and giving the endorsement as "Receues en Valladolid le 5 de Mars 1541 (*sic*)."

9 Feb. 7 [Omitted]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O. "Lettre accompagnante une copie d'une lettre qui contient les occurrences. De Londres."

Modern note, headed: "Chapuys a la reine de Hongrie, 9 Fevrier 1542."

11 Feb. 8 [Omitted]. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O. Modern transcript of No. 97 from a copy at Vienna.
French, pp. 3.

25 Feb. 9 [Omitted]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O. By the copies herewith she will see all that he can write of news, &c. London, 25 Feb. 1542.

10 [No. 186]. MARILLAC to L'ESLEU BAYART.

R. O. It being necessary to send what has been said here of this marriage, and obtain new instruction upon the reply made to our answers, with moderation of our demands, unless we wish to break off entirely, I could do no less than despatch my cousin* express, to whom please deliver copy of the treaties, as I have, upon instructions, put forward things which those here will not admit and must settle the fact by inspecting the treaties. Begs ample answer, as soon as possible, to what he now writes to the King, if these affairs are to be soon ended; but thinks there would be no danger in delaying to see how affairs succeed elsewhere.

P.S.—Begs him to pardon the shortness of this letter. Bearer will tell the chief reason, and can recount what is done here in England. Does not write to the Cardinal (Admiral?), presuming that he will hear what is now written to the King.

Endd.: Double d'une lettre de l'ambassadeur Marillac a l'esleu Bayart, — chiffres.

25 March. 11 [Omitted]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O. Since Chapuys's last, the French ambassador, upon some despatch from his master, was twice with the Council and once with the duke of Norfolk; and as yet Chapuys can learn nothing of his proceeding, *nor can his man, who has just sent* the documents herewith which there was no leisure to examine; and, although they may not be important, yet, *to show the man's diligence*, they are sent, and the translation of the broken cipher will habituate the secretary to

* M. de Formes,

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deciphering similar letters. Begs her to let the Emperor know anything in them that is worth mention.

Parliament will, within three days, be dismissed until All Saints. Nothing is yet published of the Acts made there. Learns from a good quarter that they are considering an enhancement of the coinage (*qu'ilz son en termex de haulser lez monnoyez*), after the example of the French. The Princess has lately been a little indisposed. Now, thank God, she is better. The King sends to visit her, and has also sent her his physicians; as he has done to Madam Anne of Cleves, who is ill at Richmond of a tertian fever. The wife of lord Vullien, who, together with three young ladies, was some time ago delivered from prison, spoke the other day to the King, and was well received. It is hoped that she will soon obtain the release of her husband and mother-in-law, the duchess of Norfolk. Eight days ago arrived here Count Claude Rangon, with another young count and a Captain Camille; who seem to have left France dissatisfied, for they have not visited the ambassador, and reckon to return to Italy by Flanders and Germany. Believes that to be more welcome to the King they gave out that they were on bad terms with the Pope; but for that they will not get much money from the King, unless they be willing to enterprise the death of Cardinal Paulo. London, 25 March 1542.

9 April. 12 [No. 245]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

The courier, being ready to depart, leaves him no leisure to make this more than a notice of the receipt of hers of 31 March, together with the power and letters therein mentioned. Was glad to get them, as those of the Council who favour the Emperor were murmuring because the prefixed term of ten months was past without news of an affair for which he had been sought by so solemn an embassy.* They also suspected that Chapuys was suppressing letters and had not done his duty. Another unpalatable conjecture was the continual communications with the French ambassador, and especially on Tuesday and Wednesday last, on which day he had long audience of the King. Chapuys would have no fear of his practices hindering the closer amity if the Emperor's power and instructions were come; but he fears that hers will be little regarded, and rather interpreted as meant to spy their intention, especially as he is so little furnished with instructions. Begs to be more particularly enlightened how to proceed in this case, which, in his opinion, wants more prudent negotiation. Meanwhile will strive to dispose affairs well and spoil nothing. After his return from Court, where he dines to-morrow, will write at length. London, Easter Day 1542.

16 April. 13 [No. 251]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

On Easter Eve received his letters of the 14th ult., and at once advertised this King, who, because of Easter Day and his taking communion (*et qu'il se debuoit communier*), deferred audience until Monday. Was then received as usual, and declared the first letters, and showed them, to the King's evident pleasure, adding that he had another letter of a day later which was much more ample; and thereupon amplified the first letter as seemed convenient, replying, when Henry expressed surprise that since leaving Italy the Emperor had written Chapuys nothing of the affair spoken of by Granvelle and Winchester, that (besides the legitimate excuses of the expedition of Argel, assembly of the Estates of Castile, affairs of his kingdoms, and absence of Granvelle) until the receipt of Chapuys' letters the Emperor could not think otherwise than that Guenebet, who was Winchester's colleague, had commission to treat of the said affairs. The King, however, insisted on saying that it was quite unnecessary to charge Granvelle to negotiate with the Pope in his favour,

* Of Gardiner and Knyvett,

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13 [No. 251]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

for he had nothing to do with the Pope, and Granvelle had there treated troublesome things. Told him there was nothing to his disadvantage; and he answered that he had perceived nothing, for otherwise he would have already shown his resentment. He thought it a *ruse* to say that the Emperor had sent power and instruction by the other sea and not by this, where the way was open and shorter, and that the Queen Regent's power was merely meant to espy his intention; he had often been thus trifled with before, both by the Emperor and the French, but must be roundly dealt with. Answered that the way by the Eastern sea (*mer de Levant*) was best, in order that Granvelle, through whose hands all had passed, might see the instructions, which had also to be seen by the Queen and Council in Flanders, since the principal part of what was to be treated concerned the affairs of the Low Countries, and there was shorter passage at this season when brigantines could navigate both with sails and oars. Assured him that he had no occasion to mistrust the Queen, and that the Emperor never went so roundly to work as now; and that now was the time to speak frankly, since the cause of distrust on both sides had ceased, viz., the intelligence with France, and moreover he might speak as confidentially to Chapuys as to any subject or servant he had, who would reveal nothing without his express command, and would write anything as of himself without revealing that it proceeded from him. Added that if he wished to go roundly to work there was no great need to wait for other power or instruction, for a prince so virtuous, learned, reasonable, and experienced would put nothing forward that Chapuys dared not accept, beseeching him, for the sake of his own honour and of Christendom, to take up this affair and order it as mediator and neutral.

He was greatly pleased with this language, which had been suggested to Chapuys by the lord Privy Seal, who knows his nature better than any man in England, and shows great devotion to the Emperor, although too cautious to speak to Chapuys at Court save in passing between him and Secretary Wrist, who shows no less affection. Added that it would be no labour to him to undertake these affairs, for he must have already resolved when he sent Winchester. He remained thoughtful and (not without irritation, which he showed several times while Chapuys was speaking) began to wonder that there was no news of Spain, especially of the doings of the Cortes of Castille. Chapuys said he heard that Castille had granted a great aid to the Emperor. He smiled, and, after some thought, said that that aid would not be so great and was, besides, conditional upon the Emperor's not going out of Spain and taking a wife; and he heard that the Emperor was in treaty to take her of Portugal, daughter of the Queen of France. Answered that the Cortes had indeed made these requests, but, after the Emperor's first speech to them, they had given up hope of the first; and as to the second Chapuys firmly believed that the Emperor had not accorded it, as he was intent upon making an expedition against the Turk, and therefore should not marry; for ladies dissuade such journeys, and, besides, it was not lawful for one to be too long away from his wife. He replied that if the Emperor had had such desire (*euvre qu. envie?*) to face the Turk, he might well have done it last year, as he had sufficiently warned him of the Turk's coming; and he might easily have broken the Turk's army and captured his person, to his own glory and profit. Reminded him of the difficulty of making the assembly when the pestilence reigning throughout Austria had depopulated the cities and made it impossible to get victuals, and the Emperor knew by experience that the Turk would retire without waiting for the Emperor's forces, as he did at Vienna, and as he did the last time, and, in order to follow him, the affairs of Germany must first be re-established (for which the Emperor must speak to the Pope) and the Emperor's realms provided

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for, especially Spain, which must be secured from the incursions of the Moors, as from it the Emperor must draw most of his men and money. Made the more of this as the King wished to blame the Emperor somewhat therein. Afterwards, when the King asked for other news, Chapuys gave him some from Italy, adding that it was written from Milan that there was good friendship with the French of Piedmont, who were bragging that he was offering them the Princess and pressing for an interview, but they made little account of either. The King then said that was wrong; for it was the king of France who made great instance for the marriage of his said daughter, and offered, when things were concluded, to come to Calais. Replied that, in such a case, the king of France would promise anything, and would not only come to Calais, but come with a great power to drive him out of it; reminding him how the bp. of Tarbe said in his presence and that of his Council, Chapuys standing by, that the house of France would never have made alliance by marriage with Savoy unless to step into the state of Savoy. He answered that there were many reasons against the affair, but it must not be considered impossible. Speaking of the Diet of Spire, Chapuys said he had letters from the King of the Romans desiring to be recommended to him, and trusting that, in this sacred enterprise against the Turk, he would not fail to give the assistance becoming so powerful and virtuous a prince, especially if the good intelligence with the Emperor was restored. He made no answer, seeming by his countenance to acquiesce; but only saying that he heard that the Lutherans had proposed something in the Diet which, if concluded, might turn to the disadvantage of the King of the Romans. After a conversation lasting an hour and a half, the King said he was certified that the Emperor, through the Pope, was soliciting a new amity with France. Chapuys answered that he did not believe it; but, if so, the best thing would be to hasten the treaty here. The King then said that he was going to read the letters from the Queen, which Chapuys had presented, and would, after speaking with his Council, communicate with Chapuys. The letters were in his credence, sent by the Queen in lieu of instruction.

Immediately after leaving the King, Chapuys received word from him to communicate with the Councillors, and accompanied them to their Chamber, where he repeated to them the substance of his speech to the King, enriching his own desire to promote the practice, and offering to despatch a man to the Emperor or go himself, and begging them to assist and get the King as mediator and neutral to lay hold of the affair. They seemed greatly pleased, and Chapuys left the Court.

Next day, Tuesday, the Council asked him to dine with them on the Wednesday, and bring his power and any other thing he wished to show. Being with them and thinking to show his power, he found that his man had made a mistake and taken another instrument in its place; but they were satisfied with the substance as he related it, and so was the King, to whom the whole was at once notified by the lord Privy Seal and Secretary Vristley. Was thereupon asked to declare his charge and make overtures, but answered that, as was customary, the King should appoint deputies for the practice. They thought this reasonable, and the Privy Seal and Vristley returned to the King, who said he thought so too, but, as such matters would not be concluded suddenly, he had not thought it necessary for the time to make the power; and, had it not been that the duke of Suffolk, the Privy Seal, bp. of Winchester, and Secretary Vristley were occupied with a certain great affair,* he would have deputed them; in their place would be the Admiral, the bps. of Durem and Wamester, and Secretary Sadeler, Vristley's colleague, who would next day, Thursday, dine with Chapuys.

After dinner, showed them the power, and replied to their request for some overture, that the King must have thought over the affair of closer amity when

* The loan.

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13. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

he sent Winchester about it; there ought to be no ceremony as to who should speak first; on receipt of the Emperor's instructions he would roundly declare the whole, and meanwhile, to save time, the King should partly declare his intention; without the said instructions he could only resume the four articles which were already formulated,* the first two of which, viz., the King's reconciliation with the Holy See and the legitimization of the Princess, he would not say more of without a new command; as for the third, aid against the Turk, now was the time to treat of it, and to lay not only the Emperor and king of the Romans, but all Christendom, especially Germany, under an obligation to the King; as to the fourth, concerning the French, things were since changed, for the Emperor had a truce with them. To their question how long that truce would last, he answered that, in his opinion, the Emperor could already allege rupture of it, and it would last no longer than suited the French. After some further conversation they departed to report the whole to the King.

On Saturday, yesterday, the deputies returned, bringing the Emperor's letters of the 5th inst., which, at their request, he read and declared the substance to them, enriching the report of the honesty of Mr. Quenevet, with whom he fears that the King is not satisfied, but knows not the cause. They then said that the King thanked Chapuys for his good will to serve, and wished him (although he had not the requisite power) to be told that the confirmation of past treaties, upon which his power seemed founded, was not needed; for the King held them good and had always observed them, although they had been violated by the Edict in Flanders against lading in English ships (adding hereupon the contents of the bill presented to the Emperor by the bp. of London, and saying that, as no innovation was made in Spain, it could not have proceeded from the Emperor, but rather from some of the Council of Flanders, and praying Chapuys strongly to get the Edict revoked); the question was to consult for a closer intelligence in pursuance of what was said between Granvelle and Winchester, whereupon the King would desire Chapuys to make some overture. The King remembered well the discussion of the four articles he had touched upon, and it was prudent not to press the two first, for, as to the Pope, the Emperor would soon be more easy to convert to the King's opinion, and, as to his daughter, it was his own matter. As to the other two points, it must first be noted that he was in good amity with all the world, especially the French and Scots, and if he treated against the French he must be indemnified for the pensions due to him by the French. As to the Turk, they only said that, after the principal, the accessories would be easily managed.

Chapuys, with thanks for the King's good opinion, answered that there was no great occasion to again importune the Emperor for the revocation of the Edict, seeing that the Council of Flanders were fully instructed of the case and those of this Council could not answer what Chapuys alleged to them therein last summer, when he gave them his arguments in writing, which still remain unanswered (and here he repeated some of the arguments and showed how their last statutes contravened the treaties, especially the expelling of many of the Emperor's subjects, the compelling others to buy letters of naturalization and make a strange oath of fealty, and the prohibition to export almost every commodity); and that navigation was not forbidden to them in Spain they might thank the Emperor's absence, for, otherwise, his subjects there would have already importuned him to observe their ancient pragmatics, that no foreign ships should be laden while those of the country are there, whereby the Emperor would in six years have ten ships where there is now one, and more mariners than he could ask for; and, if only to repair the loss of vessels in Argel, Chapuys thought that the Emperor would be constrained to do it. At this the commissioners

* In February, 1536. See Vol. X., Nos. 351 (p. 133), 575.

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were much astonished, "et eussent bien longuement estonne dessus qui ne les eust treshien rebarbe a vives raisons." For the rest, told them that, as no offensive league against France was spoken of, there was no need to put forward the indemnification for the pensions; by the treaty of Cambray, the King was bound to assist the Emperor with ships and men in case of defence, and, even if an offensive league was spoken of, they should not ask for the said indemnity, since they knew that the French never intended to pay anything; but Chapuys dared promise that, if an offensive league was treated and the occasion offered, the Emperor would undertake the indemnity on condition that no arrears remained due (which will never happen). The King was bound in conscience to help the Emperor formerly, seeing that the French made war with his money, which he had not deigned to take. If he knew how to get it paid the French would thereby be brought so low that they would leave the world in peace for a time. As these men's affairs with France do not go too warmly, although they say that the French are promising them many things, Chapuys thought best to speak a little more coldly than at the beginning; that they might not, according to their custom, have occasion to cool, telling them that they must wait for his instructions, which he doubted that Granvelle had received by the way and carried back to the Emperor; but there would be no prejudice in that, since it appeared, by the Emperor's letters, that the bp. of London had some charge to treat these affairs. The commissioners then departed to report to the King. As he has several times written, it will be hard to make profit of this King, or get him to treat except to his own great advantage, and the French will make as little of him. To send De Courrieres hither before affairs are in good train would do hurt rather than profit. Writes to Secretary Bave the names of those to whom letters should be addressed.

Since the Emperor wrote he will have learnt from Chapuys's letters how the French ambassador received two powers to treat, and has had frequent communication with those here, having, since Chapuys last wrote, been with the Privy Seal on Holy Tuesday and with the King next day; while those Councillors who are partial to the Emperor were murmuring at the slowness of news from his Majesty, thinking either that their King was condemned or Chapuys was concealing the Emperor's answer. The ambassador intended going to Court on Easter Monday, but abstained, because Chapuys was going, and next day, when the Privy Seal and two or three others of the Council came to this town, he went to them, and on his return set himself to write. This morning his man says that he spoke of the great cheer made to Chapuys, who was in Court only for affairs of Flanders, especially the prohibition of navigation—a report which Chapuys had given to one whom the ambassador uses as a spy. The man adds that the ambassador has been saying that the English are the strangest people, putting things forward ardently, and then showing themselves cold, but they had found their merchant in him, for if they were cold to him he would be frost to them. He had commission to ask 500,000 ducats *dot* for the Princess, besides extinction of the pensions, but, being commanded not to irritate the English, he dared not mention it. He is sorry that Norfolk has gone home and is unlikely to return to Court unless Parliament reassembles; and he is grieved to negotiate with the Privy Seal, whose name is Feuvullien. The ambassador, playing upon that name, calls him Faulx Villain, and reports that Norfolk has said, "Regardez ce petit villain, il veult desja tout embrasser et contrefaire Crumvel, mais que la fin payeroit le tout."

As to preventing the marriage and reconciliation with her of Cleves; there is no likelihood of the King's marrying her or any other, unless to amuse himself with company, as he has been always nurtured among ladies. Since he heard of his late wife's conduct he has not been the same man, and Chapuys has always found him sad, pensive, and sighing. She of Cleves is cured of the tertian fever; but the Princess still suffers from palpitation of the heart.

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13. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

This Parliament has decreed that lords and rich men, according to their power, Churchmen not excepted, shall keep great horses; but nothing else of importance has been passed. Wrote that, from the harangue made to Parliament, it seemed that this King would ask another aid from the people, but (perhaps doubting murmur) he has, in lieu of it, made a loan from the rich which will produce an inestimable amount. First on the roll are the two dukes,* each for 6,000 ducats, although they are both scant of money, the Chancellor and Privy Seal, each for 4,000, the Admiral for 3,500, and all the rest, except that Churchmen will be charged more. All is to be collected before Michaelmas. He† who has charge of it gives out that it is to assist the Emperor against the Turk, which Chapuys thinks is far enough from the King's intention, who, he imagines, would be pleased to be asked for assistance by the States of the Empire. Intends to advertise the King of the Romans of this if the haste of the courier permits. Count Loys (*sic*) Rangan has been presented by the King with a great gilt cup, containing 400 ducats. Some who have spoken with him think that desire to see the country and hope of a present have rather induced him to come hither than to complain, as he has done, of the Pope, for depriving him of certain castles on the Parmesan which belonged to his late wife.

Begs compassion upon his own necessities. London, 16 April 1542.

Original mainly in cipher.

16 April. 14 [No. 252]. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.

* * * * *

Thanks God for Granvelle's prosperous arrival in Spain.

Referring, for occurrents, to what he writes to the Emperor, will only beg help that the Emperor may have compassion upon his poor affair, for which he might have despatched a man express, but for lack of money. Has served about 20 years, and is as poor as when he began, and part of the little property he has [is] in pledge, and must be redeemed with the money of the pensions, which are well taxed before they reach his hands.

16 April. 15 [Omitted]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

"Lettre accompagnante une copie d'une lettre a l'Empereur."

Modern note. Headed: Chapuys a la Reine d'Hongrie, 16 Avril 1542.

22 April. 16 [No. 260]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Returns her letter to this King upon the affair of the *président des comptes en Brabant*, which was unnecessary, as she will learn from the said president. Here are no occurrents since his last, except the urgency made for the loan which he mentioned; which, it was thought, would not extend beyond lords and prelates, but all others who have *de quoy* are entering the dance, and a marvellous sum will be raised, to be repaid (as the King's ministers give out), within two years. The people seem to give it cheerfully, being persuaded that it is to help the Emperor against the Turk and his adherents, meaning the French. The Princess is nothing amended, and is in some danger. Prays God to give her health, and more joy and consolation than she has hitherto.

Begs remembrance of his necessity. London, 22 April 1542.

* Of Norfolk and Suffolk.

† Edm. Pekham, Cofferer of the Household?

1542.

3 May. 17 [No. 293]. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

Has, since he last wrote, received Chapuys's letters, both by way of Flanders and through Granvelle, of 25 Feb. and 25 March; and is pleased with his news, and thanks him for his dexterity and vigilance against the French practises and in promoting the closer amity with England. Although experience has shown that the English are prone to temporize both with him and France, to see how affairs succeed, yet, to fulfil the agreement made at Reghensbourg to listen to a closer confederation within ten months, caused Granvelle on his return to communicate with the bp. of London and him* who returns thither. The bp. affirmed that his master sincerely desired a brief conclusion and had sent him for that purpose; but no particular could be learnt from the said ambassadors of the King's intention, save that past treaties shall be revised and augmented or diminished; and they insisted on the prompt revocation of the late Edict in the Low Countries and that all past occasions of enmity should be forgotten. It was suggested that such treaties commonly are grounded upon defence and offence, and then the bp. indicated that his master would stop at defence between his realm and the Low Countries. He did indeed say generally that the King will do all that is reasonable and honorable, but not whether this was in reference to the Pope's authority or to treaties with France. It was then concluded with the said ambassadors that the Emperor should send express power to Chapuys, in addition to that which he will have already had from the Queen of Hungary, to treat the said closer alliance, &c., referring minor difficulties to the said Queen, to whom the Emperor would write to let Chapuys know what could be done touching the revocation of the Edict. Sends, in writing, what has been drafted therein here, in order that it may be provided against; for otherwise a like prohibition must be made here to counteract the hurt done by the edicts and prohibitions made in England. It is agreed that during this communication there shall be the same cessation of treating to each other's prejudice as was accorded at Reghensbourg. Having written his intention generally, and supposing that Chapuys has copies of all the past treaties and will be instructed by the Queen of all that concerns the Low Countries, the Emperor writes to her to send him copies of treaties, and to the Sieur de Praet to assist by his knowledge of past dealings with England.

Briefly, nothing is to be capitulated against the authority of the Pope, or which could give the King's ministers and subjects excuse to speak ill of the Pope's authority or live scandalously in the Emperor's dominions, but, as the bp. said, honour is to be regarded on both sides. The French must not get knowledge of this practice, although they have been the first to contravene their promise† touching the King of England, and have already informed the Pope that the Emperor was in treaty with that King, leaving the mutual private promise† and only seeking to incense the Holy Father and excuse the French King from the charge of practising for Orleans' marriage with the Princess. All possible must be done to draw the King to offence against France, at least that the defence may be general, or, failing that, for these kingdoms together with Navarre and the Low Countries, and the assistance definite and mainly in money. Chapuys must also try to induce the King to aid the Emperor in the recovery of Gheldres and Zutphen, especially if France opposes it; and, at the least, not to favour the duke of Cleves. He shall also put the King against the duke of Holsten, elect king of Denmark, as regards the right of the Emperor's niece, daughter of King Christiern, or at least not to deal with the duke of Holsten and the Hanse towns (*villes Australes*) in matters touching the Empire and the Low Countries. Chapuys shall see that the English take no advantage in writing the treaties, in which they have always shown themselves "advantaigeulx." If the King proposes recompense for the pension, Chapuys shall graciously excuse

* Knyvett.

† The treaty of Toledo of 12 Jan., 1539.

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17. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

it, showing how the Emperor's amity assists him, especially in regard to his ancient quarrels with France, the King of which practises for the marriage of his daughter with a view to gain time during his life and afterwards to disinherit his son, and to that end supports the king of Scotland. With this alliance, the king of France will despair of that practice and will be constrained to pay both pension and arrears.

Nothing must be treated against the confederation which the Emperor has with Scotland; nor to the prejudice of the Princess. Chapuys shall also see whether the King can be induced to aid against the Turk, either now or in the future. Valladolid, 3 May 1542.

May. 18 [No. 311]. ——— to MARILLAC.

R. O.

The 18th April, Mons. de Langey, after dining with the English ambassador, took him by the hand and told him that it lay with the Emperor, not the King, that affairs of Christendom were in no better state. That the Pope lately wrote to the King, willing him anew to listen to the marriage of Orleans with the Emperor's daughter; but the King should know that the Emperor does this only to hinder the marriage of England, and afterwards mock us by saying, "quy ne peult mouldre a ung moulin sy s'en voyse a l'oultre." That the chancellor of Allencçon, the King's ambassador at this Diet of Spire, spoke too much and exceeded his instructions, at which the King was not pleased. That the ambassadors of the lords of Germany are expected at the French Court daily. That the Emperor does his best to get the lords of Germany to declare against the King, but they will remain neutral. That the marquis of Piscaire had reinforced the garrisons of Yvree and the castle of Vulpian, with five ensigns of Spaniards, for fear of 3,000 Swiss whom the King had in that quarter. That Captain Poulain was passed to Ragusa, returning, for the King, to the Grand Seigneur; and the Spaniards set by Piscaire to fall upon him, after failing in their enterprise, took 18 French students who were on the river Pau, going to Padua, and sent them to the bottom, at which the King is so irritated as to wish to begin war. That the King, after his return from Burgundy, which will be towards the end of this month of May, will make a general muster on 15 June, and is counselled to make an enterprise on the side of Picardy sooner than elsewhere.

[June.] 19 [No. 363]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

In pursuance of the contents of his last of Whitsun Eve, has been with this King at Hampton Court these four feast days,* to proceed, as commanded by the Emperor, in the matter of the closer amity; and it has been to his regret that meanwhile he has had no news from her for his guidance in so weighty a matter, in which the Emperor, by his letters of the 3rd ult., refers him to her. It would have come marvellously *à propos* if he had been categorically instructed, for he thinks that the King and Council were well inclined to accept reasonable overtures, the King, like a virtuous and prudent prince, considering that this confederation would not only remedy the Emperor's troubles (to whom he has always borne a paternal affection) but those of all Christendom, for the benefit of which he would spare nothing, not even his own person. He knows the labyrinth he will enter by joining the Emperor, and the trouble and expense of it, which he might very well avoid if he thought only of himself; *or he has no enemy and the French do not deny his pensions, as they will do if this intelligence is effected. In default of particular instructions, has tried

* See page 732.

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by all possible means to find out how far the King will go in this confederation, and (in spite of all Chapuys' remonstrances of the necessity of this amity, for the assurance of himself and his posterity and this realm, to which the French evidently aspire, and other respects too long to write), cannot obtain more than the articles enclosed, the most important of which seems to be the aid of 3,000 foot and 3,000 horse, which he should receive (?) in case of invasion of France. In the present conjuncture of affairs of Christendom and of the Emperor it would be a *chef d'oeuvre* to draw the King to that invasion by means of the said assistance or part of it (at least of the ordinary bands of Flanders somewhat increased). In Chapuys's foolish fancy, the articles should be accorded without too much scruple, considering the benign nature of the King, who, when once he has set his mind upon a person or an enterprise, goes the whole length. Moreover, this is only a beginning of the amity between their Majesties, who, when once entered upon this conquest of France, may afterwards modify the articles to the greater satisfaction of both. Would beg her to believe that it is expedient to resolve quickly, for, besides that those here would be annoyed by delay, one must fear the diabolical practices of the enemies, who are not asleep. Moreover, it is more than requisite for the King's satisfaction and for the Emperor's honor that this practice should be so secret that no one may know of it; and both the Emperor and she would incur great blame if it were discovered, in view of the King's frankness and his confidence in Chapuys. Understands from the King's ministers that he would be gratified if, in her letters, she would omit the title *bel oncle*, which serves only to recall old wounds. And with more reason one might omit to call Madame Marie princess, seeing that he has a son to whom "sans controverse ou"—(*breaks off abruptly*).

*MS. dated in a modern hand, "29 Juin 1529."**

28 June. 20 [No. 438]. The QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

Awaiting news of his business with the King of England's ministers, sends a packet from the King of the Romans addressed to the Councillor De S. Moris, who is "en bonne gne" (en Bourgogne ?) on the Emperor's service, and will not soon return. Chapuys may make S. Moris's excuses, of sickness or other hindrance, as having sent him the packet in order that he may, in the name of the king of the Romans, beg the King of England to assist in this enterprise against the Turk.

The king of France daily increases his forces on the side of Lutzembourg, as also do the footmen whom his ministers are levying on the side of Cleves and Geldres. Upon her remonstrating, through the Imperial ambassador, at the accumulation of such great forces, if he meant to observe the truce of Nice, especially at the practices of his ministers in Cleves in assembling men to surprise these countries, the King answered that the assembly on the side of Cleves was for his service, not to invade these countries, unless occasion was given, but to secure his own realm, he being advertised of practices against him in England, also that the count de Reulx projected some surprise of towns bordering on his government. The ambassador could get no other answer. The said King has sent a gentleman to advertise her that he intended to send his officers into the county of St. Pol to administer justice and receive the revenue, requiring her not to hinder them. Upon these demonstrations of war she has levied over 25,000 footmen and 4,000 horse, to furnish the frontiers and put an army in the field, and she hopes to resist the enemies, who threaten several places both by sea and land. Has, by provision, broken several of their designs, and has discovered several treasons to surprise certain towns. Bruxelles, 28 June 1542.

* The real date must have been about 1 June, 1542. See p. 732.

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29 June. 21 [No. 439]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Has this instant received her letters of the 25th inst., and, as for the occurrences of this Council, regrets that he has been unable to write sooner, not only because of the gout, which took him in the right hand in his return* so that, until this morning, he could not hold the pen, but, chiefly, because as yet nothing is resolved, the difficulty being that those here wish to add a clause about the intercourse to the treaty of Cambray, which would tacitly render the intercourse perpetual. *Thinks they will not insist upon it (soy arresteront for s'en arresteront ?); but in the article of rebels they will not comprise subjects of the Empire.* They insist that the aid defensive should be given from the time of execution of the offensive league, and that it shall last only four months each year. At the end of that time, if the requirant should need men, he may use them at his expense, so long as the other prince does not need them; and they wish that the requirant may use them not only to protect his country, but to pursue the enemy. They wish also that any prince or potentate attempting to invade and harm the countries comprised in defence shall be taken as a common enemy, and urge this article marvellously. She knows its aim. They also insist that the time of the enterprise against the French should be fixed, and at least before 1 July of next year. With regard to aiding against the dukes of Cleves and Holstein, or at least not favouring them, they will not capitulate particularly, saying that it will suffice if they are held common enemies in case of their attempting anything against the Emperor.

After much altercation and many devices on their part to draw Chapuys to their view, using in this all bruits to the Emperor's disadvantage, and threatening to break off without waiting for other answer from the Emperor, it was finally devised between the deputies and him that the promise of the bill which he showed her (to keep things secret and not treat to each other's prejudice), should be prolonged to October, and that the King, upon Chapuys's assurance of the Emperor's affection towards him, would send the bp. of Wasmaistre, one of the deputies, to the Emperor to resolve the points in difference. To consider these further before his departure, and to see what Chapuys would write to the Emperor in favour of these affairs, the King prayed Chapuys to continue with him (as he has done ever since his return from Flanders) until all is resolved. This, he hopes, will be by to-morrow; and the bp. will thereupon go to embark 150 miles from hence, with one of Chapuys's men, who will carry her packet, which he has not yet been able to forward. It would be well if George were to arrive (and if sure that he would not stay long Chapuys would procure the bp.'s delay), and, if not, Chapuys's man, and a letter from the Admiral, will help to provide passage for George. The King, at Chapuys's return, had granted the defence for Spain as well as the Low Countries against the French and the Sieur d'Allebret, but not against others; and the article was couched in English and afterwards in Latin; but after four or five days all was changed.

At Chapuys's passing St. Homer, Mons. de Ruz said, in conversation (*par maniere de passer temps*), that, with some Englishmen and the footmen and horsemen who might be suddenly levied in Artois, it would be easy to surprise Monstreul (to fortify which there would be leisure during the winter, when the French would not care to besiege it) and afterwards Hesdin, Theroienne, and Ardres must surrender, and Boulogne also. Repeated this to the King, who liked it marvellously, and asked if Chapuys had any charge to treat for it, or thought that De Ruz had. Answered no; and advised him to despatch to the Emperor, and meanwhile charge the captain of Guisnes to communicate with Mons. de Reuz.

The King is, in great diligence, putting his ships of war in order against

* His return from Flanders.

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surprise or outrage from any side. This night the count of Desmont will arrive here, the principal lord of Ireland, who comes to do homage to the King, a thing which many of his ancestors would never do.

Transcript, headed: 29 Juin 1542.

30 June. 22 [No. 441]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

The bp. of Winchester being lately constrained, by the sweating sickness (*maladie du sieur, qu. de sueur?*), to disperse his household and withdraw near Chapuys's lodging, there was opportunity to do him some civilities. On his arrival he came to dine with Chapuys; and, from an early hour until late, they conversed of public affairs, as of the Turk [and] the detestable practices of the French, in connection with the closer amity between the Emperor and this King, towards which the bp. seems much inclined. Next day the bp. was invited to dinner with the lord Privy Seal, and afterwards spent the rest of the day with Chapuys, as well as the two following days. After the bp. had again spoken with the lord Privy Seal, who showed a like inclination, they two, with Secretary Vrisle, who is no less well inclined and has no less influence with the King, were of opinion that Chapuys should take occasion to speak with the King (on the plea that the deputies had not understood or not reported his offers), and repeat his last persuasions, which would marvellously rebut the French practices and advance those of the closer amity. They said that they would have the more influence because of their recent services about the loan, which, by their industry, had reached an inestimable amount. Finally, by their advice, Chapuys sent on the 16th inst.* for audience, which was granted for the 18th, Ascension Day. His man had just returned when Winchester sent him the Emperor's letters of the 3rd inst.,* with the power therein mentioned, which Mr. Quenevet had forwarded from Orleans, where he had stopped, upon pretext of illness, to await the return of a man he sent hither, a month past, to spy how his business went here and whether there was danger. After the receipt of the packet, which arrived safe, the bp. came, and they had a long conversation about the persuasions which Chapuys should use to the King. The bp.'s advice was not to build upon the necessity of the alliance to this King, but rather on the Emperor's supposition that the King was actuated by a virtuous desire to remedy the dangers of Christendom, due to the ambition and malignity of the King of France; for it would better become the bp. and the Councillors to represent its importance to the King, who himself saw it. Followed this advice, although incidentally obliged, sometimes, to represent the importance of the alliance to the King.

The said Ascension Day the King received him a little more cordially than usual; and, before going to mass, thanked him for his affection to the closer amity and good offices, as last understood from the Privy Seal and Winchester, and said he was glad that the power had arrived and that things should be treated by Chapuys, to whom he could speak more confidently than to any other; but Chapuys must promise, for himself and the Emperor, that all should be kept secret. Promised; and the King said that he had remained in neutrality hitherto, because there was no appearance that he might communicate confidentially with either the Emperor or the King of France, between whom there seemed to be a treaty† to reveal things to each other. On Chapuys's saying that he knew of no such convention, and that, if any was, it must depend upon the truce, which the French had so broken that the Emperor had cause to distrust them and seek to compel them to leave Christendom and their neighbours at rest; and that the Emperor had always desired to preserve and augment his alliances with him, and that, had he known the tenth part of what he has since known of the deceit, wickedness and perfidy of the French,

* Meaning May.

† There was the secret treaty of Toledo of 12 Jan. 1539.

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22. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Henry would have had no cause to complain of the Emperor's answer, when, after the capture of Francis, he required the Emperor, by the treaties, to continue the war; and that there would be, ere long, as good an opportunity of bringing Francis to reason as there was at the time of his capture, of which Henry spoke. This the King took well, but, as it was time for mass, only said that he wished to speak at length with Chapuys after dinner.

A little after dinner, the Privy Seal was sent to excuse his not being called sooner, on the ground that letters had just come from France which the King wished first to see, in order to communicate all to him, who wished to converse with him alone, and would be found *a la domestique avec sa robe de nuit*. Thereupon the Admiral conducted him to the King, who, after repeating what the Privy Seal had said, gave the theme of his sermon in Latin, *Judas non dormit*, and went on to say that the French were not asleep in their practices; they were expecting count William of Fustemberg, with 8,000 lansknecchts, and could, he knew, get as many men from Germany as they wished; and, on the other side, the sieur de Longheval, who will be Great Master of France, was gone to the duke of Cleves to excuse the refusal to send him his wife,* bring some men into Gueldres, and solicit a movement on that side; the duke of Holstein was arming against the Hollanders; and the Low Countries ought to be on their guard, especially touching Montoire castle, to surprise which the French were only waiting until it should be further advanced; the French also continued their practices in Italy, especially with the Venetians (where they had the Turk's assistance). In answer, Chapuys showed that things were much less dangerous, especially if this closer amity was concluded, and that the King need not fear, as he seemed to do, that, in trust of it, the Emperor had neglected to preserve his other friends, for they were more numerous than ever, and this amity would so increase them that the French would put water in their wine and pay what they owed, or at least leave their neighbours in peace, so that it would not cost the Emperor and him one penny to defend themselves. The King then said that, to take a resolution, he should know what the Emperor intended to do with Milan and Gueldres. Chapuys answered that he could not tell about Milan, but as for Gueldres the Emperor could not give up the pursuit of a thing which so greatly touched the honor both of the Empire and of himself and the satisfaction of the Low Countries. The King answered that, considering the difficulty of defending so many scattered countries, and the cost of keeping one like Milan, he thought the Emperor would do well to treat with the states of the Empire to incorporate it after his decease and meanwhile undertake its defence; and as to Gueldres, the country was too strong to conquer, especially considering the hatred between Gueldrois and Brabançons and the friendship of the duke of Cleves in Germany (and in France if the marriage was achieved), and the enterprise would hinder more important things, like the chasing of the French out of Piedmont, so that his advice would be rather to gain the Duke (now dissatisfied with the French and mistrusted by them) by giving him for wife one of the Emperor's daughters, and granting him the duchy upon conditions to be devised by the Queen in Flanders and the Duke's deputies. This would gain the forces of Gueldres and the Duke's countries, and interrupt French designs for this year; and thereupon the Turk might quarrel with the French king for not moving. Answered that there was no need of the said incorporation to set the states of the Empire against Francis, even if the Turk should lose a battle or be chased out of Hungary; for Germany knew that he was the whole cause of the descent of the Turk into Christendom, and consequently of the cost of the present enterprise, and would unite with the Emperor and the King, both to recover that cost and to clip his wings short for the future;

* Jeanne d'Albret.

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and on the same pretext most of Christendom might be set against France, and it would be an honorable way for the Emperor and King to get redress for their own wrongs; the King must reflect that if the Emperor returned into war with France it would be without hope of reconciliation, especially seeing that Spain was said to have promised a marvellous aid if the Emperor would remain there and promise not to make peace until Francis was so reduced as to be unable to trouble Christendom. As to disposing of Milan, if this closer amity were concluded, the Emperor would use the King's advice sooner than that of any other, and he need not doubt, as he seemed to do, that the Emperor would remain the friend of Francis if the latter should renounce pretensions to Milan; for Francis had done so several times, but there was in that nation *ny foy ny loy*. As to Gueldres, he must not think the thing so impossible, for the Duke would hardly find assistance in Germany when his predecessors, both paternal and maternal, ceded their interest in Gueldres to the House of Burgundy, and promised to assist in its conquest and defence; and the Duke would be ill advised to risk the rest of his estate for Gueldres, which would bring him in nothing; and the Emperor might expect the King to assist him in its conquest, as his father assisted Don Philippe;* and the conquest was easier now when the Emperor had gained Gruningen and the rest which the late duke of Gueldres held in Friesland, and also held Utrecht, Overissel and other neighbouring places; and if the Emperor enjoyed Gueldres, in the event of the said confederation, the Low Countries would be safe from invasion by Francis and the King exempt from contributing to their defence, and in the event of an offensive league the matter of Gueldres would be easily ended. But the Emperor would not put private interests before public; it would be well to alienate the Duke from France, but Chapuys did not think he wished such evil to his daughters as to give one to the Duke, "*lequel ne faudra a patrizier ores que a ceste heure pour estre comme en tutelle il ne se declaireroit encores du tout.*" No one in Germany ever dared to pray the Emperor to cede his right in Gueldres to the Duke, or indeed to grant investiture of Cleves and Juliers; and the princes who interceded for the Duke, on hearing the Emperor's title to Gueldres and the injury which the Duke did him, protested that they would meddle no further.

The King then spoke of being indemnified for his pensions, and Chapuys made the representations heretofore made to his deputies, which he took in good part. He complained that this practice had not been kept secret, for the French spoke of it; and Chapuys answered that that had not proceeded from the Emperor, who was displeased because the French were using it to turn the Pope against him. The King protested strongly that he had not revealed it, and so urged secrecy as to remind Chapuys of the Florentine who caused the usurers to be preached against in order that others might abstain from usury and himself gain the more. Finally the King said that he would give a power to the bps. of Durham, Winchester, and Westminster, and it would not be his fault if affairs were not shortly expedited. So far he seems to proceed frankly, one of the presumptions for which is that he spoke as wisely and earnestly of the method by which the Emperor should govern the Low Countries, as if the confederation was concluded. True, Chapuys had given him occasion by praising his prudence and experience, and saying that when the closer intelligence was concluded he should be like a father to the Emperor. This he took in good part, as he did Chapuys's answer when he said that the French were offering him a wife, viz., that they would do as they did when he was seeking the present queen of Scotland, and that in marriage the French had dealt with him *a l'accoustumé*, especially in giving their daughter to the king of Scotland, expressly contrary to the treaties, and in marrying the Dauphin so shamefully

* Philip I., King of Castile and Archduke of Austria, father of Charles V.

1542.

22. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to the niece of Pope Clement, whom he then held to be his greatest enemy, and if they did such things to his face, they must have in secret planned terrible devilries; if it was in the Emperor's power to gratify him with a wife or in any other thing, it would be done, and, although Chapuys might have to blazon the arms of the French, he would not deny that the king of France and the Dauphin are very affectionate, not towards him, but towards his country, "*et leur desplaisir (qu. desplaisit ?) bien qu'ilz ne fussent encoires plus nayvement, cest a dire qu'ilz ne joyssent du royaume, et que ledit Dauphin par fois se ventoit de le conquerre.*" As to his saying that the French confessed his pensions to be due, they would for very little confess a hundred times as much, to be paid at the time when they intend to pay the rest. Thereupon the King said that they really wished to pay him and had lately offered to do so with the first places they should together gain from the Emperor. Thinks this was meant to provoke Chapuys to make a similar offer, who said that, clearly, the French were only seeking to amuse him and gain time, and, besides the injustice of such a payment out of the goods of others against whom neither had any quarrel, it was too difficult and uncertain, and he could far more easily recover his own by joining the Emperor, as he had himself formerly confessed.

Doubting that the issue of affairs might be as hereafter appears, thought best to write the above so amply. Since writing it, viz., from Saturday after Ascension until Whitsun Eve,* the said deputies and he were almost continually in communication. On Whitsun Eve the King sent for them all to Hampton Court, where, for the Emperor's sake, Chapuys was very well received and treated; and after resuming the preceding communications, and debating for four consecutive days† with the aforesaid commissioners and the Privy Seal and Secretary Vrisley, a summary of the articles debated was made; and, as Chapuys refused to pass two of them, viz., that of defence without the comprehension of Spain and the aid which this King asked in case of invasion in some recompense for the indemnity of his pension, which was formerly promised, it was devised that Chapuys should write to or consult the Queen Regent, and, that there might be no mistake, should write the articles and show them to the deputies, together with what he should write to the Queen. This he granted, and hastily drew up the articles and the letter,‡ of which the Emperor will have received a copy from the Queen; which the deputies thought very good, and still better Chapuys's offer to go himself into Flanders if the King thought his presence there necessary or useful. The King took this offer in good part, and instantly sent to give Chapuys his litter and prepare a ship for his passage to Calais; of which voyage the Queen will have written.

At his return was no less well received than before, although the King showed some little resentment at hearing that the Emperor kept an ambassador in France and listened to divers practices, and indeed had made some overtures and offers; however, like a benign and prudent prince as he is, he was satisfied with Chapuys's explanation. Afterwards, for eight or ten days, the deputies and Chapuys were engaged on the specification of the matters contained in and dependent upon the articles; and, whether through not well understanding the French language, or through having more ripely advised with the King and others of the Council, they have put forward certain points and rebutted others that were passed, viz., in the article of rebels they will not comprise subjects of the Empire, and in the article of the treaty of Cambray which speaks of intercourse they wish to add a clause which seems to tend to the perpetuation of the treaties of intercourse. A greater difficulty has been what they demand by the sixth article, saying especially that true amity cannot be expected without it and that it seems ridiculous to permit commerce and intercourse with enemies,

* May 20 to 27. † See No. 19 of this Appendix. ‡ No. 19 of this Appendix.

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and that defence authoritative (which is to hold for enemy the enemies of the friend), besides denoting closer union, will sooner keep the enemies from enterprising against either, for, this defence being so easy and costless, the enemies will count upon it as they will not do on the other aid, which is not so prompt and might be excused; and the advantage would be on the Emperor's side, as the King has fortified all his sea coasts, and neither Danes nor Easterlings nor any other would dare to trouble the Emperor's countries, knowing that in that case the King would be their enemy. On Chapuys suggesting that if that matter was to be capitulated, article 24 of the treaty of Windsor must be preserved, they answered that that article was too general, and was not reciprocal, having been granted in contemplation of a marriage and promise of indemnity of pensions and (a point which the deputies forgot, but which was touched upon by the King before Chapuys's going into Flanders) the Emperor's promise not to treat for peace with France until he (Henry) was crowned king there. Has not dared to pass the obligation for defence during the league offensive, as it might be an insupportable charge to the Emperor, and, if not complied with, might cause rupture of the treaties. The King would have the duration of the defence four months, although Chapuys presses for five; but in that there need be no difficulty, as it is reciprocal. The English ask that men given for the defence may be used to invade the retreating enemy, which is reciprocal; and that, after the four months, the requirant prince may, at his own expense, retain the men granted for the defence as long as he needs them, which is not reciprocal, presupposing that the Emperor would demand the aid in money, which they would have cease at the end of the four months or upon the enemy's retirement. They wished that the succour by sea should not be commutable into money, or at least that the requirant should promise to employ it on the sea, which Chapuys dared not grant, considering what he had said to the Queen and the Council there, and that, if invaded from the side of Gueldres or Friesland, the aid of ships would not be needed. One thing which almost scandalised the English was that, although Chapuys was soliciting the league offensive and invasion, he would not capitulate that it should be within a year; but that matter is so important that he refers it to the Emperor, as also the terms of the summons of the king of France and the declaration of war. They would neither promise to assist against the dukes of Cleves and Holstein nor to abstain from favouring them, but held it sufficient that the dukes should be common enemies if they invaded the Emperor's countries named for defence.

Omits the arguments of the deputies on the above articles, as the bp. of Westminster will use them; and also his own, because when Grandville is present that would be trying to increase the sun's light with a candle. With some difficulty persuaded the King to make the experiment of sending the said bp., who is in favour and is also well inclined to this closer amity, for which this now seems to be the time, and the Emperor should not be too scrupulous upon the articles in variance, considering the King's nature, who if he devotes himself to a person or an enterprise goes all lengths, and that when able to live in peace with all his neighbours, he thus wittingly enters a labyrinth for the service of God and repose of Christendom, and considering also the paternal affection he bears to the Emperor, and that before the execution of the league offensive there will be opportunity to reform the articles. All this people is most desirous to enter war against France for the intelligence which the French have with the Turk, besides their ancient enmity. Has concluded with the commissioners the prolongation of not treating to each other's prejudice and of keeping affairs secret, and also an act concerning navigation, as in documents herewith.*

Has left to the end what seems a *bonne bouche* to those here, viz., in returning from Flanders, he found, at Saint Homer, Mons. de Ruz, who chanced to say, in

* No. 440 (1, 2).

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22. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

conversation, that, with 4,000 Englishmen and the foot and horse whom he could suddenly levy in Artois, he could take Monstruel (provided that the enterprise was made within two or three months), and in the winter there would be leisure to finish its fortification; and, that gained, Hesdyn, Therouanne, Boulougne, and Ardres must surrender for want of victuals. Thought fit to repeat this to the King, who, after reflection, asked if he had power to treat such a thing, or thought that the Queen or M. de Rouz had. Replied no; and advised his sending to the Emperor, and that meanwhile the captain of Guisnes might communicate with Mons. de Ruz. Thinks that there is no better bait than this to draw the King into perpetual war with France, and thus secure the Emperor's frontiers, and he begs the Emperor to attend to it and gratify the King as far as possible. Begs this for the Emperor's service, besides the hope of the King's assistance against the Turk. It was not the Privy Seal's fault that the King did not lately send the king of the Romans 50,000 ducats.

Considering that henceforth the way of France will be closed, and that, when affairs are concluded, their Majesties should have almost daily news of each other, the King sends with the bp. of Westminster a mariner to buy two *savrez*, and expects the Emperor to keep two others always ready. This is very necessary from what the Queen writes; and in it and in equipping his ships the King shows great vigilance; who could not seem better disposed to make some enterprise, and Chapuys must repeat that now is the time to gain him.

Has received the Emperor's letters of the 10th inst. The French ambassador has not been in Court since Holy Week. The receiver, De Neufzchastel, the Admiral's servant, returned, brusquely despatched, without speaking to the King, and there is no longer any question of the marriage. True, those here (for their own profit) tell Chapuys that their ambassador in France has written that the Admiral told him that, since these practices had not succeeded, he would put forward others more agreeable. Hampton Court, 30 June 1542.

30 June. 23 [No. 442]. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.

Cannot too humbly thank Granvelle for continual care of his affairs, as shown in letters of 3 May, and is grieved at the bp. of London's importunity, both for the trouble it caused and for its leaving no time to consider Chapuys's affairs, who, without brief provision therein, will remain in shame and misery. Expects, from what the Emperor has often said, to be, with Granvelle's assistance, set right this time. Has been told by one of the Council that the bp. will be henceforth more modest, taking example by the bp. of Westminster, who is going thither, who is a sweet, honest, and modest person.

If the English were men who gave place to reason, affairs would have been concluded here without further sending; but, besides being naturally selfish, the need which other princes have had of them has accustomed them to ask almost *carte blanche*, and they do not forget to take advantage now of the Emperor's necessity, which they often enriched by singing the designs of the dukes of Cleves and Holstein, until Chapuys shut their mouths by telling one of the chief of them, in confidence, that Cleves would willingly treat for Gueldres if the Emperor would assist him against this King, and Holstein offered *tresbon party* to the Emperor's nieces, and wished to transfer to them his titles and claims upon this realm, with promise of great assistance for its conquest. In truth they are not wrong in considering before implicating themselves with the Emperor's dangerous affairs, which they could well do without, and there has been no little artifice (*mistere*) needed to bring them so far. Chapuys forgot not to magnify what the Emperor did for them by coming to this reconciliation and closer amity, and, among innumerable instances of the ill will which the French bore them, he gave out that the Dauphin had in private often said that he

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was this King's godson and son spiritual and meant to be his son temporal and successor, so that the kings of France might henceforth entitle themselves of England with as much reason as heretofore those of England [entitled themselves] of France, and that there was never King Henry in France that was not King of England, and he was of no less stuff than the others. Granvelle knows how important the English amity is, considering the perfidy and wickedness of the French, who, in recompense for Granvelle's good offices to them, wished to send him to the bottom. Will only say that if, as God forbid, this practice is broken, it had been far better that it had never been begun; for with this King as enemy, ships passing between Flanders and Spain could not touch on this coast, which is now so full of castles, bulwarks, and battlements. Writes to the Emperor in favour of this amity more boldly, perhaps, than he ought; and he begs Granvelle to excuse him; for, to gratify the King, he has had to show the deputies what he was writing, and he was not moved by anything he had of the King, who has never made him any present except some artichokes, a deer (*dain*), and a great fish which had been given to the King, and was, as he thinks, a dolphin. As an extremity of boldness, he must say, as Don Inigo used to say, and as Mons. de Praet affirmed lately before the Queen, that if the Emperor ever intends to profit by the English, he must have some pensioners; and he would for very little gain those in favour, who are already addicted to him, viz., the Privy Seal and Secretary Vristle, and the two who depend upon these, viz., the Admiral and Grand Esquire. Winchester would be content with the honor, and deserves something from the Emperor, both for having commenced this affair and for his good will to the Emperor and personal good qualities. Does not remind the Emperor about the sending of a personage and letters. Has secretly copied the projected treaty which those here wished to have; which they have since changed in divers places, as will be seen by that which Westminster carries. Sends it, together with copy of the articles which had been devised and as it were concluded, begging Granvelle to give no hint that he has it, but rather tell the ambassadors that Chapuys has done marvels. Desires him to help in the case of the *sabres*. Has striven in what concerns Cleves and Holstein with the same weapons as the English used for the article of the rebels; and has clearly learnt that this King had, with both, confederation contrary to what Chapuys was urging.

The deputies think that the King would be gratified if the Emperor, in his letters, omitted the title, *bel oncle*, saying that, even if the marriage had been legitimate, the title ceased at the Queen's death; and with better occasion they might be gratified by not entitling Madame Marie as princess, since there is a Prince held true and legitimate. The Queen Regent and those about her thought that this might be granted.

Is sure that if the Emperor knew half the bodily and mental labour Chapuys has had since Ascension Day, he would need no reminder to give a signal reward. Begs Granvelle's intercession. It will be new to Granvelle to see this despatch not written in Chapuys's hand, especially when the affairs are so important. The cause is gout, which took him in the right hand on his arrival from Flanders; and, although now free from it, he dare not labour too much. It not only stopped his right hand, but troubled his wit, as will be apparent from the disorder of his despatch. Annoyance that affairs did not succeed as he wished grieved him still more than the gout. Cannot exaggerate the good opinion of Granvelle held by these councillors, who send cordial recommendations, especially the Privy Seal and Wryseley; not forgetting Winchester, who has said that Granvelle ought to consider that there is no house, palace, or city, however great, but its entrances are narrow, and that thus it seems to be in this edifice of perpetual amity; but, when once the narrow entry is passed, it will be found "*ung aultre copie cornu*." If affairs were prolonged and a notable personage had to be sent from hence, it should be the said bp., who

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23. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—cont.

is a person of sense and wit, and knows his master's nature. Hampton Court, 30 June 1542.

3 July. 24 [Nos. 454-6]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Yesterday, soon after the bp. of Westminster and Chapuys's man left to embark at Exeter, Chapuys took leave of the King, who thanked him for his advancement of the practice, saying, among other things, that his Admiral already had answer that the ship prepared for George's passage was ready to sail. Does not know whether it will be swift, but hereafter better order will be taken, as the King sends, with the bp., an expert man to buy in Spain a couple of *savrez* or pinnaces, and expects the Emperor to keep other two ready. The French ambassador's cousin returned the day before yesterday from the French Court, only to charge the ambassador to espy why the King was so diligently preparing his ships and to watch the ports. The wine is arrived and presented, for which the King thanks her. The other day the King sent him word, by the Privy Seal and Admiral, to warn her to see to the defence of a certain isle* not very far from Anstredan and Encuse, against the duke of Holstein. Sends her the article passed upon the affair of the Edict and Statute. The other, touching keeping affairs secret and not treating to each other's prejudice before (*dans*) October, he has sent to the Emperor. London, 3 July 1542.

ii. Copy of the article (No. 440, printed in St. P., IX., p. 65), enclosed in the preceding. Dated, Hampton Court, — (*blank*) June 1542. *Latin*.

Note by Chapuys that it is thought advisable that this article should be passed and published soon, to show that our communications are principally upon merchants' affairs. In the writing given him by the deputies, the words "curabit atque" are substituted for "statim."

9 July. 25 [No. 478]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

By his last, of the last of last month, wrote all occurrents; and nothing has happened since except that this after dinner he has been to present the bearer† to this King, to deliver the Queen Regent's recommendations and remind him touching the assistance against the Turk, in accordance with the king of the Romans' letters, which Chapuys received two days ago. The King was pleased with the Queen's sending to visit him and offering the services of this bearer in Spain, and especially at the diligence used in Flanders to put all things in order for defence and, upon occasion, offence, of which he had heard otherwise; saying that Vendosme and Du Biez were on their guard, and, although their men were not assembled, they had a great number enrolled and had told one of his captains of Calais that war had been published in Flanders against the dukes of Holstein and Cleves. This, Chapuys said, did not seem likely. As to the assistance against the Turk, the King would hardly listen to it. Replied, to some of his excuses, that he should not complain that he had not been sooner requested to do it like other princes, for if the States of the Empire sent (as he affirmed) to the King of France, it was not for assistance, but to summon him to attempt nothing during this enterprise, and the Duke of Cleves was summoned as subject to contribute; that at the conclusion of the Diet of Spire he was not advertised of all that passed there was not the fault of the king of the Romans, who had to leave in great haste for Tirolez, Bohemia, Moravia, and other places, to provide for the war, and trusted to the saying of Henry's ambassadors‡ at Rehimpurg that if other princes did their duty he would not be behind them; he could not be ignorant of the resolution taken at

* Both Flielandt and Texel are named in later letters.

† George.

‡ Gardiner and Knuyett.

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Spire, and no prince able to assist had not determined to do so, except the king of France, and although the Pope had not sent the men heretofore spoken of, he would not fail to send either men or money; there was no difficulty about exchange, for Chapuys could in three hours find merchants, who would, within a month, deliver it in Vienna or any other city of Germany. Although he had before told Chapuys that he heard from notable personages, partial to the Emperor, that it was not money that was wanted in Germany, but men who were willing to go, he did not insist therein, but said, apparently half converted, that he would see about it. He said that the Turk would not come in person, but, on Chapuys's showing the importance of chasing the Turk's men out of Hungary and of passing forward, considering that the Empire's aid is for three years, he only replied, in jest, that he thought there would be no more question of the Turk, for the Pope would conclude peace between the Emperor and France, and the Turk, at the intercession of his good ally, who has anew sent him (or promised to send him) 24 galleys, would retire from Hungary and make perpetual peace with Christendom. Chapuys answered that the money might be advanced on condition of being repaid in such a case.

Told the King finally that he had as yet no answer from the Queen touching De Roelx's discourse to him on his return from Flanders, and that he understood that she was writing of it to the Emperor. The King seemed pleased, saying that it was a matter for haste, and after this year the time for it would be past. London, 9 July 1542.

9 July. 26 [No. 480]. FRANCIS I. to MARILLAC.

R. O. Sends his secretary, l'Aubespine, the bearer, to the King of England. Ligny, 9 July 1542.

27 [No. 481]. BRION to MARILLAC.

R. O. Has had his last letters and seen those to the King, who is very satisfied with the graciousness* used by the King his brother towards Marillac, from which may be expected the contrary of what was reported. The King's ambassador here has used the same language. Marillac shall advertise as often as possible all that happens. Ligny, 9 July.

P.S.—The King sends you M. Claude de Laubespine, his secretary, with such instruction as he will report.

(2.) [No. 517]. FRANCIS I. to L'AUBESPINE.

Headed: "L'Instruction de l'Aubespine."

The first articles, which for brevity I omit, are to declare how the King has lately treated with the King of Sweden and others; and, for his amity with the King of England, has obtained a place for him in the treaty.

The remaining articles are as follows:—(See the numbered articles in No. 517, in which the following corrections should be made:—

p. 297 l. 4. Before "horse" supply "Almain."

l. 7. For "4,800" read "4,000."

l. 8. For "30" read "36."

l. 14. For "Italians. The legion" read "Italians, the legion."

l. 19. *Dele* "compose the King's own army."

last line but four. For "the Turks, &c., now in Hungary" read "those who are now in Hungary."

p. 298 l. 7. Add "*Original endd. in Chapuys's hand: Copie de lectrez et instructions du roy de France a son ambassadeur en Angleterre.*")

* "de la gratuité usée par le Roy." Chapuys appends a note in the margin that this *gratuité* is of a dolphin which the King gave to the French ambassador when he gave another to the Emperor's.

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12 July. 28 [No. 490]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Although he supposes that (upon the act signed by this King's deputies) she will have provided that the King's subjects may lade their merchandise in such ships as they please, still, because, among other messages sent yesterday by the Admiral, one was for Chapuys to write expressly for the said affair, he begs her to see to it,—and the King merits this pleasure, were it only for his continual praises of her during the past four days. She should charge the master of the English nation (who will present this) to write forthwith to this Council to provide reciprocally for the Emperor's subjects here. London, 12 July 1542.

16 July. 29 [Omitted]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 185A.]

Three days ago this King sent his Admiral with a map of Holland to show the danger of the duke of Holstein's surprising the islands at the mouth of the channel which goes to Amsterdam, called Flelande and Cessel,* that he might write to her to put earthworks and artillery there. *Thinks that the King must have long practised this matter, especially with the ministers of the duke of Cleves when the alliance of Cleves was in question. He shows great fear lest the duke of Holstein's army may seize some important place: and because of that army he was in such haste that his subjects there might lade in their own ships, inasmuch as they might lose their merchandise if laden in vessels "de deça."*

Has just received letters from the said Admiral, who writes to him to be, without fail, to-morrow, with the King, who is 20 miles hence (to communicate upon that affair and other news of importance), and to give out that he goes thither about the merchants' affairs or some other pretext. Will not fail to go, and to send her notice of all he can learn. *Believes that at least he will hear part of what the French ambassador went to Court yesterday to negotiate, although the English may disguise matters somewhat, as by saying that their pensions are offered with advantageous conditions, to make their case better.*

She will have received his private letters about the affair of the navigation, and also the others touching the pikes which this King has bought there, and wishes to fetch hither. London, 16 July 1542.

Transcript, headed: 1543.

19 July. 30 [No. 513]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

As he wrote in his last, has been with this King, who declared the importance of seeing to the defence of the two isles† mentioned in his last, confessing that at the time when he doubted that the Emperor wished to make war on him he planned to surprise them and fortify himself there, from whence the best and strongest port in his realm, named Ul, is within a day and a night's sail; and he was sure that Holstein had a design upon these isles, and thereby would keep all Holland in subjection and have the assistance of the duke of Cleves; he would deliver (as he has just done) a map, to be forwarded to the Queen on condition that it might be as soon as possible returned, and he would never sleep easy until he knew that this necessity was provided for, especially as he was told lately that Holstein said that, failing in his enterprise against the Hollanders and the Emperor's countries, the King (who made good cheer and doubted nothing) could pay the scot. Would that the Duke would begin with an enterprise upon Ul, where, Chapuys thinks, he would be so received that he would have no mind (*pensement*) to any enterprise for this time! As the King will not leave him at peace until he gives some news of the

* Texel.

† Flielandt and Texel.

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provision for the said isles, he begs to know what to say. The King repeated what the French ambassador last said to him, substantially as in the copy herewith, save that he did not tell that his ambassador in France gave the occasion for such compliments, and Chapuys gave no sign of it. He declared further that the king of France had sent a secretary with a letter of credence, who had arrived that very day, 16th inst., although two days before he had letters from his ambassador of the said secretary's despatch, whose audience is deferred until two days hence. Thinks this will not be well taken by the French, who (as the King is advertised) intend, with the Turk's army by sea to attack Catalonia, and at the same time to send an army by land towards Pargignan. The King charged Chapuys to write this (without mentioning him) to the Emperor and Grandvella, but makes no great account of other enterprises, considering the advanced season, provided that Holstein gets no place to winter in. Sees no likelihood of assistance for the king of the Romans, against the Turk, from this King, who has answered drily that money was not so easily found as to be distributed there without reason; and if the affairs between the Emperor and him went forward, he would need all he had and the expense would be no less meritorious than against the Turk. Seeing him thus resolved Chapuys did not press him to answer the king of the Romans, so as to have occasion to renew the subject. Besides former excuses, he said that he held affairs of Hungary as despatched, since 4,000 Turkish horse which issued out of Buda to skirmish had been defeated; and, as he had news of this from France itself, he gave it more faith. London, 19 July 1542.

20 July. 31 [No. 515]. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.

Not to delay the Queen Regent's packet herewith, just received, which he understands to be in great haste, will only advertise that this King (doubting the duke of Holstein's seizing some place in Holland, especially two isles at the mouth of the channel of Anstredam called Flelant and Cassel), lately sent his Admiral with a map of Holland to show Chapuys the importance of guarding these isles; and moreover, on the 14th, sent for Chapuys, and, after a long discourse upon the importance of the isles, confessed (what Chapuys had already suspected and written to the Queen) that, when he doubted assault from the Emperor these years past, he himself planned to seize them, and could easily have defended them through their nearness to Ul, the best and principal port of this realm. He added that once master of them the Duke would have the key of Holland and Friesland, especially with the aid of the duke of Cleves; and he himself did not want a neighbour like Holstein, who had some quarrel with him and had said not long ago that if he failed upon Holland and the Emperor's country, this King (who made good cheer and mistrusted nothing) could pay the shot. He added that he would not rest until provision was made; and lent Chapuys the map to send to the Queen.

Two days before, the French ambassador had been with the King, who told Chapuys the substance of the ambassador's speech, in conformity with the French king's letter (copy herewith), without hinting that his own ambassador in France opened the game and gave occasion for such compliments; and Chapuys made no sign that he knew anything. The King also said that a servant of the king of France had come with letters of credence, whose audience he had deferred until the 21st. He told Chapuys nothing of the charge; but this morning the friend* has sent the copy of the instruments sent herewith.

There is no likelihood of inducing this King to assist against the Turk; for he says that if the affairs begun between the Emperor and him take effect, he will need all his money, and it will be as well employed as against the Turk. In this connection he said that the French reckoned that their sea army would,

* Jehan de Hons.

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31. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

with the Turk's, invade Spain, while their King would march from the side of Perpignan, and this Chapuys might show the Emperor or Granvelle without alleging the author. London, 20 July 1542.

20 July. 32 [No. 516]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday all occurrents here, and has this morning received hers of the 16th, with a packet for Granvelle for the diligent forwarding of which he will do all that is possible, but if George has sailed, as is probable, Chapuys does not know how to send it, since she does not write that he is to send an express (and a suitable one would be difficult to find, until the Emperor has provided the *sabrez* and appointed a person in Biscay to forward packets to Court). Will for this time do his best, aided by letters and favour of the Admiral. She will see by the copy herewith that the man* (in whose favour the Emperor will have lately written to her) does not sleep. Begs her to remember him. Also to let Chapuys know something of news and preparations there, as a counterpoise to the French brags and a satisfaction to those here. London, 20 July 1542.

25 July. 33 [No. 534]. The QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

Has been too busy to answer his letters of the 12th, 16th, 19th and 20th inst.; for the king of France, without regard to the truce and without defiance, has invaded her government from the side of Luxemburg, on the 14th, and of Cleves, on the 15th, and she expects him to begin on the third side, viz., Arthois and Base Flanders—and this notwithstanding his saying to the ambassador Marvol, on the 12th, that he would attempt nothing against these countries unless given occasion. He has sent the duke of Orleans with a good army to Luxemburg, who has taken the little town of Dampvilles, which was not tenable, and will take more; for none of the towns there are guardable, and she has only fortified two, viz., Theonville and Yvoix, which are well furnished and will keep the French from profiting by the others they occupy. On the side of Cleves the sieur de Longueval and Martin van Rossem, who calls himself marshal of Gueldres, have entered and pillaged the country about Bos le Duc, without taking any place of importance; for Hochstrate, which they have taken, was rather a house of plaisance than a fortress. They brag of coming before Antwerp, but she thinks they will be wiser. Hopes to repay them as soon as she can assemble her forces. Chapuys is to feel whether the King could be induced to send succour, by showing that if the French were masters of the Low Countries they would not make much estimation of the English, and that she would be the better able to resist if he would assist, especially on the side of Arthois and Flanders. As an excuse for getting audience Chapuys may say that she thanks the King for his charge about the isles† which the duke of Holstein might occupy, and has provided therein by ordering ships of war to be prepared and giving warning at the places necessary. Some days ago she took a ship equipped for war by the duke of Holstein, which had come before La Verre in Zealand to land men and spy, as had been done also at — (blank) and Flissinge. The captain confessed that he was sent by the duke of Holstein to spy these coasts, and that he had landed two men in Holland, and hoped to do the like in Zealand, and afterwards go to England, to know if any maritime preparations were made there, and then would pass to France to deliver certain letters from the duke to the King, which he had thrown into the sea when he saw that he would be taken. Presumes that he was to report in

* Jean de Hons,

† Flielandt and Texel.

1542.

France what he saw here and in England, and to conclude what his master's ships of war should do. Will interrogate him more closely, and if she can extort anything that concerns England she will write to Chapuys to advertise the King of it. The revocation of the Edict was published here before the receipt of Chapuys's letters of the 12th, presented on behalf of the Courtmaster of the English merchants here, and the Courtmaster has written that he is satisfied. If the king of France's secretary* holds to the King the language contained in the copy of letters which Chapuys has sent, which conforms with what he said to the Emperor's ambassador on the 12th, two days before he began the war, viz., to keep amity unless given occasion to the contrary, the King of England should not think himself so secure as she did. If the Emperor sends any packets to her by way of England, she requires Chapuys to forward them with diligence, as he has done those she sent to Spain. De Ma[lines?], 25 July 1542.

2 Aug. 34 [No. 562]. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

In pursuance of his last, of the 20th ult., he, immediately upon its despatch, sent a servant and a courier to the King for a passport, and licence to take horses by the way to overtake George, and also letters of favor to all the ports. When the King had read her letters of the 17th ult. (which had to be shown both for the above and for advertisement of what she had done in the matter of navigation), he despatched at once, although it was midnight, to the Admiral to provide for an express passage, knowing that George had sailed with a good wind that very day. The lords of the Council were astonished and half angry with Chapuys's man when he told them that he was not gone thither to solicit an express passage, which they thought very requisite; and so Chapuys has had to do it, being inclined thereto by desire to send the Emperor like copies to those he last sent her. One courier having failed him, there only remained another to whom he had to give 40 ducats, besides the expenses; which will not be small; for George's passage, going and returning, cost 130 ducats and an angelot for every day beyond 20 days that the ship (which is of 100 tons) waits in Spain.

On the 29th ult. received hers of the 25th, and (as ambassadors here do not go to Court without first obtaining a day for audience), sent a servant to the Admiral, who was mediator in the affair of the map which she has returned, and of Chapuys's last journey to Court, and is also very friendly. Charged his servant to declare the reasons for it (except the requisition of aid), lest the King, who is now at pastime, might think him importunate. The Admiral, after consulting the King, sent answer that, until some other occasion arose, there was no need to take this trouble, and the King was glad that she had provided for the isles, and he would sooner have done it at his own cost than leave them in danger; and that the King was in great fear for Antwerp until he heard that she had caused the Duke and Prince to enter it. Touching the aid mentioned in her letters, Chapuys's servant, as of himself, made representations to the Admiral, who thought them urgent and reasonable, and offered to speak of them to the King; but made no answer therein. Yesterday, on receipt of letters from Mons. du Roeulx, sent his said servant to Court to learn from the Admiral, Privy Seal, and Wriothesley whether it would be possible to have some assistance on the side of Base Flanders, which Vendosme was threatening. Will, in default of that, suggest that the King might send two or three ships (of seven or eight which he has ready), on pretext of defending the Englishmen's property there, or at least of escorting the English merchant ships. Hereupon sent yesterday for the Courtmaster, and gave him to understand that, probably, the Queen would not let anything leave Antwerp, lest it should be captured on the sea

* L'Aubespine.

† The Duke of Arschot and Prince of Orange.

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34. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

by the enemies, who after us will make war on them, and that he ought to petition the King and Council to send the said ships and a good number of men. This he promised to do; and it seems the only means of getting aid (before answer comes from Spain) without the French being able to speak against it, for, once there, the ships could be used as though arrested by force.

Secretary Aubespine and the French ambassador went to the King, 25 miles from here, and arrived there on the 20th ult., as appointed; nevertheless they had no audience until the 24th, and (as he learns, by the friend and otherwise) it was very short and meagre, as on the previous day with the Council. The rudeness and coldness shown them at this time is incredible, for they have not been visited by the Councillors or any other gentlemen, and those who used to bear them favour will not speak to them nor look at them. Still, the ambassador has given out here that he was well treated in the Court, where he did not stay a moment after he had spoken with the King; and straightway upon his arrival here he accompanied the said secretary by water 20 miles. Thinks that this was only to see the preparation of the King's ships; and he told the secretary to certify in France that they will not be ready for two months, although two of them left yesterday, and by the end of this week the other five or six will sail. Mr. Huyet, who was ambassador with the Emperor in Spain, and lastly at Ghent, is to be captain of this armada.

The man he sent to Court with De Roeulx's letter has just returned. The letter protested desire to serve the King, as the Emperor had commanded, and advertised the descent of Vendosme upon Artois, adding that, within a month, the French would have spent their venom, and then if the King sent a good number of men and some artillery, an important exploit might be made. His man brought word from the Privy Seal that the King was pleased with the affection shown him by De Roeulx, and thought that the Emperor's strongholds about Arthois were well provided for, and his own were in good order, and yet men, artillery, and munitions are daily sent (as is true); that all depended upon the answer received by their bishop* in Spain, which could not be long, and then would be the time to speak of aid; and that, if the necessity was urgent, Chapuys should write to the King requiring it under the treaty of Cambray, and he (the Privy Seal) and others would do their best. The Privy Seal and Admiral had little leisure to talk with Chapuys's man, being, with the rest of the Council, very busy with an ambassador of Scotland,† who is come hither about certain reciprocal forays lately made upon the frontier, even while the deputies of both sides were together to redress the griefs, wrongs and damages of the previous forays. Those here have no doubt but that this last skirmish on the side of Scotland has been instigated by the French. Although, several days before the Privy Seal advised it, Chapuys thought that it would be well to have aid of the English, especially for the reputation [of it], he will not make the request until she commands it; and will desist from asking succour for Antwerp, since the enemies are sent away. To-day or to-morrow will be made the proclamation of the revocation of the statute upon the lading of ships. Has made no great instance for it, considering that now it would safer to lade in English ships.

Forgot to say that the English show no such great fear of the armada of Denmark as they did, being advertised (as the Admiral says) that the duke of Holstein has only six or seven ships, scarcely in order, and seems to keep them to guard his own country. Of this the Queen will have been advertised by the captain, who is prisoner. Has deferred writing to her, as he expected something from Spain; but here is neither letter nor news from thence. London, 2 Aug. 1542.

* Westminster.

† Leirmonth.

1542.

[17 Aug.] 35 [Omitted]. The QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.*

R. O.

Since writing on the 25th ult., has received his letters of the 2nd and 9th, informing her of the representations made to the French ambassador and him. Thinks his answer good. Although the King wishes to temporise until he has news of what the bp. of Winchester (*sic, for* Westminster) has done in Spain, necessity has decided her to send to him to require assistance without delay, seeing that the French, from all sides, are doing their utmost against her.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* Apparently an alternative draft of No. 634.

GENERAL INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX.

* * In this Index little attempt is made to identify persons except when they are historical characters or well known agents in public affairs. The figures following a name may, therefore, frequently refer to two or more persons bearing the same name; and where the surname only is given in the Calendar, unless the Christian name appears unmistakably elsewhere, such references are collected at the beginning of the surname, with a blank for the Christian name.

Names of places and surnames of persons will commonly be found under the most usual modern spelling, the variations in the text being given in parenthesis, with cross references from each where it is of any importance, but no notice is taken of the use of *y* for *i*, *ss*, *ff*, or *ll*, for the single letters *s*, *f*, or *l*, or of *ssh* or *sach* for *sh*.

Numbers without a letter prefixed refer to the ordinary text of the Calendar; and one or more with "g." prefixed refer to the Grants. All numbers refer to the entries, except where "p." or "pp." is prefixed to indicate pages.

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Zutphen, in the Low Countries, App. B 17.

NOTES AND ERRATA.

- No.
28 (*See also* No. 222). A list of knights and burgesses returned to this Parliament is given in the Returns of Members of Parliament, Part I., p. 372, appx. xxix., but it is very defective.
- 71 (29 p. 31, col. 1, last line but one, and col. 2, l. 47). For "Clene" read "Cleve."
- 124, ll. 11, 12. The sentence should read: "His informant may be wrong about this, as well as about the powers which he said the [French] King had sent to his ambassador."
- 125, l. 9. "to collect the money aid." In the orig., "to give effect to the resistance."
- 148, ll. 17-19. The sentence "Thinks that—four months" should be altered thus: "Thinks that in two days they might have done as much with the ambassador as they have done in four months."
171. The dates at the end of the letter and P.S. both give the year "1541" (according to the old computation), not "1542."
- 197, l. 1. Strike out "on the 5th."
- 197, l. 9. For "All Souls" read "All Saints."
- 219, margin. Supply "R. O."
- 226, l. 1. After "22nd" insert "Feb."
- 267, p. 147, l. 13. A modern copy of these catalogues is in B. M., Add. MS. 25,469.
- 278 (2). The copy from Vienna is dated Montreal, 28 April, and the passage in cipher (represented by the italics) is a postscript.
280. A passage at the end might be more fully given thus: "Wonders why the King borrows so large a sum after all his confiscations of Church goods, &c. Not a penny will remain out of his hands; whereas he ought, they say, to lend to encourage merchandize."
- 283 (41). l. 5. Add "*Pat.*, 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 27."
- 291 (3). A modern transcript is in B. M., Add. MS. 28,173, f. 287.
- 292, p. 172, l. 1. After "Emperor's" insert comma; and for "party" read "partly."
- 302 (p. 180), heading. For "320" read "302." And in margin supply "R. O."
- No.
309, l. 19. "Decipher" should be "put into cipher."
- 339, l. 1. "With one." Should be "with copy of the letters."
- 339, l. 3. "They shall be sent." Should be "he may refer to her."
- 359, margin. For "13 May" read "31 May."
- 394, ll. 6-8. "Has no doubt—Charles. What the original says is that the Emperor also recommends the case of the man's mother to the Queen of Hungary, and that the bp. of Arras has promised the next prebend for the man's brother."
- 443 (50), l. 8. Add "*Del. Westm.*, 20 [June], 34 *Hen. VIII.*, S.B. (*signed by Bp. Roland Lee and Nic. Hare.*)"
- 484, l. 1. The reading should be:—"On Friday, the 7th, George arrived, and after perusing the three letters."
- 519 (2). This paper is described in the Spanish Calendar (Vol. VI., Pt. ii., No. 144) from a Vienna MS., and the articles which it answers are also there described (No. 143). Transcripts of both MSS. are now in R.O.
- 567, l. 2. "Vargelay" in the date is evidently a transcriber's error for "d'Argely."
- 580, last line. Insert "*In Gardiner's hand.*"
- 586, p. 335, l. 4, from bottom. For "42" read "40 or 50."
- 597, ll. 4, 5. For "to that country" read "in that quarter."
- 600, margin. Supply R.O.
- 604, last line. Insert "*French.*"
- 616, lines 20 to 28. Strike out the passage within brackets, and substitute for it:—"The ambassadors were told that the articles promising defence against all persons were not tolerable (reasons given) in that they were manifestly intended to include the Pope. The ambassadors replied that the articles containing that clause were in the treaty of Cambray, and that out of regard for the Emperor the King had consented to the Pope not being expressly mentioned. They were answered that when the treaty of Cambray was made there were no difficulties between the Pope and

No.

the King, and the then Pope (Clement VII.) was expressly comprised in it; the King might trust," etc. Strike out also the footnote, as the missing leaf has been found.

616 (p. 352), last line. For "27" read "29."

634. Omit on line 19 the words "in his letter of the 9th," and add on line 23, after "completed," "Will send power to De Roelx to treat with the captain of Guisnes, if the captain has like power from the King."

694, l. 1. For "York" read "Canterbury."

714 (19), end. Add "*Pat.*, p. 1, m. 15."

726 (p. 405), l. 2. For "Roger's" read "Rogers'."

736, end. Insert "*Parchment.*"

No.

799, margin. For "R. O." read "B. M."

837, l. 15. For "Vandsome" read "Vandosme."

915, date. For "6 Oct." read "7 Oct."

928, l. 3. For "the forlowkes breakys and pynes evyn bye the chambyrs" read "the forelocckes breakys and ryves evyn bye chambyrs."

1247, p. 685, l. 14. *Dele* "Ziamato." The original is "uno sigre ziamato (*for* chiamato) Primopetri."

INDEX.

Ellerker, Sir Ralph. Insert reference "552."

Kirkstead. Insert entry "Kirkstead (Kyrksted), Linc., abbey (supp.), 869."



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41. *POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN*, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. *LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE*. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. *CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406*, Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

44. *MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR*. Vols. I.-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. *LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023*. *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicle appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. *CHRONICON SCOTORUM. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS*, from the earliest times to 1135; and *SUPPLEMENT*, containing the events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. *THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I*. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

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51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE*. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBURIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE*. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

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